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Thirty-first Annual Report

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

For the Year ~~1926~~
1925



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE

February 26, 1926

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- Brooklyn
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- New York
SARAH L. DAVENPORT ----- Bath
CECILIA D. PATTEN ----- Saratoga Springs
FRANK E. WADE ----- Buffalo
WALTER W. NICHOLSON ----- Syracuse
COLBERT A. BENNETT ----- Ogdensburg

OFFICERS

JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- President
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- Vice-President
JOHN F. TREMAIN ----- Secretary

REPORT

TO THE LEGISLATURE:

The State Commission of Prisons herewith submits its thirty-first annual report in compliance with section 43 of the Prison law.

Commissioner John S. Kennedy of Brooklyn was reappointed during the year and Colbert A. Bennett of Ogdensburg was appointed to succeed Commissioner Mial H. Pierce of Gouverneur for terms of four years from June 21, 1925.

The attendance at meetings of the Commission was as follows:

January 6. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Nicholson and Wade.

February 3. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten and Wade.

March 3. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

April 1. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

May 5. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

June 2. At Great Meadow Prison, Comstock. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

July 7. At Sing Sing Prison, Ossining. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten, Wade, Nicholson and Bennett.

August 7. At Clinton Prison, Dannemora. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Patten, Wade and Bennett.

September 1. At New York State Reformatory, Elmira. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Davenport, Patten, Wade, Nicholson and Bennett.

October 6. At Auburn Prison, Auburn. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten, Wade, Nicholson and Bennett.

November 6. At New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten, Wade, Nicholson and Bennett.

December 4. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten, Wade, Nicholson and Bennett.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

The State Commission of Prisons was organized in 1895 and has completed thirty-one years of service. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Commission to "visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors." Under the amendment of the Constitution reorganizing the State government, adopted by vote of the people in November, the name of the Commission is changed to the State Commission of Correction, and the head of the Department of Correction to be created under the reorganization plan is chairman of the Commission. So far as the Commission's duties are concerned, the Constitution makes no change.

The Commission during the year has made 600 inspections of the institutions under its jurisdiction, and reports with such recommendations as the Commission deemed advisable have been forwarded to those in charge. Many of the recommendations have been complied with.

Commitments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, to these institutions totaled 119,518—an increase of 7.1 per cent. over the preceding year—and the number in custody at the close of the year was 14,552—an increase of 6.1 per cent.

A special report on the subject of federal prisoners committed to these institutions shows a tremendous increase in this class of offenders. In 1915 there were committed to the county jails 581 federal prisoners, and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, there were 3,935. Because of this increase the Commission has urged the Federal Government to provide an institution for United States prisoners in this State and has recommended an amendment to the County Law which will permit a sheriff to refuse to accept a federal prisoner committed to his jail if the jail is so crowded as to make it necessary to violate the law of classification if more are admitted.

The confinement of Coast Guard prisoners in the Richmond County Jail has been discontinued upon recommendation of the Commission, President Coolidge having issued an order in December authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make arrangements to confine this class of prisoners in naval brigs, receiving ships or prisons.

Special reports have also been made during the year on "Transfer of Insane Prisoners", "Psychopathic Delinquents" and the "Deportation of Aliens."

The cost of maintenance of the various penal institutions of the State, not including city jails and town and village lockups, during the past fiscal year was approximately \$6,650,000—an increase of about \$400,000 over the preceding year.

There were placed on probation during the fiscal year 24,606 persons, as compared with 23,984 the preceding year—an increase of 2.6 per cent. The total on probation during the year was 45,578, and 23,355 were discharged, leaving 22,223 on probation on June 30th as reported by the State Probation Commission.

There was a continued decrease of juveniles committed to county jails, reports showing 38 boys and 7 girls as compared with 41 boys and 12 girls the preceding year. The Commission has continued to discourage commitment of juveniles and the practice has been steadily decreased until now it is almost negligible.

The work of constructing a wall around Sing Sing prison has progressed during the year as has the wall and new industrial building at Great Meadow prison. A new industrial building is being constructed at Clinton prison.

The plan to erect a Women's House of Detention on a site on West Thirtieth street in the city of New York, at a cost of \$750,000 has been abandoned because of the undesirability of the site. The Commission refused to approve the plans because the location between high buildings would make it impossible to properly light and ventilate the building.

Although \$100,000 has been appropriated by the city of New York for preliminary work on a new penitentiary at Riker's Island, and tentative plans have been prepared, there is no assurance that the new institution will be erected in the near future, although it is badly needed. The penal institutions of the city are almost filled to capacity and some of them are overcrowded.

Improvements in the police stations of the City of New York are being made. A new station house has been erected in the 37th precinct, borough of Brooklyn, at New York avenue and Empire Boulevard. A new police headquarters for the borough is being erected at Sixth avenue and Bergen street, and a new station house for the 54th precinct is under way at Catalpa avenue and Chaffee street. The 46th precinct building at 298 Classon avenue has been reconstructed and is being used as an auxiliary jail. Plans have been approved by the Bureau of Buildings for a new station house in the 58th precinct at Jamaica, borough of Queens, which will be the general headquarters for the borough.

There has been but little improvement in the various magistrates' court pens in New York city during the year. Conditions are particularly bad in some of the pens in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. A new homicide court in a new building and a new traffic court were opened in Brooklyn during the year. In some of the district courts there are no matrons, and in most of the courts prisoners held over meal time are not given food. The Commission has urged that these conditions be remedied.

The new Erie County Penitentiary is nearing completion. In Albany and Monroe counties the penitentiaries are old and obsolete. The penitentiary at East View in Westchester county is modern, and the one at Jamesville, although in operation for a quarter of a century, is in fairly good condition. County jail improvements have continued. A contract has been let for a new Oneida county jail at Utica. The Franklin county jail has been remodeled and enlarged. Nassau county is rebuilding and enlarging its jail, and a wing is being added to the Niagara county jail. Albany County has acquired a site for a new jail and Broome has constructed a new building on its jail farm for the confinement of prisoners serving sentence. The New York county jail on Ludlow street is to be abandoned and a temporary jail provided at 437 West Forty-seventh street. The Orange county jail at Newburgh, which was closed a few years ago when the prison population of the county was low, has been reopened.

The city jail at Kingston and seven town and village lockups were closed by the Commission during the year and thirteen lockups were closed by local authorities. All of these places of detention were insanitary, inadequate or little used. A new police station at Buffalo and a city jail at Salamanca were opened during the year and ten new lockups were completed; several others were remodeled or improved. The municipal building at Johnstown burned and the city jail adjoining has not been used since the fire. A new building and jail are to be erected. A new city jail at White Plains is nearing completion and Yonkers has submitted plans for a new one. Fire destroyed the village lockup at Earlville.

PRISON POPULATION

On June 30, 1925, there were confined in the penal institutions of the State, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, 14,552 persons—13,476 males and 1,076 females. The population was distributed as follows: State Prisons, 5,044 males and 83 females; reformatories, 1,231 males and 445 females; Institution for Defective Delinquents, 524 males; penitentiaries, 1,322 males and 78 females; county jails, 1,407 males and 75 females; New York City institutions, 3,948 males and 395 females.

The population on this date was greater than on the same date the preceding year by 846 or 6.1 per cent., and exceeded the population of the institutions on the same date in any year since 1917 when 14,977 persons were in custody. While the total population increased over the preceding year, there was a decrease of 92 or 7.8 per cent. in the number of females held. The increase in population was general in all the institution groups, except the county jails where there were 37 less males and 17 less females than on the same date the year previous. In the State prisons the increase was 356 or 7.4 per cent.; reformatories for males, 175 or 16.5 per cent.; reformatories for females, 38 or 9.3 per cent.; penitentiaries, 120 or 9.4 per cent.; Institution for Defective Delinquents, 104 or 24.8 per cent.; New York City institutions, 107 or 2.5 per cent.

Commitments for the year totaled 119,518—an increase of 7,916 or 7.1 per cent.—and exceeded those of any year since 1917 when 129,352 persons were committed to these institutions, and more than doubled those of 1920 (the low year) when 59,033

were committed. The increases were general in all institution groups, as shown in the following table:

	1924	1925	<i>Percent of</i> <i>Increase Increase</i>	
State Prisons -----	1,856	1,989	133	7.2
Reformatory for Males -----	707	824	117	16.5
Reformatories for Females --	329	350	21	6.4
Institution for Defective De- linquents -----	42	93	51	121.5
Penitentiaries -----	10,136	10,205	69	.7
County Jails -----	36,800	40,165	3,365	9.1
N. Y. City Institutions -----	61,732	65,892	4,160	6.7
Total -----	111,602	119,518	7,916	7.1

At the county jails and the New York City institutions prisoners are received both before and after conviction; at the state prisons, reformatories and county penitentiaries, only after conviction. Commitments of males charged with or convicted of crime are made direct by the courts to the Institution for Defective Delinquents and they are also received by transfer from other State institutions.

Statistics as quoted in the foregoing refer only to direct commitments and the Commission is gratified to report that the courts are recognizing the advantages of the Institution for Defective Delinquents—the only one of its kind in the world for certain types of delinquents—and are sending more prisoners there than in the past.

COST OF MAINTENANCE

Reports to the Commission concerning cost of maintenance of the penal institutions of the State under its jurisdiction show an increase of approximately \$400,000 over the amounts reported last year and a total for the past year of nearly \$6,650,000.

Costs for the year and increases over the preceding year are shown as follows:

	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Percent of Increase</i>
State Prisons -----	\$1,821,498.81	\$ 45,886.58	2.6_
Reformatories -----	732,671.56	*2,810.82	*.4_
Institution for Defective Delinquents -----	224,876.49	37,264.64	19.8
Penitentiaries -----	§709,713.04	116,095.03	19.6
N. Y. City Institutions --	†2,177,710.81	‡121,152.84	‡5.9
County Jails -----	977,343.10	79,188.95	8.8
Total -----	\$6,643,813.81	¶\$396,777.22	6.3

* Decrease.

§ Includes cost of boarding prisoners at the Albany and Onondaga county jails.

† For the calendar year 1925; figures incomplete.

‡ Increase calendar year 1925 over calendar year 1923.

¶ Net increase.

The increase in prison costs is stated to be due mainly to increased expenditures for food and clothing. At the reformatories savings were made in a number of items, the whole resulting in a small decrease. Increased pay for guards, a new heating plant in a residence, a new automobile for the superintendent, and general repairs and betterments about the institution resulted in the increase noted at the Institution for Defective Delinquents. Increases in expenditures for provisions and supplies and "general maintenance" is the main reason for increased costs at the penitentiaries. Salaries increased less than five per cent.

County jail costs as given include the salaries of the sheriffs and such other employees as appear from their titles to be engaged either wholly or in part in the management of the jails or the care of prisoners. Sheriffs are not engaged exclusively at criminal work or supervising the jails and their inmates, civil work occupying some of their time and in some instances most of their time. As there is no means of knowing the proportion of time spent at criminal work, their total salaries are included. The expenditures at the jail, as reported, include only the cost of boarding prisoners and do not include the expenditures for heat, light, repairs, medical attention, clothing, general maintenance, and the many other items which enter into the management of such institution; nor is it possible to obtain these figures, as the records are incomplete in some counties. The Commission has urged that a uniform system of accounting be established in the various counties, which would make it possible to ascertain the amount of their expenditures.

A comparison of the per capita costs at the State institutions for the past two fiscal years follows:

	1924	1925
Auburn Prison -----	\$367.47	\$360.43
Auburn Prison for Women -----	580.50	622.13
Clinton Prison -----	347.55	355.63
Great Meadow Prison -----	495.46	447.61
Sing Sing Prison -----	398.45	374.62
N. Y. State Reformatory -----	482.57	370.90
Albion State Training School -----	590.94	654.30
N. Y. State Reformatory for Women -----	680.48	720.22
Institution for Defective Delinquents -----	480.25	486.64

FEDERAL PRISONERS

The continued increase in the number of federal prisoners committed to the various county and city institutions of the State has made it practically impossible for those in charge of some of the county jails to comply with the State laws with respect to the custody and classification of prisoners.

Reports from those in charge of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, the county penitentiaries, county jails, and New York City institutions show that during the year ending June 30, 1925, there were committed from the Federal courts 6,049 males and 222 females, a total of 6,271. Of these, 6 were sent to the Reformatory, 370 to penitentiaries, 1,960 to New York City institutions, and 3,935 to county jails. This is an increase of 2,010 or 47.2 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. Commitments to the Reformatory increased 20 per cent., penitentiaries 24.9 per cent., county jails 41.8 per cent., and New York City institutions 42.5 per cent. Most of the commitments were for violation of the prohibition, narcotic and immigration laws.

While these are the number of commitments reported from the various institutions, the figures do not accurately represent the number of persons actually committed. For instance, a man may be admitted to the Clinton county jail and held for examination on a Federal charge. His hearing may take place in Albany and he would be transferred to the jail or penitentiary there. If found guilty, he might be sentenced to another institution and in each instance his admission would be a part of the jail records and so reported. The actual number of commitments is not obtainable.

As shown in the foregoing, the majority of these prisoners—3,935—were committed to county jails. Ten years ago the commitments to county jails numbered 581. The tremendous increase has resulted in overcrowding many jails and has compelled some

of the sheriffs in charge to violate the State law which provides that prisoners shall be classified. While the jails are large enough to care for the ordinary run of offenders in most of the counties, they are inadequate to cope with this increasing number of federal prisoners, and the Commission last year recommended to the Federal authorities that an institution be provided in this State for the detention of federal prisoners, both before and after conviction. A bill providing for the establishment of a Federal jail and penitentiary within the first or second judicial circuit of the United States has been introduced in Congress and the Commission has urged New York's representatives to use their influence to establish such an institution in this State.

Congress at its first session on September 23, 1789, adopted a resolution requesting the legislatures of the several states to pass laws making it the duty of the keepers of their jails to receive and safely keep prisoners committed to their charge under the authority of the United States, the United States to pay for their maintenance. In compliance with this request, section 96 of the County law was enacted as follows:

“Sec. 96. Commitment by United States Courts.—Such keeper shall receive and keep in his jail every person duly committed thereto, for any offense against the United States, by any court or officer of the United States, until he shall be duly discharged; the United States supporting such person during his confinement; and the provisions of this article, relative to the mode of confining prisoners and convicts, shall apply to all persons so committed by any court or officer of the United States.”

While counties should be prepared to stand their just proportion of the burden caused by violation of United States statutes, it is unfair to expect them to care for the increasing number of federal offenders. The Commission recommends that section 96 be amended to provide that heads of institutions may refuse to receive federal prisoners when by so doing they would be compelled to violate the State law relative to the custody and classification of prisoners.

The rate paid for the maintenance of those committed to county and city institutions ranges from 36 cents in Tompkins county to 90 cents in institutions in the Department of Correction of the City of New York. In some instances where the county has advanced the rate, the United States authorities have refused to pay the higher rate, but have continued to commit offenders to the institutions in these counties. The Commission believes the United States should pay a fair rate, based on the cost of maintenance in the respective counties, and is undertaking to

arrive at some basis on which a fair price per day can be established. The State law provides that prisoners sent to county institutions at the expense of the State shall be paid for at the rate of 60 cents a day. As this law has been in force for several years, it is possible that this amount does not adequately compensate the counties for their expenditures per capita.

There is at present no uniform system of accounting in the various counties, as it is difficult to ascertain the cost of maintenance in the various jails. The State Comptroller has been requested to institute such a uniform system and to supervise and audit such accounts. A survey is being made by the Comptroller in one of the rural counties with such a system in view, but it probably would be necessary for the Legislature to make necessary appropriations for the Comptroller to carry on this work.

The Commission in its reports has criticized the confinement of Coast Guard prisoners in the Richmond county jail, and has pointed out that the jail is not equipped for the custody of such prisoners and is not a proper place for these men. During the year four Coast Guard prisoners escaped. The matter was taken up with the Secretary of the Treasury and on December 5, 1925, President Coolidge issued an order authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary arrangements with the Secretary of the Navy "so that any naval prison may be designated as the place of execution of the sentence of a Coast Guard court involving imprisonment", and further authorizing "the confinement of members of the personnel of the Coast Guard in naval brigs, receiving ships, or prisons, for safekeeping, pending final disciplinary action in their cases."

A special report on the subject of "Federal Prisoners" will be found annexed to this report.

PUBLIC INTOXICATION

Annual reports to the Commission from officials in charge of county jails, county penitentiaries, and institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction of New York City for the year ending June 30, 1925, show a slight decrease in the number of persons committed to these institutions charged with public intoxication, including "driving auto while intoxicated", and with being "drunk and disorderly" as compared with the preceding year. The number committed to the county jails for these offenses increased, but there were decreases in the number sent to the penitentiaries and the New York City institutions.

Increases were noted in 37 county jails and decreases in 20; commitments for these offenses increased in the Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester county penitentiaries, and decreased in the Albany and Erie county penitentiaries.

Commitments totaled 16,410—15,356 males and 1,054 females—as compared with 16,549—15,398 males and 1,151 females—during the preceding year—a decrease of 139 or .8 per cent. Those committed to the county jails on these charges totaled 10,435 males and 331 females—a net increase of 910 or 9.2 per cent.; to the penitentiaries, 2,477 males and 149 females—a net increase of 7 or .2 per cent. New York City institutions reported 2,444 males and 574 females committed—a decrease of 1,042 or 25.7 per cent.

The largest increases in the county jails were in Cattaraugus county—170 or 73.0 per cent.; Oneida, 172 or 22.4 per cent.; Chemung, 125 or 21.4 per cent.; Broome, 100 or 11.9 per cent.; Chautauqua, 88 or 45.1 per cent.; Schuyler, 69 or 146.8 per cent.; Monroe, 78 or 30.6 per cent. Albany County decreased 344 or 17.7 per cent.; Schenectady, 89 or 15.7 per cent.; and Rensselaer, 69 or 23.0 per cent. Clinton County, which reported 18 commitments during the preceding year, reported none this year.

During the past ten years the total commitments of offenders of all classes was highest in 1917 and lowest in 1920. A comparison of these years with the years 1924 and 1925 is shown in the following table:

COUNTY JAILS

Year	Total Commitments		Intoxication and Drunk & Disorderly		Intoxication and Drunk & Disorderly
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Per cent. of Total Commitments
1917 -----	37,573	2405	13,683	643	35.8
1920 -----	16,639	1,702	1,574	116	9.2
1924 -----	34,604	2,267	9,517	339	26.7
1925 -----	37,813	2,352	10,435	331	27.1

COUNTY PENITENTIARIES

Year					Per cent. of Total Commitments
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1917 -----	15,041	434	8,605	210	56.9
1920 -----	3,380	194	947	47	27.8
1924 -----	9,790	352	2,507	126	26.0
1925 -----	9,815	390	2,477	149	21.8

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

Year					Per cent. of Total Commitments
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1917 -----	60,290	11,238	5,183	3,129	11.6
1920 -----	39,893	5,081	840	249	2.4
1924 -----	54,737	6,995	3,374	686	6.6
1925 -----	59,202	6,690	2,444	574	4.6

RECAPITULATION

Year					Per cent. of Total Commitments
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1917 -----	112,904	14,077	27,471	3,982	24.8
1920 -----	59,912	6,977	3,361	412	5.5
1924 -----	99,131	9,614	15,398	1,151	15.2
1925 -----	106,830	9,432	15,356	1,054	14.1

Included in the figures for the year ending June 30, 1925, are 703 males and 2 females committed for driving automobiles while intoxicated. Officials in charge of 40 jails and 4 penitentiaries reported detention for this offense, the greatest number in one county having been Erie with 111 in the county jail and 6 in the penitentiary; Oswego with 63; Broome 55; Monroe 36; and Niagara 32.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

The State Commission of Prisons annually designates, under the provisions of the State Boards and Commissions Law, one of its members to serve as a member of the State Probation Commission. Commissioner Frank E. Wade is now serving in this capacity.

Statistics regarding probation and parole, as reported by the State Probation Commission and officers in charge of institutions reporting to the State Commission of Prisons, respectively, are shown in the following:

	Year ending June 30th		% of	
	1924	1925	Increase	
Placed on probation during year --	23,984	24,606	2.6	
Total on probation during year ----	43,437	45,578	4.9	
Discharged from probation during year	22,465	23,355	3.9+	
Remaining on probat'n at close of year	20,972	22,223	6.0—	

	Paroled		Returned for violation of parole		On parole but not discharged June 30, 1925			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
State Prisons -----	1,241	27	179	3	*1,601	51	†529	5
N. Y. State Reformatory ---	453	--	69	--	702	--	--	--
Institution for Defective Delinquents -----	93	--	25	--	146	--	--	--
N. Y. City Institutions ----	1,930	84	527	12	**	--	--	--
Total -----	3717	111	800	15	2,449	51	529	5

* Prisoners sentenced under indeterminate sentences—first offenders.

† Prisoners sentenced under determinate sentences—other than first offenders.

** Not reported.

Figures showing the number returned for violating parole include only those who have been sent back to the institution for violation of parole and do not include those who have violated their paroles and have been convicted of another crime.

Prior to 1923, the only inmates under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole for State Prisons, were first offenders, who had received an indeterminate sentence. Since that time, all inmates released, including second offenders with straight sentences, are placed, by law, under the rules of the Board of Parole for State Prisons for the unexpired commuted term of their sentences.

Prisoners are paroled in the care of relatives, friends, religious societies and associations supported by private funds. The number of paid parole officers is ridiculously low—only four for the State Prisons, six for the New York State Reformatory, one for the Albion State Training School, three for the New York State Reformatory for Women, and two for the Institution for Defective Delinquents. The State Commission of Prisons has repeatedly recommended, as has the Probation Commission, that probation officers be employed also to supervise persons on parole. Friends and relatives cannot be expected to report adversely on violators committed to their care, and the Commission again urges that steps be taken to provide more paid supervision of paroled prisoners.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

The Commission has continued to discourage the practice of committing children under the age of 16 to county jails, and it is gratifying to note that the number committed during the last fiscal year showed a slight decrease. The number reported by sheriffs as having been detained was 38 boys and 7 girls, a total of 45, as compared with 41 boys and 12 girls, a total of 53, the preceding year.

Detention of juveniles was reported at sixteen jails as compared with seventeen the preceding year. The sheriffs in charge of six jails in which children were detained during 1923-24 reported no commitments the past fiscal year, and children were held in five jails during 1924-25 from which none was reported the preceding year. The charges on which children were committed during the year ranged from runaways to murder, second degree.

The gradual decrease in the number of commitments to county jails during the past five years is shown by the following table:

<i>Year Ending June 30th</i>	<i>Juveniles Detained</i>		<i>Percent. of</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total Commitments</i>
1921 -----	144	24	0.7
1922 -----	105	29	0.5—
1923 -----	110	27	0.5—
1924 -----	42	12	0.14
1925 -----	38	7	0.11

It will be noted that the number of commitments has been decreasing until it has reached a point where it is almost negligible. It is realized that at times there will be incorrigibles whom it is almost impossible to restrain in the detention homes available in the smaller counties, and the authorities may deem it necessary to send such cases to the county jail; but the Commission believes the law should be obeyed in all instances and that the counties

should provide for the detention of these delinquent children, either by providing detention homes in the county or by contracting with established homes in nearby counties.

The greatest number held in any jail was in the Dutchess county jail, where detentions of 9 boys and 2 girls were reported. The sheriff stated that they were kept apart from other prisoners and that the majority was committed by the Judge of the Children's Court and the others by local justices. One girl, 14 years of age, was held practically two months as a material witness.

In the Jefferson county jail 5 boys were reported as having been detained during the year.

Officials at the Orange county jail reported three boys committed, one of whom was held 21 days awaiting transfer to Letchworth Village—a home for epileptics and feeble-minded persons. The latter was committed by a local justice, the other two by the Judge of the Children's Court.

In one county jail, where in former years comparatively large numbers of children were detained, there was but one held during the past year, and the report states that he was held but a few hours and that none will be held in the future.

Some sheriffs reported that the children were kept in separate rooms and apart from the other prisoners, but the Children's Court Act was presumed to keep children out of the jails, and section 486 of the Penal law expressly forbids the commitment of children to any jail, prison or penitentiary, even temporarily. It would appear that there is sufficient statutory provision to keep children out of jails and that what is needed is an awakened public opinion. The Commission hopes to report a year hence that the practice has been entirely discontinued.

STATE PRISONS

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, the total number of actual commitments to the four state prisons in New York State was 1,989 as compared with 1,856 the preceding year. The following statistics show in detail the population of these institutions at the end of the fiscal years 1924 and 1925, the average daily population, and the cell capacity of each.

	<i>Population at Close of year</i>		<i>Average daily population</i>		<i>Cell capacity</i>
	1924	1925	1924	1925	
Auburn -----	1350	1455	1341	1351	1393
Clinton -----	1376	1450	1356	1370	1194
Great Meadow ---	598	782	610	669	1168
Sing Sing -----	1447	1440	1257	1407	*1309
Total -----	4685	4771	4564	4797	5064

* 165 men in dormitories.

Auburn Prison, located at Auburn, dates back to 1816. While many improvements have been made, the antiquated cell blocks with small stone cells without sanitary facilities still remain. The removal of this prison to a farm site is recommended by the Commission.

Auburn Prison for Women, which is near the men's prison, was originally opened as a State asylum for criminal insane in 1859. It first began to function as a prison for women in 1893. The Commission has recommended that it be transferred to a new structure nearer New York City, or combined with some other institution. There were only 37 commitments during the year.

Clinton Prison, located at Dannemora, was erected in 1845. It has antiquated cell blocks without proper sanitary facilities, but otherwise is an excellent plant in a healthful location. The

tuberculosis hospital of the prison system is located on the mountain side above the prison proper. It is gratifying to note that the number of prisoners suffering with this disease is decreasing. A new modern industrial building is under construction.

Sing Sing Prison, located at Ossining, dates back to 1825. The old plant is obsolete and insanitary. In 1906 the legislature authorized the construction of a new prison to take its place and a new institution of the group type was erected at Wingdale but never opened as a prison. It has since been taken out of the prison group and is being used as a hospital for the insane. However, the old Sing Sing is gradually being transformed into a modern institution. On the hill above the old plant have been erected two cell houses, clinic building, mess hall, kitchen, and power house. A wall twenty-four feet high is being built around the entire plant; some of the old cell halls have been demolished and a modern prison for condemned men was constructed a few years ago.

The new Sing Sing is planned as a clearing house and classification prison where all incoming prisoners are to be examined mentally and physically and segregated in institutions best adapted to their needs. While the new cell halls are occupied to capacity, the clearing house feature is not yet in operation because of lack of funds for equipment and the employment of the necessary psychiatrists, psychologists and trained assistants to carry on the work. The Commission is recommending the erection of additional cell halls so that the use of the insanitary cells of the old part may all be discontinued at the earliest possible date and the proper equipment provided so that the clearing house may begin to function.

The constitutional amendment approved in November makes available \$10,000,000 a year for the next ten years for the erection of new public buildings in this State. Modernizing the prison plants of the State is a part of the program of construction and should be carried out as soon as possible.

The work of constructing a wall around Great Meadow Prison has progressed during the year. While the population of this agricultural prison has been somewhat increased in recent months, there are still approximately 350 to 400 modern cells unoccupied. When the wall is completed the prison can be occupied to capacity, affording additional relief to the old prisons at Auburn and Dannemora. More industries will be required at Great Meadow to keep the inmates employed throughout the year, and an industrial building to meet this requirement is under way.

During the fiscal year there were 51 deaths in the state prisons as compared with 25 the preceding year. The electrocutions

numbered 14 as compared with 9 in 1924. Fifty-eight prisoners were transferred to State hospitals for the insane.

The expenditures for the past two fiscal years of the state prisons were as follows:

	<i>Expenditures</i>		<i>Per Capita</i>	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
Auburn -----	\$460,075.16	\$456,668.15	\$367.45	\$360.43
Auburn, women --	52,825.82	51,014.67	580.50	622.13
Clinton -----	471,032.64	487,175.22	347.55	355.63
Great Meadow --	290,836.17	299,550.87	495.46	447.61
Sing Sing -----	500,845.44	527,089.90	398.45	374.62

Schools in letters are conducted in all the prisons, and a small increase in attendance was reported during the year. Attendance is compulsory for illiterates and foreign-speaking inmates and others are permitted to take correspondence courses. The Commission, recognizing the importance of education and vocational advantages in penal institutions, is urging that the system be developed and extended in the state prisons. Nothing is more helpful in preparing the inmates for the duties of free life and in overcoming delinquency. The Legislature of 1925 amended the Prison Law to provide as follows:

“The commissioner of education in cooperation with the superintendent of state prisons and the wardens shall formulate courses of study and the syllabuses thereof, visit classes, and supervise the instruction provided for in this section. No person not now employed as a teacher in a state prison shall be so engaged unless he shall have received a valid certificate issued by the commissioner of education in conformity with general rules governing admission to and continuance in teaching in the public elementary schools of the state. This provision shall not apply to inmate teachers.”

This was recommended by the Commission which also urges that the civilian teachers be placed upon an equal footing with the teaching body of the State.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

The Committee on Industries of the Commission made no special reports concerning the prison industries during the past year, but the committees assigned to each prison in reports of inspection have referred to the industrial situation.

The change made in the management of the industries in the State prisons, by chapter 601 of the laws of 1924, became effective July 1st of that year. The Superintendent of Prison Industries was appointed August 21, 1924.

The following table shows the assignment of the population of the four prisons at the time the various inspections were made:

	Main- tenance	Indus- tries	Construc- tion	Special work	Non-pro- ductive	Total
Auburn -----	337	728	74	26	106	1271
Clinton -----	369	559	192	--	244	1364
Great Meadow -----	495	138	181	41	6	861
Sing Sing -----	529	624	79	64	107	1403
Total -----	1730	2049	526	131	463	4899

The assignments at the Women's Prison, Auburn, October 24, 1925, were as follows:

Kitchen -----	8
Miscellaneous Help -----	9
Superintendent's Waiters -----	2
Garden -----	8
Laundry -----	15
Waiters and Ward Helpers -----	8
Shop -----	23
Hospital and Excused from Work -----	11
Total Population -----	84

The detailed assignments of the prison will be found in the reports of inspection annexed to this report.

It will be noted that 42 per cent. are employed in the industries in the four prisons for men, 11 per cent. in construction, 35 per cent. in maintenance, 3 per cent. in special work which is mostly work on highways, 9½ per cent. classed as non-productive. This last item includes the convicts in the schools, libraries, musicians, under discipline, at court, in hospital, idle on doctor's orders, in Auburn and Sing Sing the officials of the Mutual Welfare League, and the condemned at Sing Sing.

It is conceded by prison officials generally in this State that a successful administration of the prison must rest largely upon the proper management and maintenance of the manufacturing plants.

At Auburn the inmates are engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth, blankets, brooms, baskets, furniture, including school desks and seats, auto and motor cycle plates, iron beds and bed fabrics, and hospital tables. The farm maintained in connection with the prison is also classed as an industry. Mattresses and pillows are made and blankets bound in the Women's Prison.

Clinton Prison produces toweling, cotton suiting, hickory, ticking and denim. Clothing and wheelbarrows are manufactured and there is a successful logging and lumber industry.

Underwear, hosiery, mittens, shoes, brushes, mattresses, iron cans and can carriers are manufactured at Sing Sing.

Great Meadow has never been an industrial prison, as there have been no shop buildings; one such building is now in process of construction. Mats are manufactured in this prison, and there is a stone quarry the product of which is taken by the State Department of Highways. The farm at this institution is also classed as an industry.

During the past year companies of convicts from Auburn, Great Meadow and Sing Sing were engaged in highway construction.

In the report of inspection of Auburn Prison it is suggested that the farm be transferred from the "industries" to "maintenance."

In the report on Great Meadow Prison it is recommended that the quarry and stone-crushing industry be enlarged, and that the possibilities of establishing a pottery industry, tile-making and brick-making be studied.

The report on Sing Sing Prison recommends that a superintendent of industries be appointed, the repairs on the shoe shop

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building expedited, the manufacture of shoes resumed, and the sheet metal receptacles in storage marketed.

The following tables will give an idea of the condition of the industries generally:

Sales and Earnings of the Industries for the Year Ending June 30, 1925.

	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Earnings</i>
Auburn Prison -----	\$848,365.55	\$135,283.29
Auburn, Women's Prison -----	5,453.05	1,886.81
Clinton Prison -----	274,632.77	27,838.40
Great Meadow Prison -----	30,609.47	7,887.84
Sing Sing Prison -----	468,237.52	27,219.56
Total -----	\$1,627,298.36	\$200,115.90

Sales and Earnings of the Four State Prisons for the Twelve years

	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Earnings</i>
1914 -----	\$ 856,371.47	\$133,860.81
1915 -----	941,917.04	169,629.87
1916 -----	610,043.47	78,334.17
1917 -----	784,522.40	95,155.20
1918 -----	1,047,006.49	184,009.25
1919 -----	1,250,231.63	249,717.84
1920 -----	1,272,134.86	304,587.23
1921 -----	1,514,355.97	172,698.98
1922 -----	1,176,623.18	45,771.33
1923 -----	1,328,102.41	258,476.38
1924 -----	1,429,916.74	239,663.58
1925 -----	1,627,298.36	200,115.90

STATE REFORMATORIES

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira has been in use for half a century. Male felons, and male misdemeanants who have been previously convicted of a misdemeanor, between the ages of sixteen and thirty, are committed thereto. The institution is controlled by a Board of Managers, appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. A Superintendent, appointed by and responsible to the Board of Managers, is in direct charge.

The number of inmates in the institution on June 30, 1925, was 1,231—an increase of 175 over the preceding year when the population was 1,056. The capacity of the institution, including 176 double cells, is 1,440. During the past fiscal year 453 prisoners were paroled, 69 returned for violation of parole, and on June 30, 1925, 702 prisoners were on parole but not discharged.

There are over five hundred acres in the site, including the farms. Most of the buildings are old, but are kept in good repair by inmate labor; some of them are not fireproof. All State institutional buildings should be fireproof; those which are not should be replaced or made fireproof at the earliest possible time for the protection of life and property. A new shop building, 250 x 60 feet, fireproof throughout, two stories in height, has been built by inmate labor at an estimated saving to the State of \$150,000.

There is a school in letters which every inmate is obliged to attend. There are also twenty-one trade classes. Class-room products are not sold but are used in the institution or taken apart and reconstructed. The matter of coordinating this trade instruction with revenue producing industries has long been a matter of discussion, but as yet no satisfactory conclusion has been reached. Coffee is roasted for other institutions and blanks and blank books are also sold to them.

The Research Laboratory has done valuable work and has given special attention to psychiatry. During the past few years 80 per cent. of all inmates received have been previously confined in some other penal or correctional institution or have been on probation. The average age of those received during the past fiscal year was 20½ years.

There are two institutions for females in the reformatory class—the Albion State Training School at Albion and the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills. Both are constructed on the cottage plan. On June 30, 1925, the population of the former was 169 and of the latter 276, as compared with 153 and 254 in 1924. These figures do not include infants. In 1924 the number of commitments to the two institutions was 329 and this year it was 350. Both institutions are under the control of boards of managers and are managed by superintendents. The Albion institution was known for many years as the "Western House of Refuge for Women". There is a farm of about 70 acres and the produce contributes to the support of the institution.

The Commission has suggested a change in the marking system relative to the parole of inmates.

The institution at Bedford Hills is divided into two sections or departments—the reformatory proper and the division for mental defectives. The latter is supposed to care for females in much the same manner as the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch cares for males. A psychologist is employed and it is stated that her work has been of material aid. The present superintendent is a physician. He interviews each inmate at least once a month and holds weekly meetings with the staff and teachers.

A law enacted in 1924 provides that the board of managers may establish and develop industries suitable for the proper training and occupation of the inmates. Dresses suitable for women in State, county or municipal institutions are being made. It is proposed to make the mattresses used at the institution and an experiment is being tried in the manufacture of candy. The funds to defray the establishment of the candy industry were raised by private subscription.

The school instructs so far as the seventh grade. There are also classes in drawing, stenography and typewriting, sewing, and cooking. The work done by the "Arts and Crafts" classes has been exhibited at the State Fair and other gatherings of those interested in the work of public institutions. A farm is operated in connection with the institution.

The discipline continues to be excellent. The morale appears to improve and the general conditions are reported to be better than they have been in several years.

INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

The Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch has been in operation about five years. The buildings were constructed for use as a reformatory and until occupied for its present purpose it was known as the "Eastern New York Reformatory". It is in charge of the Commission for Mental Defectives and its superintendent is a physician.

Its work is being watched with interest by the governments of other states and foreign countries, as it is said to be the only institution of its kind in existence. It cares for male mental defectives over sixteen years of age.

The average population during the last fiscal year was 462 as compared with 390 in 1924. The greatest number in custody at any time was 524 and the lowest 419. In December, 1925, 104 of the inmates were aliens.

There are 496 cells, and by using dormitories a population of 600 can be accommodated.

The new hospital building was practically completed this year.

The institution owns but 53 acres of land, but leases two farms, and there are about 200 acres of tillable land available. There is a dairy of approximately 40 head. The Commission recommends that the farm now leased be purchased by the State.

The superintendent is endeavoring to provide industries for the teaching of such trades and occupations as will aid in the rehabilitation of the inmates. During the past year a considerable quantity of aluminum utensils has been manufactured, also shoes and brooms.

A teaching staff is urgently needed, also another parole officer.

The institution has, in several instances, placed its scientific staff at the service of the courts for the purpose of examining into and determining the mental condition of persons charged with crime. The work is of the nature of a psychopathic clinic and results in sending the individual to a proper institution in cases of either abnormal or sub-normal mental status.

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

Many of the problems that have confronted those charged with the administration of the penal institutions of the city of New York for years remain unsolved. The majority of the city's prisoners are still housed in obsolete buildings without modern sanitary facilities or in wooden shacks with their accompanying fire hazards. Some of the buildings are overcrowded, necessitating the confinement of two prisoners in a cell.—a condition that has been criticized for years. There is lack of employment, and work that could be done is left undone because of insufficient guards to properly look after those who could be employed with advantage to the city and to themselves. Modern institutions remain unfinished and the promised new penitentiary on Riker's Island, plans for which were prepared as far back as 1907, exists only on paper.

The construction of a new House of Detention for Women on West Thirtieth street has been halted, after making footings at a cost of approximately \$17,000, because the site was not a proper one. The Commission declined to approve the plans because of the restricted site, although it has urged the necessity for such an institution for several years.

Commissioner after Commissioner in the Department of Correction which has had these institutions in charge, has urged improvements, as has this Commission, but the necessary funds have not been forthcoming. Commissioner James A. Hamilton, back in 1919, summed up the situation when, in proposing a three-year program of improvements, he wrote the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as follows:

"The buildings are, in most instances, nonfireproof and insanitary, and having been built many years ago are, in general, not adapted to furnish the classification

and segregation now considered highly essential in the care of the offender. Under present conditions too large a percentage of male inmates are confined in open segregated dormitories, which type of housing for the adult is considered objectionable. This department has been receiving and endeavoring to care for those committed to its institutions in buildings which do not possess adequate means for making the necessary mental and physical examinations and which are without proper facilities for classification and segregation. The lack of modernization in this respect makes the city of New York compare unfavorably with many communities."

Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, now in charge of the Department of Correction, in 1923 characterized the buildings in the department, with few exceptions, as a decided fire hazard. "Few, if any of the buildings on the islands of Welfare, Riker's and Hart's", he stated, "are of fireproof construction. A large number of them are of frame construction, totally and wholly devoid of the simplest and most ordinary means of protection and adequacy of exits in the event of fire. No private property in the city of New York would be permitted to run twenty-four hours under like conditions. If a tenement house lacked a fire escape or a metal covered door to a hall or a spring was missing on a door to a public hall, the tenement house commissioner would order summary compliance with the law and if not attended to, the owner would be brought before a police magistrate for fine and the building probably required to be vacated."

That some of the buildings on these islands are a menace to the life of their occupants was illustrated during the present year, when in July an old dormitory building on Hart's Island, which fortunately had been ordered vacated, was destroyed by fire of an unknown origin. The old shacks at the north end of this Island, occupied by aged and crippled inmates, are likewise a menace to life and should be torn down as soon as other quarters can be provided for these unfortunates.

The institutions in the Department of Correction include the Penitentiary and Correction Hospital on Welfare Island, Municipal Farm on Riker's Island, Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island, New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton, Orange county, Warwick Farms near Warwick, Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, Orange county, the City Prison, Manhattan, City Prison, Brooklyn, City Prison, Queens, eight district prisons, and a place of detention for witnesses.

The Penitentiary is the receiving institution of the Department and through it pass annually thousands of men and women. It is old and obsolete, badly crowded, lacks employment

facilities, and has not a sufficient number of officers to conduct it properly.

The Correction Hospital formerly was known as the Workhouse for men and women. A few years ago the men were transferred to a wing in the Penitentiary and the south wing was reconstructed for hospital purposes. The north wing was used as a prison for workhouse and penitentiary women. The opening of the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt gave opportunity to transfer to the country white women not needing hospital care, leaving the colored women in the north wing. In December, 1925, an order was issued designating this wing as a hospital for men and it was necessary to transfer the women to the south wing. Drug addicts, who had been sent to the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island, were ordered sent to the Correction Hospital for treatment, and the self-committed addicts at Riker's Island were sent to the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island where they were assigned to a separate dormitory. To make room for these, a shift in population from the Reformatory Prison to the Penitentiary was necessary. Able-bodied workhouse inmates and inmates suitable for work at the Municipal Farm were ordered transferred to Riker's Island with a view to progressing the preliminary work on the proposed new Penitentiary and Industrial Building. The reason given for the change was to relieve the over-congested condition at the Penitentiary and to coordinate the hospital facilities. The acting warden of the Correction Hospital was directed to take charge of the south wing, or female section, and the north wing was designated as an annex to the Penitentiary under the jurisdiction of the warden of that institution. The Medical Director of the Department of Correction was given full charge of both hospitals with jurisdiction in all that pertains to medical treatment and administration. There is much to be done in the way of improvements and changes in the north wing of the Correction Hospital before it can be used effectively for hospital purposes. It is insecure and needs to be repaired, painted and renovated. The Commission questions the advisability of taking from the acting warden of the Hospital jurisdiction over the north wing or penitentiary annex. There is much in common in connection with the administration of the institution, as there is but one kitchen, one heating plant, one office, etc. Only a few male drug addicts had been transferred to the Penitentiary annex up to the close of the year.

The Municipal Farm at Riker's Island has been selected as the site for a new penitentiary, but there is no certainty that a new institution will be constructed in the near future. An appropriation of \$100,000 was made for preliminary work and plans for the new buildings have been prepared by the Department of Plants and Structures, but the plans have not been submitted to

the Commission for approval. Meanwhile, little beyond ordinary repairs and the laying of new water mains has been done at this institution. The buildings are temporary wooden structures. The men are quartered in dormitories and there is a constant fire risk. The institution since 1899 has been used exclusively for drug addicts, but during the past two years able-bodied prisoners have been sent from the Penitentiary to assist in laying water mains and to do other work.

The Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island is crowded to capacity most of the time. The manufacturing industries of the Department are carried on here in an industrial building which, although it has recently been repaired and reconstructed in part, is still inadequate for the amount of work which might be turned out under more favorable conditions. There is a pavilion for male prisoners with tuberculosis and a barracks for the aged and crippled. The Commission has continued to urge the purchase of four acres of privately-owned land at the south end of the Island, where a summer resort for negroes has been under construction. Condemnation proceedings have been ordered instituted by the city and it is expected the land will be acquired within the next year. It is possible that one of the buildings on this tract may be available for use as a place of detention for the aged and crippled now confined in the "Old Men's Home" on the north end of the Island.

The Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton is a modern institution, started several years ago and still unfinished. There are six modern buildings. Two one-story wooden structures (one used as a kitchen and mess hall and the other as an assembly hall) remain as part of the original temporary shacks put up at the time the institution was moved from Hart's Island. The plans call for six additional buildings. They are needed, but there seems to be no immediate prospect that they will be provided.

Warwick Farms, conducted in connection with the Reformatory, was purchased by the city as a colony for inebriates but was used for this purpose but a short time. The farm contains 640 acres of land, about 135 of which is under cultivation by inmates from the Reformatory.

There is a farm of 257 acres in connection with the Farm Colony for Women at Greycourt, part of which is cultivated by inmates from the Workhouse. Women are transferred to this institution from the Correction Hospital. This institution, like the one at New Hampton, is not yet completed.

The three city prisons are mainly used for the detention of court prisoners. No females are detained at the City Prison.

Manhattan, but males and females are held at the City Prison, Queens and the City Prison, Brooklyn. The Second District Prison at Jefferson Market is used principally for the detention of females.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, 65,892 persons—59,202 males and 6,690 females—were committed to the institutions in the Department of Correction, as compared with 54,737 males and 6,995 females the preceding year—a net increase of 4,162 or 6.7 per cent. The number of males committed increased 4,465 or 8.1 per cent., and there was a decrease of 305 females or 4.3 per cent.

The number in custody in these institutions at the close of the fiscal year was 3,948 males and 395 females—a net increase of 107 or 2.5 per cent. over the year before. The number of males in custody showed an increase of 229 or 6.1 per cent., and the number of females a decrease of 122 or 23.6 per cent.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

The police department of the city of New York is divided into thirteen divisions—the first, second and third in the borough of Manhattan, the fourth in the borough of The Bronx, the fifth, sixth and seventh in the borough of Brooklyn, the eighth in the borough of Queens, and the ninth in the borough of Richmond. In these divisions are 70 precinct station houses, in 36 of which jails for the detention of persons under arrest are maintained. The tenth division controls traffic conditions in all the boroughs, the eleventh is the detective division, the twelfth, special service, and the thirteenth is known as headquarters division.

Of the 36 precincts in which prisoners are detained, 27 are designated as main places of detention and 9 as auxiliary station houses as follows:

FIRST DIVISION

(Manhattan)

Headquarters, 4th Precinct

Precinct:

- 1st Old Slip.
- 2nd, 16-20 Beach St.
- 4th, 118-120 Clinton St.
- 6th, 321-323 Fifth St.

SECOND DIVISION

(Manhattan)

Headquarters, 9-A Precinct

Precinct:

- 7th, 138 West 30th St.
- 10-A, 153 East 67th St.

THIRD DIVISION

(Manhattan)

Headquarters, 14th Precinct

Precinct:

- 13th, 177 East 104th St.
- 14th, 229 West 123rd St.
- 15th, 1854 Amsterdam Ave.

FOURTH DIVISION

(Bronx)

Headquarters, 22nd Precinct

Precinct:

- 19th, Third Ave. and 160th St.
- *20th, 1086 Simpson St.
- *21st, Sedgwick Ave. and 167th St.
- *22nd, 1925 Bathgate Ave.
- 24th, 3016 Webster Ave.
- *27th, 229th St. and White Plains Ave.

FIFTH DIVISION

(Brooklyn)

Headquarters, 34th Precinct

Precinct:

- 28th, 2951 West 8th St.
- 29th, 86th St. and Fifth Ave.
- 30th, Bay 22nd St., cor. Bath Ave.
- 31st, Ave. U and East 15th St.
- 32nd, 4302 Fourth Ave.
- *32-A, 575 Fifth Ave.
- 31th, 154 Lawrence Ave.
- *42nd, 653 Grand Ave.

SIXTH DIVISION

(Brooklyn)

Headquarters, 43rd Precinct

Precinct:

- 37th, New York Ave. and Empire Boulevard.
- 43rd, 2 Liberty Ave.

SEVENTH DIVISION

(Brooklyn)

Headquarters, 148 Vernon Ave.

Precinct:

- 45th, 72 Poplar St.
- *46th, 298 Classon Ave.
- 47th, 627 Gates Ave.
- *48-A, 179 Wilson Ave.
- 49th, 2 Lee Ave
- *49-A, 263 Bedford Ave.

EIGHTH DIVISION

(Queens)

Headquarters, 58th Precinct

Precinct:

- 56th, 275 Church St., Richmond Hill.
- 59th, 85 Fourth St., Long Island City.
- 65th, 42 North Prince St., Flushing.

NINTH DIVISION

(Richmond)

Precinct:

- 66th, 78-82 Richmond Terrace, St. George.
- 70th, 116 Main St., Tottenville.
- * Auxiliary jails.

Although designated as "auxiliary" stations, no prisoners were detained during the year in the 13-A, 20th, 21st and 42nd precincts. The 13th precinct, which had been designated as an auxiliary jail, upon recommendation of the Commission was made a main jail and the use of 13-A as an auxiliary station was abandoned.

The 37th precinct station house at 35 Snyder avenue, Brooklyn, was abandoned May 18th and the precinct moved to a fine new building on New York avenue and Empire Boulevard. At the same time 37-A precinct at 1661 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, was abandoned and is being used by the Public Safety Bureau of the Police Department for storage purposes only. The new building for the 37th precinct was designed by Thomas E. O'Brien, superintendent of buildings of the Police Department and in arrangement, design and equipment is modern in every respect.

Police headquarters for the borough of Brooklyn is temporarily located in the 45th precinct station at 72 Popular street, pending the completion of a new police headquarters building which is being erected at Sixth avenue and Bergen street. The new building, which will cost approximately \$600,000, is expected to be opened early in 1926.

The 46th precinct building at 298 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, has been reconstructed and is in use as an auxiliary jail.

A new station house for the 54th precinct is being constructed at the corner of Catalpa avenue and Chaffee street and is expected to be ready for occupancy about February 1, 1926. No provision is made in this station house for the detention of prisoners.

Plans have been approved by the Bureau of Buildings for a new station house in the 58th precinct at 91st avenue and 168th street, Jamaica, which will be the general headquarters for the borough of Queens. It will contain cells for the detention of males and females. The plans have not received the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The jail in the 10-A precinct is one of the worst in the city and has been repeatedly criticized by the Commission. The Department has made application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for funds with which to erect a new building for this precinct. If this application does not receive favorable action by the Board, the Department proposes to convert the present room adjoining the jail for females on the first floor into a jail for females and use the present jail for females for the detention of males.

The care of lost children is a function with which the officials of the 28th precinct at Coney Island have to deal. Two police women are attached to this precinct and in summer hundreds of children who become separated from their parents or guardians are cared for. The Commission has suggested that a separate building be provided for this purpose in charge of either the Police Department or the Children's Society of Brooklyn, as the present quarters are inadequate.

MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

There has been but little improvement in the various magistrates' court pens of the city of New York during the past year. These pens are used in connection with the various courts as temporary places of detention for the thousands of persons who annually come in conflict with the law. While most of the pens in the borough of Manhattan are reasonably satisfactory, there is still room for improvement, particularly in the court at 301 Mott street which is used both for traffic and homicide cases. Persons charged with homicide are detained in the same room with those charged with traffic violations, and the Commission has recommended that a special pen for homicide cases be provided. The Commission feels that it is not a proper procedure to hold persons charged with a petty crime, such as a violation of a parking ordinance or signal traffic requirement, with those charged with murder.

The traffic court in the borough of Brooklyn, which has met with continued and severe criticism, has been transferred from the old location at 182 Clermont avenue to a building formerly used as a synagogue at Bedford and LaFayette avenues. A detention pen is to be established in connection with the court.

Conditions are particularly bad in the 9th and 10th district magistrates' court pens in the borough of Brooklyn and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th districts of the borough of Queens. The city authorities, having failed to remedy the inadequate and insanitary conditions existing in these pens, have been cited by the Commission to show cause in January why the pens should not be closed. The pens attached to the 1st district court in the borough of Brooklyn are also inadequate and are located in a building which has long since served its purpose.

A new homicide court in a new building was opened in the borough of Brooklyn on January 5, 1925. The county court pen at Tremont and Arthur avenues in the borough of The Bronx was enlarged and improved during the year.

The Board of Estimate has been repeatedly requested by borough authorities to provide funds for the construction of new

buildings for court purposes. Some of the courts are being held in leased buildings and the city hesitates to spend large sums for improving conditions. While the Board has been aware of the necessity for new buildings, it has not been able to authorize funds for their construction because of limitations in the matter of issuing long term bonds.

The Commission has repeatedly called attention to the practice in some of the courts of placing women in the temporary custody of males. No matron, for instance, is provided in the Women's Night Court in the borough of Brooklyn. There is a female probation officer on duty in the court, but she has no authority over the handling or custody of prisoners and cannot legally be called upon to perform the duties of a matron. Provision is made by law for the employment of matrons in the police stations of the city where women are detained. The General City law makes the employment of a matron mandatory in cities having a population of more than 25,000 when there are female prisoners. The law, however, does not require matrons to be employed or to look after women detained in the magistrates' court pens and the Commission recommends that legislation making such employment mandatory, be enacted.

It frequently happens that prisoners are detained in court pens during meal hours and the Commission has urged the Board of Magistrates to provide food for those so held.

PENITENTIARIES

Penitentiaries are maintained by five counties—Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester. The New York County Penitentiary on Welfare Island is one of the institutions under the control of the Department of Correction of the City of New York.

The majority of the prisoners sentenced to the penitentiaries are misdemeanants, but felons whose sentences are less than one year, and State tramps, are also committed and their maintenance is paid by the State.

The records of the State Comptroller show that \$112,651.39 was paid by the State to the various county penitentiaries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, for the care of felons and tramps at the rate of sixty cents a day. The following amounts, shown as received for the care of felons and tramps include small sums paid for clothes, railroad fare to place of commitment and money advanced in accordance with section 324 of the Prison Law:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Felons</i>	<i>Tramps</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albany County -----	\$ 825.42	\$ 5,209.80	\$ 6,035.22
Erie County -----	4,868.00	367.80	5,235.80
Monroe County -----	6,208.36	6,333.00	12,541.36
New York County -----	67,361.40	-----	67,361.40
Onondaga County -----	4,854.73	5,616.00	10,470.73
Westchester County ----	8,701.68	2,305.20	11,006.88
Total -----	\$92,819.59	\$19,831.80	\$112,651.39

The number of federal prisoners committed to penitentiaries continues to increase. In 1923 the number committed was 15; in 1924 it was 106; and this year 370. Some of these commitments were made by the federal judges in an attempt to relieve the congestion in the county jails.

The number of commitments to the penitentiaries during the past fiscal year was 10,205 as compared with 10,136 in 1924.

It is expected that the Albany County Penitentiary will be abandoned. The county authorities contemplate constructing a county jail on a farm outside the city and will care for the prisoners of Albany county only. This is an old institution, having been in use for nearly 78 years. In its early days it was frequently filled to capacity, as many United States prisoners were held for long terms. With the construction of the federal prison at Atlanta this class of prisoners was no longer sent to the institution. The number of prisoners received from other counties has gradually fallen off. At the end of the fiscal year in 1915 there were 142 prisoners in custody sentenced from other counties, while at the end of the last fiscal year there were but 36. The old buildings are kept in as good condition as can be expected under the circumstances. The population of the institution on December 1, 1925, was 91.

The new Erie County Penitentiary at Mill Grove is nearing completion. The entire institution when finished will have a capacity for about 850 prisoners and will cost approximately two million dollars. It was planned in accordance with modern ideas and will compare favorably with any institution of its kind in the country. It is located on a farm of between seven and eight hundred acres about eighteen miles from the city of Buffalo.

The buildings are in two groups—the prison group and the farm group. The former consists of the administration building, the superintendent's residence, three men's cell houses, the women's building, male minors' cell house, the shelter and kitchen, bakery, laundry, chapel, shop, power house, and sewage disposal plant. The farm group contains a large barn, cow stables, utility building, milk house, piggery, slaughter house, poultry houses, silos, and a building used for manufacturing cement products. All the farm buildings were erected by prison labor. The population on December 1, 1925, was 572.

During the latter part of the year a special committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county made an investigation of the management and conduct of the institution which was attended by a member of the Commission. The committee reported in December that in its opinion the institution "has been mismanaged, either through neglect on the part of or inexperience of those charged with the proper supervision of the institution, and that proper rules of discipline governing the duties of the guards and employees of the institution have not been formulated or enforced; that proper rules and regulations have not been established or enforced governing the care and discipline of prisoners; and that the executive head of the institution has failed in his duty to formulate a proper system and plan for the conduct of the institution."

The committee made recommendations to the board, designed to correct conditions criticized.

The Monroe County Penitentiary is an old institution, having been built about 70 years ago. It has been kept in good condition. It contains 450 brick cells for men and 72 for women. It is located in a growing section of the city of Rochester upon a site containing about thirty acres.

A farm of more than 400 acres, located outside the city, is operated by the inmates, and farm produce and milk are furnished to other county and city institutions. The bakery supplies bread and rolls, not only for the institution but for county institutions, and the poultry supply eggs. The population on December 1, 1925, was 245.

The Onondaga County Penitentiary at Jamesville, near Syracuse, contains 220 cells for males and 38 for females. It has a county jail section of 48 cells for males. Females sentenced to the county jail are detained in the department for penitentiary women. The institution has been in operation for nearly 25 years and is one of the few penal institutions in the State where most of its inmates are employed eight hours a day. This is made possible by the operation of a stone quarry which is under the supervision of the county department of highways. There is an institutional farm, and during the past year much work has been done by inmates in improving the buildings. The population on December 1, 1925, was 181.

The Westchester County Penitentiary at East View is a modern institution, having been in operation for about eight years. It has a capacity of 286 males. Females are held in the county jail at White Plains. The institution is located on a farm and has had one of the best productive years in its history. The amount credited to the farm for produce, etc., was \$56,101.44. Milk is furnished to the other county institutions. The inmates also do the work of the Grasslands County Hospital and the County Home. Considerable construction work has been accomplished. The inmates work 8½ hours a day, which is said to be the longest work day of any penal institution in the State.

Inmates are given a physical examination on admission and if found to require special treatment are sent to the county hospital. Those whose terms have expired and who continue to have communicable disease, are sent to the health officers of their localities with a statement of their condition upon discharge. This is the only county penitentiary regularly visited by a psychiatrist, and as a result of mental examinations during the past year seven inmates were sent to Grasslands Hospital for observation and four were committed to the Matteawan State Hospital. The population on December 1, 1925, was 258.

COUNTY JAILS

Each of the counties in the State maintains a jail, and in Oneida, Orange and Seneca counties two are in use. Broome county has an annex maintained for the use of sentenced prisoners, and Onondaga, Richmond and Washington counties have court house jails; so there are now 69 buildings used for county jail purposes.

In October, 1924, the board of supervisors of Albany county adopted a resolution directing that a committee be appointed to purchase a site for a new jail. This site was finally acquired during the latter part of 1925, and it is stated that construction will be started as soon as weather conditions permit.

Broome county has constructed a new building for housing sentenced prisoners on a farm which is to be worked by prisoners. The building contains 24 cells and twenty-four more are to be installed as soon as possible.

In Cayuga county modern toilets and lavatories have been placed in its old jail, some shower baths installed, and the entire interior repainted.

In Chautauqua county new toilets and lavatories are being placed in one half of the men's department of the jail.

The Chemung county jail has been criticized because prisoners cannot be classified as required by law. The jail is of an obsolete type and should be replaced by a modern building.

The authorities of Clinton county have been cited to show cause why their jail should not be closed on account of its crowded condition, due, in large measure, to the increasing number of federal prisoners.

The plumbing in the Delaware county jail is being renewed and new toilets installed.

The new Franklin county jail at Malone has been completed. This is probably one of the most up-to-date jails in the country, so far as construction and convenience are concerned.

The extension and remodeling of the Nassau county jail is practically completed.

The old New York county jail, familiarly known as the Ludlow Street Jail, is to be abandoned and a building at 437 West 47th street in New York has been designated as the county jail and is being remodeled for that purpose. It is expected that it will be occupied early in 1926. This is to be used temporarily until a modern jail can be built.

An addition to the Niagara county jail is in process of construction and will be completed during the coming year.

Plans have been approved and the contract awarded for a new jail for Oneida county at Utica. This jail will accommodate about 100 prisoners.

A new women's department has been constructed in the Onondaga county jail at Syracuse, sometimes designated as the "Court House Jail" to distinguish it from the county jail in the Penitentiary at Jamesville.

On account of the overcrowding of the Orange county jail at Goshen the board of supervisors has found it necessary to open the jail at Newburgh, which was closed in 1920.

The Otsego county jail is inadequate and should be enlarged to meet the needs of the county.

While the Putnam county jail is of fireproof construction, the old Court House, which was partially destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt. The latter is a frame building and the entrance to the jail is through this structure. The State Commission of Prisons made a protest to the board of supervisors concerning the reconstruction of the fire trap, on account of its proximity to the jail, but had no legal power to prevent its rebuilding.

During the year a portion of the women's section of the City Prison, Queens, has been cut off and assigned to the use of the sheriff of Queens county. This has somewhat relieved the bad situation existing in the jail of this county.

Conferences have been held with the authorities of Schuyler county relative to the construction of a new jail, but the county authorities maintain that the county is financially unable to build a new one. Arrangements have been made with the Yates county authorities to care for certain classes of prisoners in the Yates County Jail.

The Commission during recent years has recommended the construction of a new jail in Tompkins county, owing to its inadequacy and lack of means for proper classification of prisoners.

The Ulster county jail needs laundry facilities and additional shower baths.

Additional toilets and wash basins should be placed in the Warren county jail.

Westchester county should provide adequate and proper facilities for the detention of women in the penal institutions of that county.

During the year ending June 30, 1925, 39,040 males and 2,352 females were admitted to the county jails, as compared with 35,541 males and 2,267 females admitted during the preceding year. There were but 15 deaths, all males, and 107 males and 13 females were transferred from the jails to State hospitals for the insane.

During the calendar year 110 inspections of the various jails were made and reports containing recommendations were sent to the officials in charge and responsible for their administration.

The Commission recommends that appointment of matrons in county jails be made compulsory; that prisoners be examined by the jail physician on admittance; that sheriffs be authorized to refuse admission to federal prisoners when such admission would so overcrowd the jail as to prevent the separation and classification required by the County Law. It is believed that these recommendations, if enacted into law, would greatly aid in the proper administration of county jails.

The jails on the northern border, as well as those located where United States courts are in session, have been greatly overcrowded, owing to the large number of federal prisoners which they have been compelled to house.

In spite of the fact that the Penal law distinctly states that "children shall be committed only to some such institution (an institution authorized by law to receive children), and not to any prison or jail, or penitentiary," the practice of committing children under sixteen years of age has continued during the year.

With the exception of a few counties, no effort is made to employ the sentenced prisoners, as required by the County Law.

Broome, Oneida, Oswego and St. Lawrence counties have jail farms. In Jefferson county prisoners are employed on the farm at the County Tuberculosis Hospital. In Nassau and Orange counties they are employed at gardening. In Ontario

they do garden work and are sometimes employed on the county farm. In Tioga they work on the county farm. In most of the counties they do the institutional work and in many instances care for the county buildings and grounds. In Franklin county a few prisoners have been employed on the jail farm, but it is understood that the board of supervisors contemplate disposing of the farm. In Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester counties the majority of the sentenced prisoners are sent to the penitentiaries where they are assigned to various occupations, principally farming and quarrying. The Constitution of the State provides that "sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for the next term after the termination of their offices". The Commission favors an amendment to the Constitution which would permit a sheriff to succeed himself. The adoption of such an amendment, the Commission believes, would be beneficial, as at present an efficient sheriff cannot be re-elected which, in many instances, means a distinct loss to a county. The fact that a sheriff could continue in office would also be an incentive to useful activity on his part. At present he knows that no matter how well he conducts his office, he cannot serve more than three consecutive years.

Civilian cooks are employed in 36 county jails, and in the others the cooking is generally done by prisoners. In some instances other jail employees prepare the meals in addition to their other duties, but unfortunately in some of the larger jails the practice of having the prisoners do the cooking continues. While in some instances satisfactory results are obtained without employing a civilian cook, the employment of a civilian to do this work usually results in a more economical use of food supplies and in better cooked and, therefore, more wholesome food.

The Commission has requested the Department of Home Economics of Syracuse University to make a study of food supplies for county jails with a view to suggesting a standard dietary that will be wholesome, varied and economical. The University has consented to undertake this work.

Inspections by the Commission have developed the fact that in some of the jails there is a general laxity in the management, which has resulted in escapes and other unfortunate occurrences. In some instances there is not a sufficient number of employees to properly administer the institution. The sheriffs have complete authority and it is their duty to see that their subordinates properly execute both the laws and the rules.

With a few exceptions the jails of the State of New York are among the most modern, well equipped and best designed institutions of their kind in the country.

CITY JAILS AND COUNTY, TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS

The number of minor places of detention decreased during the year. On December 31, 1924, there were of record in the State 84 city jails and 286 county, town and village lockups. On December 31, 1925, there were of record 82 city jails and 268 town and village lockups. During the year 391 reports of inspection of these jails and lockups were made, copies of which were sent to local authorities. Many of the recommendations for improvement were complied with.

The city jail at Kingston, town lockups at Gardenville and Greenwood, and village lockups at Afton, Fair Haven, Silver Creek, Springville and Youngstown were ordered closed by the Commission during the year under subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law, which authorizes the Commission to close jails and lockups that are insanitary or inadequate.

Lockups were closed by town and village boards at Altmar, Bay Shore, Castleton, Copenhagen, Findley Lake, Newark Valley, Port Leyden, Savona, Stamford, Tupper Lake Junction, Washingtonville, Wingdale and Wurtsboro. The majority of these were used but little and the local boards decided to close them rather than put them in proper condition.

The village lockup at Mineola was ordered closed, effective October 14, 1925, but the operation of the order has been suspended, as the village has voted to build a new municipal building which will contain a modern lockup.

The town lockup at Mamaroneck, which was ordered closed by the Commission, effective January 10, 1924, was reported in use during the past year in violation of the order. The district attorney of Westchester county was requested to act unless the use of this lockup was discontinued.

Old and insanitary places of detention are gradually passing and new ones are being constructed. A new municipal building containing a city jail at Salamanca was completed and occupied September 8th, taking the place of the old one which was destroyed by fire. A new police station was opened in the spring in the sixteenth precinct in the city of Buffalo and the various precinct station houses and jails have been improved. Troy is building a new municipal building which will contain a jail and the city has discontinued the use of the old jail in the third precinct. White Plains, which has been one of the few cities without a city jail, is building a new municipal building and jail which is expected to be completed in the spring. Port Jervis is preparing plans for a new municipal building and jail to take the place of the obsolete structure now in use.

The authorities of the cities of Utica and Schenectady have been cited to show cause why the jails in their respective cities should not be closed. It is expected that new jails will be provided in both of these cities.

The municipal building at Johnstown was badly damaged by fire in November and the city jail in the rear of the building has not since been used for detention purposes. City prisoners are being sent to the county jail. It is probable that a new municipal building and jail will be constructed. The city of Dunkirk has provided a temporary jail to care for its prisoners, its old jail having been destroyed by fire in December, 1924.

The city jail at Rome was ordered closed by the Commission because of insanitary conditions, effective August 8, 1924, but the operation of the order was suspended pending improvements and the order was set aside July 7, 1925, the improvements having been completed.

The city jail in the municipal building at Kingston was closed by the Commission because of insanitary conditions and cells in the basement of the Ulster county jail are being used for city prisoners. They are separate from the main jail and were intended for local prisoners when the jail was constructed.

Plans are under way for a new jail in the city of Yonkers. The city officials are under citation to show cause why the present city jail should not be closed. The proceedings have been adjourned to permit the construction of a new jail.

New village lockups were completed during the year at Akron, Albion, Amityville, Frankfort, Gouverneur, Herkimer, La Salle, Lynbrook, Rockville Center and Westfield.

Plans for the new village lockups at Elmira Heights, Kings Point and Le Roy, and town lockups at Cheektowaga, Orchard Park and Patchogue, were approved by the Commission during the year. The village of Allegany submitted plans for a new lockup which were approved, but the proposition for its construction was defeated May 9, 1925. The authorities have been cited

to show cause January 5, 1926, why the present lockup in the village should not be closed.

An order issued by the Commission closing the village lockup at Delevan, effective December 10, 1923, was set aside February 3, 1925, the village authorities having made improvements. The village lockups at Dobbs Ferry and Tarrytown were improved during the year and the show-cause proceedings which had been instituted were discontinued.

The village lockup at Endicott was materially improved, and improvements were made to the town lockup at Port Jefferson which had been ordered closed by the Commission because of its bad condition.

Fire destroyed the village lockup at Earlville.

The town lockup at Farmingdale, the use of which was discontinued by the town board in 1919, was taken over by the village and improved and its use has been authorized by the Commission.

The Legislature of 1925 passed an act constituting the county of Nassau a separate police district apart from cities or incorporated villages. The county has been divided into three police districts with a captain assigned to each. Headquarters, with a chief of police in charge, is at Mineola and police stations have been provided at Merrick and Jericho. There is a detention room at headquarters and a lockup in the station at Merrick. No lockup has been provided at Jericho. Under the law, each city or village may elect that its police force become a part of the county police force and such city or village shall constitute a precinct of the county.

The county of Oswego provided a lockup at Pulaski during the year.

Because of inadequate or insanitary conditions in jails and lockups, the authorities of several cities, towns and villages have been cited by the Commission during the year to show cause why places of detention in their localities should not be closed. Action in these proceedings was as follows:

CITY JAILS

Buffalo: Authorities cited for October 12, 1923, to show cause why jail in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 13th and 14th precincts should not be closed; jails improved; proceedings discontinued December 4, 1925.

Kingston: Authorities cited for April 4, 1924; jail ordered closed by city authorities July 10, 1924; closed by Commission, effective April 15, 1925.

Rome: Authorities cited March 5, 1924; jail ordered closed, effective August 8, 1924; operation of order suspended to July 15,

1925; jail improved; closing order set aside and proceedings dismissed July 7, 1925.

Utica: Authorities cited for October 7, 1924; proceedings pending.

Schenectady: Authorities cited for June 2, 1925; proceedings pending.

Yonkers: Authorities cited for July 7, 1925; tentative plans for new jail submitted; proceedings pending.

TOWN LOCKUPS

Allegany: Authorities cited for January 5, 1926.

Delevan: Authorities cited for September 7, 1923; lockup closed, effective December 10, 1923; lockup improved; closing order set aside February 3, 1925.

Greenwood: Authorities cited for October 6, 1925; lockup closed, effective January 13, 1926.

VILLAGE LOCKUPS

Afton: Authorities cited for September 1, 1925; lockup closed, effective December 9, 1925.

Akron: Authorities cited for September 7, 1923; new lockup constructed; proceedings discontinued April 1, 1925.

Dobbs Ferry: Authorities cited for July 2, 1924; lockup improved; proceedings discontinued March 3, 1925.

Fair Haven: Authorities cited for October 6, 1925; lockup closed, effective January 13, 1926.

Gardenville: Authorities cited for September 1, 1925; lockup closed, effective December 9, 1925.

Herkimer: Authorities cited for February 5, 1924; new lockup constructed; proceedings discontinued March 3, 1925.

Mineola: Authorities cited for July 7, 1925; lockup closed, effective October 14, 1925; operation of order suspended to January 7, 1926; village voted December 21, 1925, to construct new municipal building and lockup.

Ossining: Authorities cited for December 4, 1923; lockup improved; proceedings discontinued February 3, 1925.

Silver Creek: Authorities cited for January 6, 1925; lockup ordered closed by Commission, effective April 10, 1925.

Springville: Authorities cited for October 6, 1925; lockup closed, effective January 13, 1926.

Tarrytown: Authorities cited for March 5, 1924; lockup improved; proceedings discontinued March 3, 1925.

Youngstown: Authorities cited for January 6, 1925; lockup closed, effective April 9, 1925.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission's recommendations, in brief, are as follows:

1. That an appropriation be made for establishing the Sing Sing Prison clearing house and clinic for the observation, mental and physical examination, and the distribution of incoming prisoners.
2. That appropriations be made for additional housing facilities at Sing Sing Prison.
3. That provision be made for the eventual removal of Auburn Prison to a farm site.
4. That the State establish industrial farms for the confinement of the class of prisoners now sentenced to county penitentiaries and county jails, using for this purpose such existing county penitentiaries as are properly located and equipped, and that the use of county jails as places of confinement for sentenced prisoners be discontinued.
5. That a constitutional amendment be enacted, making possible the re-election of sheriffs.
6. That an amendment to the Prison Law be enacted to make it the duty of jail physicians to examine persons committed to jails as soon as possible after admission.
7. That the County Law be amended to provide for the appointment of matrons for county jails.
8. That section 96 of the County Law be amended to provide that sheriffs shall not be required to receive in county jails persons committed for any offense against the United States when the admission of such person would cause the sheriff to violate section 92 of the County Law relative to the custody and control of prisoners.
9. That the inferior Criminal Courts Act of the city of New York be amended to provide for the appointment of matrons in courts where females are detained in cells or rooms adjacent to such court.
10. That an institution be established for the custodial care of psychopathic delinquents, and for the so-called border-line cases of mentally defective delinquents not considered fit for commitment to a state hospital for the insane and criminally insane.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

President.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

SPECIAL REPORTS

By

Special Committees

of the

State Commission of Prisons

1. Deportation of Aliens
2. Psychopathic Delinquents
3. Federal Prisoners
4. Transfer of Insane Prisoners

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

Inspection of prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries and other correctional institutions under the jurisdiction of this Commission during the past year have shown an increasing number of alien criminals constituting a considerable percentage of the entire population. An inquiry as to the number deported under the Immigration laws developed that the number was not large and that there is a necessity for greater efforts along these lines and close working relations between the immigration officials and those in charge of State penal institutions.

Section 161 of the New York State Prison Law, as amended in 1923, provides:

"Alien Convicts of State Prisons. The agent and warden of each state prison shall within three months after admission of an alien convict, cause an investigation to be made of the prison record and past history of such alien convict and shall upon the termination of such investigation cause the prison record of such alien convict, together with all facts disclosed by such investigation, and his recommendations as to deportation, to be forwarded to the United States immigration authorities having such matters in charge."

Section 19 of the United States Immigration Law (Act of February 5, 1917):

"* * * * any alien who is hereafter sentenced to imprisonment for a term of a year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude, committed within five

years after the entry of the alien to the United States, or who is hereafter sentenced more than once to such a term of imprisonment because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude, committed at any time after entry; * * * * any alien who was convicted, or who admits the commission, prior to entry, of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude * * * * shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported."

The law also provides that deportation shall be deferred until after the termination of the alien's imprisonment, and shall not take place if the alien is pardoned.

Other aliens who are subject to deportation, *at any time after* entry, are those connected in any way with the business of prostitution or the importation of women or girls for any immoral purpose; anarchists and saboteurs. *Within five years after entry*, those who belong to any excluded class at the time of entry; and those who become "public charges" from causes not affirmatively shown to have arisen subsequent to entry. *Within three years after entry*, those who entered without the inspection contemplated and required by law.

The State prisons and the New York State Reformatory at Elmira proceed under the requirements of the Prison Law quoted above. The New York State Reformatory for Women and the Albion State Training School refer cases of aliens to the State Board of Charities, which in turn, notifies United States officials of cases which may be subject to deportation.

The penitentiaries and county jails have, in addition to alien criminals, many aliens arrested for unlawful entry into the country who are being held awaiting deportation. There is considerable delay in many of the cases of those who have unlawfully entered the country, which adds to the congestion of county jails, as previously discussed in a report on federal prisoners in county jails.

The census of the State prisons as of December 31, 1925, shows the following aliens on hand at that time:

	MEN	WOMEN
Sing Sing -----	295	--
Auburn -----	322	11
Clinton -----	225	--
Great Meadow -----	146	--
Dannemora State Hospital for Insane -----	208	--
Matteawan State Hospital for Insane -----	317	33
	1,513	44
Total -----		1,557

The total population of the prisons and hospitals above mentioned as of December 31, 1925, was as follows:

	MEN	WOMEN
Sing Sing -----	1,448	--
Auburn -----	1,298	85
Clinton -----	1,427	--
Great Meadow -----	931	--
Dannemora State Hospital for Insane -----	571	--
Matteawan State Hospital for Insane -----	827	148
	<hr/> 6,502	<hr/> 233
Total -----		6,735

The above indicates that over 23 per cent. of the entire State-prison population were aliens. Of the insane criminals in the two institutions at Dannemora and Matteawan, over 35 per cent. of the population were aliens.

As showing the importance of the matter under discussion in its relation to present-day crime conditions, it should be noted that from January 1st to November 30, 1925, aliens received in prison and correctional institutions, from which a record has been obtained, were as follows:

	MEN	WOMEN
Sing Sing -----	229	--
Auburn -----	121	--
Clinton -----	93	--
Elmira Reformatory -----	95	--
New York City Penal & Correctional Institutions ----	2,769	402
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----		3,709

During this period, nearly 30 per cent. of those received in the State prisons were aliens.

The alien population on December 31, 1925, of other penal and correctional institutions of the State was as follows:

	MEN	WOMEN
Institution for Defective Delinquents -----	85	--
New York State Reformatory -----	94	--
New York State Reformatory for Women -----	--	41
Albion State Training School -----	--	7
Albany County Penitentiary -----	16	8
Erie County Penitentiary -----	64	2
Monroe County Penitentiary -----	15	1
Onondaga County Penitentiary -----	44	--
Westchester County Penitentiary -----	53	--
	<hr/> 371	<hr/> 59
Total -----		430

New York City penal and correctional institutions received during the year 3,121 male and 469 female aliens. Estimating that one-half of the New York City institutions' aliens were on hand December 31, 1925, the total alien criminals at the opening of the year 1926 was 3,279 males and 304 females—a total of 3,583. This does not take into account those in county jails and juvenile institutions, which are not available, or the dependents of alien criminals in charitable institutions. Computing those accounted for at \$400. per capita per year, which is accepted as a reasonable one, and not including capital charges, depreciation, general administration, cost of courts, prosecutions and transportation, etc., the cost to the State for maintenance alone runs to approximately one and one-half million dollars. Computing those unaccounted for in the above tables and considering costs not accounted for in this last figure, it is a fair assumption that the cost to the State and its political divisions for the year 1926 will run well toward two and one-half million dollars.

In a statement recently issued by the State Hospital Commission, the cost to the State annually for the alien insane is approximately \$4,400,000.00, and the population of the institutions under this Commission is reported as about 25 per cent. alien. It is stated that the State Hospital Commission offered to the immigration authorities four hundred insane for deportation, and that of that number only 241 were deported. Without any consideration of the menace of these undesirables of other nations to the life, property and stability of our Government, the people of the State can realize the financial burden of taxation which they involve when it is stated that the cost of confining the criminals and insane aliens in this State is running close to \$7,000,000.00 annually. That there are grave defects in our immigration laws which permit the entry into this country of so many undesirable aliens as are found in our State hospitals for the insane, prisons and correctional institutions, there can be no doubt. The question is one which might well engage the serious attention of our State officials as well as the public generally. The detection of these classes on the other side of the Atlantic, before they are allowed to take ship for the United States, is, in the opinion of the writer, one of the most serious propositions that the United States immigration authorities have to consider.

So far as the deportation of alien criminals is concerned, the measures which are being taken by the United States Government for their deportation upon the expiration of sentence are woefully insufficient, and the matter calls for prompt action by Congress in providing adequate appropriations and sufficient force to carry on this important work. It has been practically impossible, because of the lack of proper records, to find out just what has been done toward the deportation of alien criminals during a recent period. The United States Department of Labor reports that from July, 1924 to February, 1925, 450 criminal aliens were deported, and from February, 1925 to May 1, 1925, 63 were deported. These figures, however, were for the entire country and not for New York State. The Commissioner of Immigration—Henry H. Curran—at New York, states:

"Prior to March 1, 1924, no uniform or systematic procedure had been adopted by the prison authorities in reporting to this office the cases of alien convicts who might be subjected to deportation under the Federal Immigration Laws. On or about March 1, 1924, however, the Sing Sing authorities commenced the systematic reporting of such cases to this office * * * and since that time 590 cases have been reported; 525 cases investigated by officers of this service; 162 immigration warrants of arrest issued; and 127 cases ordered deported. Of the total number we now have 65 cases under investigation and 35 cases in which warrants of arrest have been applied for. Of the 590 cases reported, it was ascertained upon investigation that either by reason of statutory limitations or the establishment of proof of United States citizenship, 353 cases were not amenable to deportation."

These cases refer only to Sing Sing. An idea of the proportion may be had from the fact that the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, which admitted 119 aliens during the calendar year 1924, discharged 33, of which number only 12 were deported. The wardens of Clinton Prison and Great Meadow Prison turned over to the United States Commissioner of Immigration at Montreal, Canada, for deportation during the year 1925, 27 aliens. The Commissioner advises that of that number only 16 were deported through his office. Auburn Prison turned over 36 to Federal authorities. No reply has been received from the Commissioner located at Buffalo as to the deportations made through his office.

Commissioner Curran calls attention to the difficulty experienced by his office in doing effective work in this regard. Because of lack of force and sufficient appropriations, his office is physically unable to take up and dispose of the cases reported from the penal institutions. Trouble is experienced in securing passports, which are necessary in every case of deportation, and in many cases passports are not secured because immigration officers are not able to secure from the alien documentary or other satisfactory evidence as to his citizenship or nationality. He calls attention to the fact that it has become generally known at the various prisons that deportation cannot be effected without passports, and for this reason it often happens that alien convicts either refuse to give immigration officers the information desired or purposely give misleading information concerning their identity. Commissioner Curran suggests—and this should be specially called to the attention of all heads of penal and correctional institutions—that notwithstanding the provision of the State Law—that information need not be secured until within three months after arrival, a record be immediately secured from all aliens as promptly as they are received at institutions, concerning their nationality, place of birth, or citizenship, and, if possible, documentary evidence in the shape of passports, birth certificates, etc. This information, if obtained upon the arrival of men and women in prison, is more reliable data than could be secured later, because new prisoners learn from other inmates the difficulties in effecting their deportation unless passports are secured. The Secretary of the United States Department of Labor should be urged to direct that a

study be made of the present law and its practical operation so that such amendments as are possible may be made to it to cover the loopholes and opportunities now afforded for dodging deportation.

From the study made above, with the very incomplete figures at hand, it is evident that a real job has been badly done by the Government. A lax enforcement of law is too expensive at any price. No argument can be given but that there is need for prompt and vigorous action by Federal and State officials to provide more drastic laws and regulations, adequate facilities, decently paid officers, and additional appropriations for the deportation of alien criminals. All of us will agree that we should receive with open arms and helpfulness all those decent law-abiding people who come from other countries to partake of the blessings of this free country, but for those with criminal tendencies who think that liberty is a license to flout our laws and engage in lives of crime there is no place here and they should, one and all, be picked up at the prison door and shipped back to the country which gave them birth. Those who are permitted to escape become a menace to life, property and citizenship and a continuing burden on the taxpayers of this country. United States Senator Goff of West Virginia, in a recent address, stated: "Statistics show that criminal aliens who have been permitted to enter this country are responsible for a large proportion of our crimes. The sooner we clean the melting pot and throw out the slag the better it will be for all of us, and I am going to use my efforts to see that those who cannot obey our laws are sent back by the shipload, if necessary, to the ruin and terrorism from which they came." If a small fraction of the "fuss and feathers", expense, energy, publicity and activity on the part of various individuals and bodies, in relation to the case of one lone lady of quality whose morality was recently questioned, could be expended in providing adequate and capable deportation forces, proper appropriations and adequate laws for ridding the country of undesirable aliens, a shipload, such as Senator Goff speaks of, could be sent back with the efforts made. It is pleasing to note that just now the Department of Labor is making a survey of the whole situation in this country, and it is hoped that definite and adequate results will follow.

It is suggested that the Secretary of the Department of Labor seriously consider an amendment to the law which will provide that any alien hereafter sentenced to imprisonment for a term of *six months, for violation of the laws of a State, or the United States*, shall be deported after expiration of his term of imprisonment, and that the much-banded term "moral turpitude", for which no one seems to have a proper definition, be scrapped.

Our State and City authorities, in their study of crime conditions, should have in mind the very important relation that criminal aliens have to our whole crime situation in this State. From recent statements in the public press, it is evident that this too is a very big factor of the crime situation at Chicago.

For the information of the various penal and correctional institutions of the State of New York, the sections of the State under various Commissioners are as follows:

"The Immigration district under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island includes that part of the State of New York lying south of the counties of Essex and Hamilton, and that part of the county of Herkimer lying south of Black Creek and Mill Creek and east of Oneida, and east of the counties of Madison, Chenango and Broome, as well as certain counties in the northern part of the State of New Jersey. The district under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration at Montreal, Canada, includes that part of the State of New York lying north of the counties of Warran, Fulton, Oneida and Oswego, and that part of Herkimer county lying north of Black Creek and Mill Creek; while the Buffalo district includes that part of the State of New York lying west of the counties of Delaware, Otsego, Herkimer and south of the counties of Lewis and Jefferson."

It is recommended:

1. That this Commission urge the New York State representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives to secure adequate appropriations and sufficient force to carry out completely the provisions of the present immigration laws as to the deportation of alien criminals.

2. That they be urged to amend the law so that sentence of six months to any penal or correctional institution for violation of State or United States laws will be sufficient grounds for deportation of aliens, instead of the present law which requires sentence of one year.

3. That the judges of the criminal courts of the State be urged to sentence aliens to terms of not less than one year wherever the crimes committed by them permit, and that the district attorneys of the various counties be asked to take this into consideration in arranging for sentences.

4. That State and institutional parole boards, which have discretion as to the time in which prisoners may be released, be asked to consider in the cases of alien criminals, wherever possible, a minimum time of one year.

5. That the wardens of State prisons, county sheriffs, and superintendents of reformatories and penitentiaries be requested to secure all necessary records of aliens committed to their institutions immediately upon entering the prison or institution, and that such information be immediately transmitted to the Commissioner of Immigration of the district in which such institution is located.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner

December 31, 1925.

THE PSYCHOPATHIC DELINQUENT

Report of Special Committee of the State Commission of Prisons

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

At a meeting of the State Commission of Prisons, held June 2, 1925, the undersigned were appointed a special committee to make a study of the Psychopathic Delinquent. After an investigation of the records of the State Penal and correctional institutions, conferences with psychiatrists, psychologists and clinical experts, and an examination of special studies, surveys, reports and statistics concerning mentally abnormal and defective delinquents in this and other States, your committee respectfully reports:

MENTAL DISEASE AND DELINQUENCY

The State Commission of Prisons in 1918 issued a report of a special committee appointed to investigate mental diseases and delinquency. The report showed that the percentages of nervous and mental abnormalities among the inmates examined in the New York State penal and correctional institutions were:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Authority</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Auburn Prison for Men	DR. FRANK L. HEACON	61.7
Sing Sing Prison	DR. BERNARD GLUECK	59.
Western House of Refuge for Women	DR. JESSIE L. HERRICK	82.1
New York State Reformatory	DR. JOHN R. HARDING AND DR. FRANK L. CHRISTIAN	58.
Westchester County Penitentiary	DR. BERNARD GLUECK	57.
Clinton Prison	DR. V. V. ANDERSON	60.

Feeble-mindedness varied from 21 to 35 per cent. The segregable feeble-minded, unfit for confinement in penal and correctional institutions, constituted at least 15 per cent. Following the report, the State of New York, in 1921, established an institution for the custodial care of mentally defective male delinquents at Napanoch. Previously, a portion of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford was set apart for the custodial care of mentally defective female delinquents. Low grade male feeble-minded delinquents have been, in the main, committed and transferred to the institution at Napanoch.

The investigation revealed that a large number of inmates in the penal and correctional institutions were psychopaths. Later clinical studies in the New York State penal and correctional institutions and institutions throughout the country, showed that a good percentage of the inmates are psychopaths. All of the data on this particular class of mental deviates emphasized the need of more definite understanding and more scientific treatment of the psychopath if the large number of crimes which they commit and the economic waste for which they are responsible are to be reduced.

I.

THE PSYCHOPATH

During recent years a group of mentally abnormal, designated as psychopathic personalities or psychopaths, have been separately classified. No comprehensive definition has been generally accepted. The classification remains vague or, as some experts claim, a make-shift, descriptive of mental abnormalities that do not fall under other forms of diagnosis.

"It is a term which in the last five years has come to have a more specific meaning, although at the present time it is vague enough ***** not enough has yet been written that is specifically representative of the facts"—DR. WILLIAM HEALY.

"Psychopathic as a prefix has come to be a waste basket into which all sorts of things have been thrown. It is a sort of middle ground for the dumping of odds and ends, as the praecox group used to be"—DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE.

"They are individuals who do not indicate a defect in intelligence nor a definite psychosis, but whose behavior is of an unusual or deviated sort"—DR. A. L. JACOBY.

"A psychopathic individual is one whose mental processes are such that there is the tendency toward the establishment of (1) abnormalities of thought usually in the form of a mental conflict and attended with considerable emotional disturbance, (2) a social behavior, (3) a certain constancy or periodicity in the appearance of the two foregoing symptoms. Thus psychopathic is simply a generic term which includes all manner of

mental disorders. Usually when the asocial behavior becomes marked enough for the individual to be a menace to the community we call him psychotic and place him in an insane asylum. Emotional disturbances in the psychopathic individual are frequent. When the emotional state is fairly pure and mental conflicts are not much in evidence, it would seem preferable to call these people emotionally unstable rather than psychopathic. The constitutional psychopathic personality is a subdivision of the psychopathic"—DR. V. C. BRANHAM.

Although psychopaths have not been clearly delineated, sufficient of their mental characteristics have been observed and tabulated to be recognized as underlying causes of misbehavior, inefficiency and delinquency.

Certain distinctive abnormalities characterize the psychopath. Some of them are found in one personality and some in others in varying degrees and may, in part, be summarized as emotional instability, volitional conflicts, disassociation of ideas, excessive excitability and irritability, spasmodic impulses, abrupt changes of personality, extreme egotism, excessive and unnatural sex indulgences, unmoral reaction and persistent or periodic anti-social behavior.

Psychopaths are loosely classified into three groups:—The emotionally unstable, the inadequate, and the paranoid or egocentric. The distinctions are not rigid, as personalities diagnosed in one group may show evidence of abnormalities attributed to other groups.

The emotionally unstable possesses average intelligence. They are, however, dominated by their emotions and are impulsive, excitable, hysterical, changeable, and their behavior is uncertain, inconsistent and undependable.

The inadequate have inferior intelligence and their psychopathic state is often complicated with some other form of psychosis. They find it difficult to control their volitions, successfully accomplish ordinary duties, fail in simple and sustained effort and easily fall into self-indulgence, vice and delinquency.

The paranoid or egocentric, while intelligent, are illogical and self-centered, almost approaching delusion. They are egotistical, arrogant, cruel, selfish, resentful, moody and desperate, often displaying great physical courage.

The psychopath is distinguished from the feeble-minded, although both mental states may exist in the same person. The psychopath does not ordinarily have a low intelligence quotient. Some of them are intellectually brilliant. The eccentricities of some geniuses indicate a psychopathic personality. Many of them are superficially bright but vague, incapable and futile.

The psychopath should not be confused with the insane. The margin between the simpler forms of insanity and extreme psychopathic manifestations is at times thin, and the actually insane are sometimes classified as psychopaths. Dr. William J. Hickson, referring to the psychopathic classification, says: "It is used mostly, though perhaps unknowingly, by many workers to designate dementia praecox simplex and the lighter forms of dementia praecox hebephrenia and katatonia."

The psychopathic personality was at one time attributed solely to constitutional, congenital and pathological causes. Inherited nervous disarrangements, congenital disturbance of the endocrine glands, physical and mental affections of the mother during pregnancy are responsible for psychopathic conditions.

Later studies are pointed out that many psychopaths believed to be constitutional may be the product of environmental influences, emotional crisis, psychological changes and other causes in early years, which have produced a deviated or abnormal state of mind. In a symposium on the subject, published in the January, 1924, number of "Mental Hygiene" and arranged by Dr. Ben Karpman, Dr. William A. White and associates of St. Elizabeth Hospital, discuss the probability that psychopaths, or a good proportion of them, may be the product of post natal conditions and experiences.

Considering the multitude of psychopaths, this viewpoint, if correct, opens wide the door for treatment and readjustment. The old prognosis, like that of the discredited criminal type, created a hopeless class. Dr. White says:

"The term constitutional, as qualifying psychopath, is unfortunate because it indicates that necessarily the condition is congenital and inherited and therefore hopeless. It were better, I believe, to leave that question open until it can be solved unequivocally. The psychoanalytic school has taught us how what appear to be well marked constitutional character traits may be traced to early infantile fixations and how they may be modified by psychotherapy."

Children early show evidence of psychopathic personality. Many of them, it is highly probable, are the victims of heredity. Defective glands, constitutional nerve mal-adjustments and congenital defects mark them. It is equally probable that a larger proportion than is generally realized are the product of environment, emotional and other post natal causes. It is advanced that the psychopathic manifestations in children, both constitutional and acquired, are in a developing state and do not become fixed until adolescence.

As the facts are still so indefinite and the subject so unsettled, some psychiatrists claim that children should not be stigmatized as psychopaths but be classified as emotionally unstable or pre-psychopathic. Dr. Sanger Brown, 2nd, in an article published in the Medical Journal and Record, August 6, 1924, says:

"If we are to use the term psychopathic, therefore, as applied to children, we must realize that we are not talking about the same condition as psychiatrists mean when they speak of a psychopathic state in an adult. Possibly these nervous conditions and bad environmental conditions and physical defects, handicap the developing child in such a way that he may indeed become psychopathic in later years. Certainly those who have had experience in schools and clinics see young people to whom such a term is applicable. One suggestion would be, therefore, to use the term psychopathic as applicable only to adolescents and adults, and not children, using a more descriptive term for the latter.

"In any case, it is interesting to see the soil from which the adult psychopaths may develop. They develop from conditions which are recognizable during childhood and possibly avoidable."

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene have from time to time made State-wide surveys and special studies in various parts of the United States. A report recently issued combining the results of these surveys of school children in twelve widely separated States showed that 2.1 per cent. of them are psychopathic. The following table of 52,514 school children was kindly furnished to the Committee:

<i>Mental Diagnosis</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent.</i>
Normal -----	32,948	62.7
Superior -----	1,789	3.4
Dullard -----	9,183	17.5
Subnormal -----	2,771	5.3
Borderline mental defect -----	1,922	3.7
Mental defect -----	1,659	3.2
Pre-psychopathic -----	69	0.1
Character defect -----	488	0.9
Psychopathic personality -----	1,098	2.1
Psychoneuroses -----	177	0.3
Question of epilepsy -----	9	--
Epilepsy -----	78	0.1
Endocrine imbalance -----	182	0.3
Post-traumatic constitution -----	1	--
Neuro-syphilis -----	1	--
Mental disease or deterioration -----	14	--
Unascertained -----	124	0.2
Total studied -----	52,514	100.0

In the Mental Hygiene Survey, made in the city of Cincinnati by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, under the direction of Dr. V. V. Anderson in 1921-22, 4,326 school children were carefully examined in an effort "to get a picture of the average school child." Commenting on the psychopathic child, the report states:

"This type of child is neither insane nor feeble-minded. He may have good intelligence and would often be classed on purely an intellectual basis as normal, yet these children furnish the most difficult problems to be met with in the public schools and in later life are one of the largest sources of delinquency and insanity.

"These children show outstanding handicaps of personality that mark them as being different from other children. Their adaptive difficulties

are the expression of mental attitudes, mental trends and twists which constitute a very marked departure from normal mental health.

"Various types of psychopathic children are to be seen in the public schools, the very thin, undernourished, over-active, restless, neurotic emotional, violent-tempered child; the apathetic, weak-willed, physically-inert, sluggish, over-suggestible, inadequate child; the eccentric, selfish, egotistic, unappreciative, cruel, ungrateful, individualistic child; the shut-in, self-centered unapproachable child; the timid, hypersensitive child with feelings of inferiority, and many other types with psychopathic traits that seriously handicap them in adapting themselves to their environment.

"We shall not endeavor to go into the many causes for these conditions. They are varied and are found within the individual himself (in disorders of the physical organism, in mental conflicts, etc.) or are environmental in origin (factors in the home, in the school, at work, and at play). We do not wish to emphasize, however, the importance of early recognition of these psychopathic conditions among school children. Daily it is becoming more and more apparent that many adult breakdowns are directly traceable to child life. A psychopathic personality forms the very richest soil possible for insanity in adolescence and in adult life, and is a very large factor in juvenile delinquency."

"Three and five-tenths per cent. of the public school children examined came within this particular grouping. If this percentage is borne out among the entire population of public school children, and we believe it is, then it can be seen how important is this problem; how urgent is the need of adequate clinical facilities for dealing with the problems these children present if we are to prevent behavior difficulties later on."

Sufficient data has been gathered to reasonably deduce that from two to three and five-tenths per cent. of all school children in the United States and a much larger percentage of adults are psychopathic personalities, or, in the case of children, emotionally unstable or pre-psychopathic, if such terms be preferred; that some of them are the victims of heredity and others the product of emotional, environmental and various causes, in early years; that it is a mental state which gradually becomes fixed, and is open to treatment, and possibly correction if reached in time and preventive and curative processes furnished.

II.

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND TREATMENT

The salvage of the psychopath will be a substantial contribution to public welfare. What can be done to treat, correct and prevent an increase of this vast number of our population? They form a great reservoir from which is constantly flowing a good proportion of the delinquents, the failures, and misfits of society. The criminal, the drunkard, the drug addict, the vagrant, the prostitute and pauper are largely recruited from their ranks. Their treatment, correction, social adjustment or segregation when necessary, are worth all the efforts and cost involved.

All evidence points to childhood as the pivotal period when prevention and salvage can principally be accomplished. Whether constitutional or acquired, after the psychopathic conditions become fixed at adolescence, successful treatment meets with grave difficulties and relapses. Proper training and education of the child are essential if substantial headway is to be made.

The primary requirement is the understanding of the child. The earlier such knowledge is acquired the more effective becomes the treatment. As soon as a child manifests nervous abnormalities and persistent misbehavior, it should be mentally and physically examined.

Elementary treatment ought to begin in the home. Advice and instructions for discovering and training mentally abnormal and defective children should be conveyed to parents. Facts and discussions relative to the child should be disseminated by the press, periodicals and private and public agencies and organizations. Whenever the behavior of the child is abnormal and deviated, the parents should be advised and persuaded to use a psychopathic clinic.

As soon as the mental status of the child is accurately diagnosed, methods of treatment can intelligently be recommended and the child scientifically supervised and guided.

The Cincinnati Survey, previously referred to, made a special study of home conditions in relation to the psychopathic child. Numerical values or points in attributing causes, were allotted to home necessities, sanitation and neatness of the home, size of home, parental conditions, and parental supervision. The report says:

"To learn at what points the home of psychopaths were consistently deficient, and at what points there was but infrequent failure, should both contribute to our understanding of this interesting group of children and aid in the formulation of a program to bring mental good health to many of them.

"On the first three items evaluated, which cover the immediate physical surroundings of the child, few homes were found that were markedly deficient. Only one home scored one on necessities (that of a colored family) and only three homes scored one on either neatness or size. Housing conditions for these children were not entirely satisfactory, however, since 29 per cent. lived in homes that gave evidence of definite overcrowding.

"For the last two items of the scale—'parental condition' and 'parental supervision'—a very different situation existed. Twelve homes received the absolute minimum on the first point; seven homes received the minimum on the second point. A score of less than three on either of these two factors which so intimately affect the life of the emotionally maladjusted child indicates that most unfortunate conditions surround him and greatly increase the difficulty of social adjustment.

"Forty percent. of the homes from which the psychopaths came received a score of less than three on 'parental conditions'; 35 percent. received a score of less than three on 'parental supervision'.

"We cannot say definitely whether the failure of the homes of the psychopathic children on these two points may serve primarily as an explanation of the beginning of the child's difficulties, or acts as an aggravation of already well-developed handicaps. Our figures secured for the whole group and from a study of individual cases indicate that there is an intimate relation between these deficiencies in the home and the maladjustment of the child."

In regard to the broken home as a factor in developing the psychopathic child, the report says:

"There are no relationships in a child's life that are more important than that between the child and its parents. If the original home has been broken by separation of the parents, the child is left not only under abnormal conditions in regard to guardianship, but he has often passed through an emotional experience that may place a mark upon his mental life not easily to be effaced.

"One out of every three children diagnosed as cases of psychopathic personality comes from homes in which the child's own mother and father are not living together. The psychopathic children, more frequently than the defective or the normal children, live in homes where a re-marriage of either parent has taken place. There were more than twice as many psychopathic children living in homes with other relatives than there were defectives."

Subsequent to the homes is the school. Psychiatric clinics should be made a part of the educational systems. In dealing with inanimate matter, exact knowledge is sought by those who seek success, but in the administration of public affairs and institutions, lack of knowledge of human material is often profound.

The Cincinnati Survey, in a discussion of the influence of the school on the training of the psychopathic child, says:

"With our changing attitude towards insanity and crime, with our present realization that these conditions often show their beginnings in childhood and are, in a large measure, preventable, there can be no excuse for our neglect to deal intelligently and understandingly with psychopathic children in the public schools. The examination of these children should be conducted in a clinic equipped to deal with both mental and physical issues. The great importance of a searching physical investigation is now made evident from the frequency with which disorders of the ductless glands, ovaries, testicles, thyroid, etc., are encountered. These children should receive a thorough-going study from a psychiatric as well as a psychological point of view. The question of psychotic and psychoneurotic tendencies, the child's personality make-up, his abilities and disabilities should all receive careful consideration. A course of treatment for each psychopathic child should be mapped out only after such a comprehensive examination has been made."

The school offers the greatest public opportunity for discovering and treating the psychopathic personality. The control of the child in the school is impersonal and free from parental ignorance and indulgence.

If every child manifesting deviated behavior characteristics were examined, his defects noted, and a constructive plan of training and education outlined, many a child developing into a psychopathic personality, and possibly doomed to wreckage, would be saved. Evil effects of mis-grading, dislike of teachers, truancy, emotional conflicts, mental twists, misplaced fear, flighty imagination and other psychological defects can be overcome by study and observation.

Educational methods have greatly advanced during recent years. Scientific methods are being applied in the kindergarten and in special and problem classes. Special attention has been given to backward and defective and retarded children. The visiting teacher is an effective method of treatment. A good deal more can, and should be, done in the training of the psychopathic child. Study given to the individual child should be the ideal in school administration, and automatic, conventional and stereotyped processes discouraged.

The function of the church in any plan of correction must not be overlooked. Religion is the greatest formative influence in life. When a child is found to have psychopathic tendencies and exhibits mental abnormalities endangering its future, religious teaching and influences should be brought to bear in a natural and normal manner but never forced, inciting opposition or emotional conflicts.

As instability and overplay of the emotions underlie the mental state of the psychopathic child, contacts and experiences which contribute to their excessive development should be avoided. Moving picture shows are becoming one of the chief recreations of children. The scenes portrayed powerfully affect their emotions. When of a sensational or immoral character, they undoubtedly contribute to the growth of psychopathic tendencies. Dr. Max G. Schlapp, psychiatrist in charge of the Clinic of the Children's Court, of New York City, has observed the effects of moving picture scenes on delinquent children, and considers them the cause of mental and moral deviations which brought about their delinquency.

The psychopathic, pre-psychopathic or emotionally unstable child, who is the prototype of the criminal, the social failure and misfit, early displays the danger signs and is more or less plastic to guidance. The responsibility rests on the parents, the school and the church, and public and private agencies, of saving such children from the evil and suffering that will surely follow neglect and indulgence.

III

THE PSYCHOPATHIC DELINQUENT

Many psychopaths—the percentage cannot at present be estimated—become delinquents. Most of them, like a good proportion of the feeble-minded, conform, in a measure, to social standards and become in a reasonable degree socially adjusted. They may be eccentric, peculiar, contentious, futile and “cranks”, but are harmless and occasionally achieve great success.

Their mental abnormalities, unstable emotions and infirmities expose them to temptations, self-indulgence and crime. Starting in early years, persistent anti-social behavior crystalizes into a confirmed psychopathic mental state which is responsible for repeated delinquencies.

All mentally defective and abnormal individuals are potential delinquents, especially the feeble-minded and psychopaths. The feeble-minded have a low order of intelligence and are not as dangerous or destructive. A good proportion of the psychopaths possess average or superior intelligence and commit not only minor offenses, but many of them have exceptional ability in planning and executing desperate and ingenious crimes.

A comprehensive picture of the psychopath as a potential criminal is given in "Die Psychopathischen Verbrecher"—"The Psychopathic Criminal"—by Karl Birnbaum, reviewed by Dr. Bernard Glueck:

"The general emotional dullness of the psychopath, his pathological inconsistency and infirmity of character, his pathological levity and the frivolity of the psychopathic constitution, the pathological degree of impressionability and suggestibility which makes of the psychopath such a ready victim of bad example and guidance, the instability and weakness of will which are responsible to so large a degree for the lives, without goal or definite object, so characteristic of the psychopath, the heightened effectivity, the pathological irritability, the queeriness, oddness and pathological passionateness of these natures, the over-valuations and pathological lusts and cravings to which they are slaves, the peculiar effective dispositions, impulses, trends and instincts which serve as such strong directives of the psychopath's behavior, the various habituations, or rather manias, which seem to be so essential to gratify the emotional cravings of the psychopath—such as the passion for gambling, collecting various objects, senseless buying and speculation, the various psychic compulsions and sexual psychopathies, or pathological sex trends, the pathological ego consciousness and paranoidism which serve so frequently as a *casus belli* for serious conflicts with their environment, the pathological fluctuation of mood which is expressed now in chronically and constitutionally depressed and anxious natures, and again, in constitutionally manic personalities, the penchant for the fantastic and fear or timidity of reality, the dreamers, swindlers, pathological liars, and those exquisitely interesting and troublesome, hysterical natures, the querulousness and intolerance, the ready soil for pseudo-delusional or delusional interpretation of events which is assisted by the great facility for fallacious sense perceptions and finally, the moral obtuseness or moral idiocy."

According to more recent studies, many of the above characteristics, formerly considered constitutional and pathological, are possibly acquired in early years, but are none the less dangerous.

The reduction of crime will depend upon the procedure and equipment provided to discover, treat, combat and, when necessary, segregate the delinquent psychopath. The two most troublesome and destructive types of offenders are the shiftless and ineffectual who fill up the county jails and the professional and dangerous criminals who commit serious felonies.

The psychopaths contribute largely to both of these types of offenders. Society should protect itself by an intelligent attack on these particular delinquents. Until constructive plans are devised, no marked progress will be made in the restriction of crime. Fitful excitement over crime waves and excessive punishment and penalties are hysterical and unscientific and do not improve conditions.

The psychopathic delinquents are divided, according to legal distinctions in court procedure, into the psychopathic juvenile delinquent, the psychopathic minor offender and the psychopathic felon.

The psychopathic or pre-psychopathic juvenile delinquent is often classified as emotionally unstable and is treated in the Children's Court, which is more and more becoming a constructive and reformatory institution.

The psychopathic minor offender is found, in increasing numbers, among the great aggregation of social derelicts, alcoholics, drug addicts, vagrants, tramps, sex degenerates and prostitutes. They are flowing in a mighty tide in and out of county jails. They receive no constructive treatment. They are merely removed for a short period from the community and confined in an institution in which the environment and associations add to their deterioration and degradation. They present an insensate spectacle of human waste.

Society some day will awake to the duty of trying to rehabilitate them. The most constructive plan so far proposed is to abolish the county jails as prisons of confinement and establish in their place State industrial institutions on farms, to which the inmate will be committed on an indeterminate sentence, built up physically and morally and released under competent parole supervision when found fit to mingle again in society.

No constructive plan has been adopted for the treatment and disposition of the psychopathic felon and confirmed recidivist. They are committed under varying and inconsistent sentences to penal and correctional institutions. They constitute a dangerous menace to the social order. A custodial institution is becoming more and more necessary in which these enemies of society can be permanently segregated or confined until they change their predatory character, if such change is possible.

John S. Kennedy, President of the New York State Commission of Prisons, in 1924 inspection report of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, after quoting Dr. Frank L. Christian, the Superintendent, in reference to the need of custodial care of the psychopathic criminal, states:

"Although several efforts have been made to provide care for psychopaths, nothing definite has been done up to date. The whole question of the treatment of this class of delinquents is one that might well engage the attention and efforts of the Legislature and those interested in putting the penal, correctional and reformatory institutions on a stable basis."

Dr. Sanger Brown, 2nd, Chairman of the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives, suggests the following treatment:

"1. The excessively psychopathic individual who has developed well established criminal tendencies. For a type of this kind, who exhibits as

complete irresponsibility as if he were insane, continuous custody should be afforded. This should not be in the nature of punishment but as a protection against himself and others.

"2. Psychopaths who are only occasionally criminal offenders. These undoubtedly must serve their sentence for their criminal conduct. But after they are released from prison they should be continued under the supervision of a parole officer. These cases do not require close custody for life but a certain amount of supervision.

"3. A still less pronounced type of psychopaths in which criminal conduct may be only incidental and occur only once or twice in an individual's life. These individuals need the supervision of a psychiatrist social worker, social service supervision, and the problem becomes more of a mental hygiene one, scarcely complicated by the criminal aspects at all."

The advice of these qualified specialists should be given due weight at this time, when material improvements in the penal and correctional system are to be provided from the recent bond issue.

A large number of psychopathic criminals are preying on society. Their criminal records are revealed when they appear in the courts. Nevertheless, the court keeps sending them, again and again, to penal and correctional institutions. They exercise an evil influence on young and impressionable inmates and are disturbing factors in the management of the institutions.

Low grade feeble-minded delinquents are rapidly filling up the Institution for Mentally Defective Delinquents at Napanoch. Only the actual insane are transferred to the State Hospital for insane criminals at Danemora. Psychopaths and borderline cases are not considered proper subjects.

A separate institution for the custodial care of the recidivist and segregable psychopaths and borderline delinquents who are not considered suitable for treatment in insane hospitals will provide for the removal of confirmed and depraved criminals from society and contribute to a more efficient administration of the penal and correctional system of the State.

IV.

THE PSYCHOPATHIC CHILD IN THE CHILDREN'S COURT

The Children's Court offers a wide opportunity for the discovery and treatment of the psychopathic child. The worst types of delinquent children find their way in large numbers into this court. When equipped with psychiatric clinics, as all well organized children's courts should be, the mental condition of the children can be diagnosed as the basis for scientific treatment.

Unfortunately, comparatively few children's courts have adequate psychiatric clinics, and those which have, make an examination of selected children. In order to secure a complete and accurate knowledge of the mental state of delinquent children, all who appear should be examined upon entrance. The cost of conducting such clinics has discouraged their establishment, but the results will amply justify the outlay.

Mental examination of 2,647 children in Children's Courts and detention homes in nine States, conducted by the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, show that practically 13 per cent. of such children are psychopaths.

<i>Mental Diagnosis</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent.</i>
Normal -----	440	16.6
Dullard -----	163	6.2
Retarded -----	555	21.0
Subnormal -----	93	3.5
Borderline mental defects -----	66	2.5
Mental defect -----	759	28.7
Psychopathic personality -----	341	12.9
Psychoneuroses -----	68	2.6
Character defect -----	39	1.5
Endocrine imbalance -----	4	0.2
Question of epilepsy -----	1	--
Epilepsy -----	28	1.1
Question of brain tumor -----	1	--
Mental disease or deterioration -----	86	3.2
Unascertained -----	3	0.1
Total studied -----	2647	100.0

Dr. Helen Montague, one of the examiners in the psychiatric clinic of New York City's Children's Court, gives the following percentages of the psychopathic children examined by her during the past five years:

<i>Years</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Psychopathic Personality</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1920 -----	213	38	15
1921 -----	244	47	15
1922 -----	281	52	18
1923 -----	331	71	21
1924 -----	330	61	18
	1399	269	19

Selected children are examined in the psychopathic clinic of the New York City Children's Court.

Seven hundred eighty-one were selected in 1917, of whom 187 were classified as constitutional psychopathic inferiors. In 1918, out of 1,082 examined, fifty-four were placed in the above group. In 1919, no statistics were issued, on account of the reorganization of the clinic.

In 1920, 686 mental examinations were made. The classification of the constitutionally psychopathic inferior was materially changed and a

new group, called the emotionally unstable, added. One hundred children, or approximately 14.5 per cent. were classified as unstable, and only 16 appeared as constitutional psychopathic inferiors. In 1921, out of 791 examinations, 101 or approximately 12.7 per cent. were reported unstable, and none constitutional psychopathic inferiors. In 1922, out of 966 examinations, 115 or approximately 12 per cent. were classified as unstable, and 9 as constitutional psychopathic inferiors. In 1923, out of 982 examinations, 128 or approximately 13 per cent. were classified unstable, and two constitutional psychopathic inferiors. In 1924, out of 893 examinations, 109 or approximately 12 per cent. were reported unstable and 4 constitutional psychopathic inferiors.

An interesting feature of the above reports was the transfer of most of the psychopathic personalities from the classification of constitutional psychopathic inferiors to that of emotionally unstable, and the small number that were placed thereafter in the constitutional group. The general percentage of psychopathic children, however, remained about the same.

The above statistics reported over a number of years in various parts of the country are presented to show that from 12 to 13 per cent. of delinquent children are psychopathic, pre-psychopathic or emotionally unstable, according to classification preferred. A good proportion of them are placed on probation. While they require closer supervision and greater care in oversight and direction, they respond fairly satisfactorily to probation treatment. A more exact study of their reaction to probation is not available.

The following table of the mental examination of 4,497 inmate children in training and industrial schools in eleven States, made by the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, indicates that psychopathic delinquent children committed by the Children's courts to these institutions have approximately the same percentage as psychopathic delinquent children who are otherwise treated:

<i>Mental Diagnosis</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent.</i>
Normal -----	1219	27.1
Dullard -----	739	16.4
Subnormal -----	456	10.1
Borderline mental defect -----	364	8.1
Mental defect -----	737	16.4
Psychopathic personality -----	605	13.5
Psychoneuroses -----	121	2.7
Character defect -----	183	4.1
Endocrine imbalance -----	7	0.2
Epilepsy -----	34	0.8
Drug addiction -----	6	0.1
Congenital syphilis -----	4	0.1
Mental disease or deterioration -----	12	0.3
Unascertained -----	10	0.2
Total studied -----	4497	100.0

V.

THE PSYCHOPATH IN THE CRIMINAL COURT AND THE USE OF PROBATION

Mental examinations of adults in criminal courts have been fragmentary. Considerable special work has been done in some of the large cities, especially in the Probation departments. The cases have been in the main, selected, and it is difficult to arrive at any general analysis and conclusion.

A notable study of 1,988 cases was conducted in the psychiatric clinic of the Recorders Court of Detroit, by Dr. Theophile Raphael, Dr. Arnold L. Jacoby, Dr. Ward W. Harryman and Mary M. Raphael, covering major crimes and minor offenses and being "essentially representative of the general court offenders group" from 1921 to 1923. The psychiatric status of the offenders was as follows:

<i>Mental Diagnosis</i>	<i>Percent.</i>
Dementia praecox -----	5.4
Mania depressive psychosis -----	1.7
Paranoid state undifferentiated -----	.04
Alcoholic psychosis -----	1.5
Alcoholic deterioration -----	11.3
Central nervous system leus -----	3.3
Senile or cerebral deterioration psychosis -----	1.8
Epileptic psychosis -----	1.1
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority -----	36.8
Psychoneurosis -----	2.7
Psychosis with drug addiction -----	1.6
Undiagnosed -----	9.7

The report states that "the high rate of psychopathic personality was particularly noted"—(36.8)

In the disposition of the cases by the Court 33.7 per cent. were placed on probation and 31.1 were sentenced to institutions. The comment was made "The percentage of probation stands out gratifyingly high".

A study of 1,000 offenders by the Medical Service of the Municipal Court of Boston reported 10.4 per cent. to be psychopaths.

The following table of 500 of the offenders, selected in groups of 100, showed that 14.3 per cent. of the drug users; 7. per cent. of the immoral women; 23. per cent. of the shoplifters; 10. per cent. of the drunken women; and 8. per cent. of the vagrants were psychopaths:

Diagnosis	100 Drug Users Percent.	100 Immor- al Women Percent.	100 Shop- lifters Percent.	100 Drunken Women Percent.	100 Vagrants Percent.
Normal -----	18.5	20.	22.	11.	2.
Dull normal -----	20.	32.	12.	21.	8.
Feeble-minded -----	28.5	30.	25.	32.	36.
Epileptic -----	1.5	6.	10.	8.	2.
Alcoholic deterioration -----	..	2.	--	7.	12.
Drug deterioration -----	14.4	2.	--	--	4.
Psychopaths -----	14.3	7.	23.	10.	8.
Psychosis -----	2.8	1.	8.	11.	28.

Three hundred psychiatric examinations were made in the Women's Day Court, New York City, by Dr. Augusta Scott, for the New York Probation and Protective Association, between October 17, 1920 and August 15, 1921, and showed:

Normal type -----	33
Inferior or psychopathic personality types -----	129
Borderline intelligence -----	52
Mental defectives -----	71
Insane -----	14
Drug addict -----	1
	<hr/>
	300

One hundred eighty-nine of the women were sent to institutions and 99 placed on probation.

An interesting experiment was conducted December 8, 1924, in the Greene County Court, New York State, under the direction of Dr. Clinton M. McCord. A psychiatric examination was made of a group of ten felons, eight of whom were first offenders, all convicted and awaiting sentence by the court. As a result of the examination, and recommendation by the psychiatrist, seven of the eight first offenders were placed on probation and one committed to the Rome Custodial School. Of the remaining two, one was committed to Matteawan State Hospital and the other, to the Rome Custodial School. Over a year later, Dr. McCord reports: "All cases are progressing satisfactorily."

A mental examination is an invaluable aid in determining whether a delinquent be sent to an institution or placed on probation. Not only does it guide the judge in the disposition of the case, but it affords the probation officer essential information for treatment in case of probation.

From our present knowledge of the subject, no one is justified in assuming that the psychopathic delinquent is unfit for probation. Greater care, however, is imposed on the judge in selecting psychopaths for probation and on the probation officers in their plan of treatment.

Dr. Bernard Glueck, in discussing probation, in an address on "Psychopathic Treatment and Probation", says:

"Many of us in the medical profession have looked upon the probation movement as a bridge over which the idealism and the scientific spirit of modern medicine and modern social work might be carried into the dark recesses of the traditional processes of the criminal law, for, unlike those processes, the probation process does imply a clearly defined ameliorative aim."

VI.

THE PSYCHOPATH IN COUNTY JAILS AND PENITENTIARIES

Unfortunately, the county jail is the receptacle of a larger percentage of delinquent psychopaths than any other institution. It is a sort of dumping ground for them and furnishes the worst possible environment and

treatment. All classes of delinquents are confined in cells and cages, often insanitary, in which the young and the old, the confirmed criminal and the beginner in crime, the degenerate and the decent, the vicious and the unfortunate—generally without work and physical exercise, many of them diseased—are commingled in close contact, loafing their time away in an atmosphere and associations which tend inevitable to confirm them in criminal, vicious and idle habits.

Surveys of the mental status of the inmates of county jails have been conducted by the National Committee on Mental Hygiene in various parts of the country. The following table gives the mental diagnosis of 3,206 prisoners in county jails in eleven different States:

<i>Mental Diagnosis</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent.</i>
Normal -----	770	24.0
Dullard -----	395	12.3
Subnormal -----	162	5.1
Borderline mental defect -----	213	6.6
Mental defect -----	446	13.9
Personality defect -----	58	1.8
Character defect -----	10	0.3
Psychopathic personality -----	880	27.4
Psychoneurosis -----	39	1.2
Epilepsy -----	41	1.3
Endocrine imbalance -----	2	0.1
Drug addiction -----	1	--
Mental disease or deterioration -----	157	4.9
Unascertained -----	32	1.0
Total studied -----	3206	100.0

At the request of the State Commission of Prisons, the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, between October, 1922 and January, 1923, made a study of the inmates of county jails and penitentiaries.

County jails are institutions for the detention of adults accused of major crimes and for the confinement of adults convicted of minor crimes and offenses. County penitentiaries are institutions to which adults convicted of minor crimes and offenses are sentenced in New York State.

Twenty-nine county jails and five county penitentiaries (outside of New York City) were selected as giving a fairly representative picture of the minor offender; 1,288 inmates received a careful psychiatric and physical examinations and their histories and records were studied.

The following tables give a digest of the survey:

TABLE NO. 1

MENTAL DIAGNOSIS OF THE PRISONERS IN 34 COUNTY JAILS

AND PENITENTIARIES OF NEW YORK STATE BY SEX.

<i>Mental Diagnosis</i>	<i>Number</i>			<i>Percent.</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Normal -----	283	12	295	23.3	16.7	22.9
Dullard -----	92	1	93	7.6	1.4	7.2
Borderline mental defect ----	64	6	70	5.3	8.3	5.4
Mental defect -----	85	13	98	7.0	18.1	7.6
Psychopathic personality-----	507	36	543	41.7	50.0	42.2
Psychoneurosis -----	18	1	19	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mental disease or deterioration	92	2	94	7.6	2.8	7.3
Epilepsy -----	12	--	12	1.0	--	0.9
Personality defect -----	57	1	58	4.7	1.4	4.5
Unascertained -----	6	--	6	0.5	--	0.5
Total -----	1216	72	1288	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE NO. 2

OFFENSES AS RELATED TO MENTAL DIAGNOSIS

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 4
AGES OF INMATES AS RELATED TO NUMBER OF TIMES ARRESTED
Times arrested

Per cent

Number

Age Group	Number			Times arrested					Per cent			
	Total	Once	Twice	Three times or more	Four or more times	Unascer-tained	Total	Once	Twice	Three times or more	Four or more times	
15 to 19 years	96	43	20	12	21	..	75	10.0	6.8	6.1	5.8	
20 to 24 years	186	77	41	35	31	2	14.4	18.0	13.9	17.8	8.6	
25 to 29 years	199	84	43	25	46	1	15.5	19.6	14.6	12.7	12.8	
30 to 34 years	203	67	51	34	50	1	15.8	15.7	17.3	17.3	13.9	
35 to 39 years	186	57	54	26	47	2	14.4	13.3	18.4	13.2	13.1	
40 to 44 years	135	37	35	17	45	1	10.5	8.6	11.9	8.6	12.5	
45 to 49 years	98	21	26	16	35	..	7.6	4.9	8.8	8.1	9.7	
50 to 54 years	69	14	7	17	30	1	5.4	3.3	2.4	8.6	8.4	
55 to 59 years	48	13	6	7	22	..	3.7	3.0	2.0	3.6	6.1	
60 years and over	68	15	11	8	32	2	5.3	3.5	3.7	4.1	8.9	
Total	1288	428	294	197	359	10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE NO. 5
PHYSICAL CONDITION AS RELATED TO MENTAL DIAGNOSIS

Physical condition
Per cent

Number

Mental diagnosis	Total	Good	Fair	Poor	Unascertained	Total	Good	Fair	Poor
Normal	295	212	57	24	2	22.9	29.7	17.6	10.0
Dullard	93	63	17	12	1	7.2	8.8	5.3	5.0
Borderline mental defect	70	45	13	11	1	5.4	6.3	4.0	4.6
Mental defect	98	45	31	21	1	7.6	6.3	9.6	8.8
Psychopathic personality	543	285	143	111	4	42.2	39.9	44.3	46.4
Psychoneurosis	19	5	6	8	..	1.5	0.7	1.9	3.3
Epilepsy	12	..	5	7	..	0.9	..	1.5	2.9
Mental disease or deterioration	94	26	31	37	..	7.3	3.6	9.6	15.5
Personality defect	58	33	17	7	1	4.5	4.6	5.3	2.9
Unascertained	6	1	3	1	1	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.4
Total	1288	715	323	239	11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Out of the 1,288 prisoners studied, 543 or 42.2 per cent. were psychopaths. Relatively, a higher percentage of females was psychopathic than males. The psychopath had the highest percentage in the commission of crimes of acquisitiveness, violence, sex offenses, and in violation of liquor and drug laws; 416 psychopaths out of the 543 had been arrested more than once, and 216, or almost half of them, four times or more. Their physical condition was relatively poor. They had a fairly good education; 270 out of 519 ascertained, had been in the 7th grade of the public or private schools, or above; 130 in the 8th grade; 70 in the High School; and 8 in college. Accordingly, this particular group of offenders, who compose almost one-half of the county jails and penitentiary population, may be summarized as intelligent recidivists, of whom a good proportion habitually commit crimes of theft and violence and habitually indulge in drunkenness and vice. To quote from the report:

"They present problems of the greatest difficulty, but problems that must be met. When first seen as prisoners, their mental habits and personality traits have become so fixed that such fundamental changes as are necessary in their make-up are exceedingly difficult to accomplish, and in some cases, at the present time, probably impossible of accomplishment. Treatment should have been applied in the public school, as these mental habits and personality traits were in the process of forming. In dealing with the more or less final product in the county-jails stage, it is obvious to anyone familiar with the problems of individuals of this type that incarceration in jails is futile. It is not believed that at this time any general rule can be laid down for the management of such individuals. Each presents a problem peculiar to himself. Only after observation and a searching examination can a plan of treatment be devised in any given case. The success of any plan will depend upon the skill used in selecting individuals for various methods of handling. Treatment, however, is what is required. Some are proper patients for hospitals for mental diseases. Some would profit by vocational training if the training were properly devised. In some cases, probably the chief hope of success lies in a combination of psychiatric and social treatment."

VII.

THE PSYCHOPATH IN STATE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES

Many of the most dangerous and vicious psychopaths become inmates of State prisons and reformatories.

The earliest thorough study of mentally abnormal prisoners in the New York State prisons was made by Dr. Bernard Glueck, in Sing Sing Prison. He examined mentally and analytically studied 608 out of the 685 who were received in that institution during the nine months ending April 30, 1917.

Of the 608, 359 were classified as mentally abnormal as follows:

<i>Mental Diagnosis</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent.</i>
Mentally diseased or deteriorated -----	73	12.
Intellectually defective -----	171	28.1
Psychopathic or constitutionally inferior -----	115	18.9

Ninety-one of the 115 psychopaths were born in the United States. Of the native-born, 79 or 86.8 per cent. were recidivists serving sentences of from two to ten times; 66 or 72.5 per cent. of them committed crimes of an acquisitive nature; 19 or 20.9 per cent. committed crimes of a pugnacity nature; 5 or 5.5 per cent. crimes of a sex nature; 38 or 41.8 per cent. excessively indulged in liquor; 21 or 23.1 per cent. were addicted to drugs; and 24 or 26.4 per cent. to excessive gambling. The history of 79 showed traits indicating marked deviation from the normal during childhood. Sex perversion was found in 8 and excessive sexual indulgence in 31. "The industrial careers of practically all of them were extremely irregular and inefficient."

Dr. Glueck, commenting on the psychopaths, says:

"In contemplating the foregoing facts one cannot escape the conviction that the psychopath with anti-social tendencies is by far the most dangerous individual with whom we have to deal, and one would expect that society would exercise an unusual degree of effort in its attempt to solve the problem which he presents. We find, however, that here, too, there seems to be a total lack of appreciation of the gravity of the situation. Thus, before another year elapses, twenty-three of these cases will have returned to society; and before two years pass, twenty-one more will leave the prison; and before five years pass, thirty-one additional cases will find their way back to their former haunts. In other words, before five years elapse, seventy-five out of the ninety-one cases, or 82.4 per cent., will have been returned to the community and will be at the point at which they were prior to their last conviction."

Dr. Frank L. Heacox, psychiatrist in Auburn State Prison, has, for the past five years, conducted psychiatric examinations of practically all the male inmates received at and discharged from Auburn Prison, and the psychological tables have been yearly published in the annual reports of the Superintendent of State Prisons. The Committee has prepared from these tables the following combined tables covering the five years from June 30, 1921 to June 30, 1925:

Three hundred fifty-nine or 11.1 per cent. of all the prisoners received during the five years, and 382 or 11.5 per cent. of all prisoners discharged, were psychopaths.

One hundred forty, or 39 per cent., who entered, had records as habitual criminals, and 147 or 41. per cent. were of the segregable type.

Among the psychopaths returned to the community from the prison, 158 or 41.4 per cent. were habitual criminals, and 162 or 42.4 per cent were segregable.

These statistics demonstrate the inadequacy of the present criminal system and existing institutions which permit habitual and segregable felons to keep coming in and going out of the prisons at a tremendous loss and cost to society. Substantial relief could be obtained by the establishment of a custodial institution.

An intensive study was made of selected mentally abnormal and defective delinquent women in the Psychopathic Hospital at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, under the direction of Dr. Edith R. Spaulding, from September, 1916 to July, 1918.

Forty-four mentally abnormal and defective inmates received scientific diagnosis and treatment in the laboratory of Social Hygiene; 22 of them were psychopaths. About five years later, in September, 1922, an investigation was made of their careers subsequent to release from the institution. Of the psychopaths, some had died, some had disappeared, some were committed to State hospitals for the insane. The majority of them had relapsed into crime or vice. Eight were leading fairly decent lives.

The details of the study and the history of the cases are set forth in "An Experimental Study of Psychopathic Delinquent Women." Dr. Spaulding deduces from her study and experiences:

"The time has come, however, when the shifting of responsibility regarding the psychopathic delinquent should cease and everyone who can should take up his share of the burden, which promises to be a heavy one for many years to come, for the solution of the problem will be attained only when everyone is willing to put a shoulder to the wheel and do his part. They are a too varied and heterogenous a group of individuals to be herded together and treated successfully. They represent too many situations—mental, educational and social and segregable and non-segregable. The line of demarcation of the group is too indistinct and the nature of its constituent parts too elastic for a single educational, social or legislative procedure."

Psychiatric and physical diagnoses have been made during recent years of all the inmates committed to the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. The following tables, prepared by Dr. John R. Harding, Psychiatrist, give the mental classification of 4,500 inmates admitted to the institution during the six years beginning July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1925, and their division into normal, dull-normal, sub-normal and segregable groups:

TABLE NO. 1

MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

<i>Classification</i>	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Accidental -----	17	6	11	8	5	3
Responsible -----	169	218	256	147	126	77
Psychopathic -----	79	74	170	280	387	418
Defective Delinquent --	134	117	198	63	45	92
Moron -----	266	276	254	116	145	231
Unclassified -----	16	9	9	1	2	1

TABLE NO 2

CLASSIFICATION IN GROUPS

Diagnosis	Normal		Dull		Sub Normal		Segrega- ble		Total Cases	
	%		%		%		%		%	
Accidental	27	0.6	20	0.4	20	0.4			67	1.5
Psychopathic	187	4.1	388	8.6	735	16.3	98	2.2	1408	31.3
Responsible	262	5.8	409	9.1	275	6.1			1046	23.3
Defective Delinquent .....	.				235	5.2	330	7.3	565	12.5
Moron					1081	24.0	286	6.3	1367	30.4
Unclassified	9	0.2	10	0.2	23	0.5	5	0.1	47	1.0
Total	585	13.0	827	18.4	2369	52.6	719	16.0	4500	100.0

Of the inmates committed to the Reformatory during the six years, 1,408, or 3.13 per cent., were psychopaths.

Dr. Frank L. Christian, Superintendent of the Institution, who has given special study to the psychopathic criminals, characterizes them as follows:

"There is another class of criminals which is equally dangerous and likewise recidivistic in its tendencies. This class comprises the psychopaths, or the little-understood individuals who commit the spectacular crimes and who are in the limelight of publicity. They are the ones who are featured on the front pages of the sensational press—they aim at doing something 'big', and their ego must have an outlet whether they are in jail or at liberty; they are not insane and neither are they sane; they cannot adjust themselves to the humdrum of every-day life; they must experience new emotions, new thrills, and psychic sensations of startling origin. They have no thought of the future or of consequences or of results. They may or may not have a high intelligence quotient, but they have a superficial understanding of the problems of every-day life, and their assurance is as annoying as is their limited conception of life's values.

"The non-criminal individual who is psychopathic is usually known as 'queer', a 'crank', or a silly egotist who is harmless and directs his egocentric personality into foolish but nevertheless harmless channels.

"The psychopath who is a criminal is a dangerous felon who is turned loose from prison and is not in the least understood by his associates. He is always a psychopathic individual, whether he is safe-guarded in an institution or thrust out into the world to take his chances with social conditions to which he is not adjusted. His next criminal offense is partly the fault of the State, which permits the dangerous and semi-responsible individual to be at large. Some day we are going to protect the community from this form of delinquency, as we are already doing with his feeble-minded brother."

VIII.

A REMEDIAL PROGRAM

The difficulties and perplexities in the way of prevention, reduction of the number and constructive treatment of psychopaths, seem almost insuperable. They are diffused so widely and are so integral a part of the community that their education, training and treatment become a community problem. Their prevention and social adjustment will go far in reducing crime, vice and poverty, and efforts to that end are a paramount duty.

No single remedy or set of remedies will suffice. It will require the marshalling of social, educational and scientific remedies and the cooper-

ation and coordination of community forces. It is evident that existing procedure, methods and institutions are insufficient and inadequate and that new procedure, methods and institutions must be adopted and established before the causes and conditions producing the psychopath can be successfully attacked and the resultant social evils eradicated or ameliorated.

I

HOME TRAINING

Irrespective of whether psychopaths are constitutional or post natal products, their care and training center primarily in the home. They emerge in the highest percentage out of neglected and broken homes and homes lacking proper parental supervision and discipline. Parents should be instructed in the early symptoms of psychopathic children and advised to have them examined in psychiatric clinics. A constructive course of treatment and training should be furnished to the parents for the up-bringing of such children.

II

SCHOOL TRAINING

Psychiatric clinics should be provided in all educational systems and the training of the psychopath made an essential part of the school curriculum. The educational departments of the State and its municipalities should outline definite courses and methods for the treatment of mentally abnormal and defective children and furnish instruction by teachers specially trained and equipped, paying particular attention to the study of each psychopathic child.

III

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

The Church should interest itself in the welfare of mentally abnormal and defective children. Pastors should be informed of such children belonging to their congregations and religious influence brought to bear, not only for the guidance of the children but for the guidance of the parents to secure the proper home care and treatment of the children.

IV

OUT-PATIENT TREATMENT

Out-patient clinics should be established in the counties of the State under the direction of the State Department of Mental Hygiene, equipped with psychiatric and social workers, in which selected psychopaths can be treated and supervised without requiring conviction for delinquency, crime or criminal offense.

V

CHILDREN'S COURTS

Psychiatric clinics should be attached to all children's courts and all children appearing before the court be examined, and when found mentally abnormal or defective, committed to a proper training school and when placed on probation, receive supervision from officers specially equipped for that particular work.

VI

CRIMINAL COURTS

Psychiatric clinics should be made available for the criminal courts, and all adults convicted of crime and criminal offenses be examined. When psychopaths are placed on probation they should be under the oversight of qualified officers who will study the needs of each individual and give special and constructive supervision.

VII

CLEARING HOUSES

The Sing Sing Clearing House should be opened and all male adult felons sentenced to State penal and reformatory institutions sent to it in the first instance for examination, observation and study.

Female adults convicted of offenses should be sent to the Clearing House at the New York State Reformatory at Bedford Hills.

Several clearing houses should be established in various parts of the State, to which adults convicted of minor crimes and criminal offenses will be sent, in the first instance, for examination, observation and study.

VIII

ABOLITION OF COUNTY JAILS AND PENITENTIARIES

AND THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE INDUSTRIAL FARMS

County jails for the confinement of sentenced prisoners, and county penitentiaries, should be abolished, and the State should establish in their place industrial farms, taking over such county penitentiaries as are properly situated and equipped and discontinuing the others. These institutions should supply employment to the inmates and provide instruction in simple vocations and in letters. All commitments should be made on the indeterminate sentence.

IX

PAROLE

An efficient parole system should be established and special care and treatment given by trained parole officers to the supervision of psychopaths released on parole from State penal and correctional institutions.

X

A CUSTODIAL INSTITUTION FOR CRIMINAL PSYCHOPATHS

A custodial institution should be established, preferably in the vicinity of Clinton Prison and the State Hospital for Insane Criminals at Dannemora, to which psychopaths who are confirmed criminals and dangerous and segregable can be committed directly by the courts or transferred from penal and correctional institutions and held in custody as long as they are unfit to return to society, organized and conducted on the general plan of the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Chairman

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Committee.

Dated December 1, 1925.

FEDERAL PRISONERS

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

The matter of the use by the United States of the penal institutions of the State of New York, particularly the county jails, for the detention of federal prisoners, has been one of much concern to this Commission for some time past.

At its meeting on September 3, 1924, resolutions were adopted, calling attention to the overcrowding in county jails and consequent violation of the laws of the State relative to the separation and classification of prisoners. The Commission at that time recommended to the Federal Government the erection in the State of an institution with facilities for the detention of federal prisoners, both before and after conviction. A copy of the resolution was sent to the Attorney-General of the United States and to the New York State Representatives in Congress. Since that time, because of the increasing number of prisoners, the situation has become an acute one which the Commission should, so far as possible, take prompt action to remedy.

Congress at its first session on September 23, 1789, adopted a resolution requesting the legislatures of the several States to pass laws making it the duty of the keepers of their jails to receive and safely keep prisoners committed to their charge under authority of the United States, the United States to pay for their keep. Section 96 of the County Law was enacted in compliance with this request and reads as follows:

"Section 96. Commitment by United States Courts. Such keeper shall receive and keep in his jail every person duly committed thereto, for any offense against the United States, by any court or officer of the United States, until he shall be duly discharged; the United States supporting such person during his confinement; and the provisions of this article, relative to the mode of confining prisoners and convicts, shall apply to all persons so committed by any court or officer of the United States."

While it is true and proper, as pointed out in a recent report of the Commission, that counties must stand ready to assume their just proportion of the burden caused by violation of the United States statutes, there can be no dispute that there should be a reasonable limit to the amount of such responsibility, and it would seem that that limit is the taking of

such number of United States prisoners as can be reasonably accommodated in any jail or other institution and still permitting the proper detention of county and other prisoners, with due reference to the requirements of State laws as to classification and separation of prisoners.

By the creation of three United States prisons and two adult reformatories, Congress has definitely established the principle of providing for federal prisoners in federal prisons. It is apparent that the time has come when this system must be extended to take care of present and future needs of the Government. Outside of the question of inadequate quarters in the county jails and other institutions of this State, the evils of confining United States prisoners in county jails have been fully set out in a report of the Committee on Lockups, Municipal and County Jails, at the 55th Congress of the American Prison Association held last month. The Commission is familiar with this report and the question has undoubtedly been called to the attention of the Department of Justice of the United States.

The record of federal prisoners received in county jails in the State of New York for the year ending June 30, 1925, is as follows:

<i>County</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albany -----	160	11	171	Niagara -----	91	12	103
Allegany -----	7	--	7	Oneida, Rome	40	1	41
Bronx -----	11	--	11	Oneida, Utica	171	4	175
Broome -----	94	5	99	Onondaga ----	46	7	53
Cattaraugus -	19	1	20	Ontario -----	34	2	36
Cayuga -----	64	2	66	Oswego -----	42	1	43
Chautauqua -	23	--	23	Otsego -----	3	--	3
Chemung ----	22	4	26	Rensselaer ---	233	5	238
Chenango ---	19	--	19	Richmond ----	41	--	41
Clinton -----	401	21	422	Rockland ----	1	--	1
Cortland -----	49	3	52	St. Lawrence ..	150	10	160
Delaware ----	3	--	3	Saratoga ----	28	--	28
Dutchess ----	7	--	7	Schenectady -	193	10	203
Erie -----	615	32	647	Schoharie ----	2	--	2
Essex -----	91	3	94	Schuyler ----	3	--	3
Franklin ----	425	33	458	Seneca, Water-			
Fulton -----	13	--	13	loo -----	1	--	1
Genesee -----	52	--	52	Steuben -----	4	--	4
Hamilton ----	2	--	2	Suffolk -----	30	2	32
Herkimer ----	10	--	10	Tioga -----	13	--	13
Jefferson ----	117	13	130	Tompkins ----	9	--	9
Kings -----	6	--	6	Ulster -----	6	1	7
Lewis -----	25	3	28	Warren -----	48	3	51
Livingston ---	7	--	7	Washington --	32	1	33
Madison -----	9	--	9	Westchester -	10	--	10
Monroe -----	197	6	203	Yates -----	1	--	1
Montgomery -	43	1	44				
New York ---	15	--	15				
					3738	197	3935

The following counties had no United States prisoners during that time:

Columbia County
Greene County
Nassau County
Orange County
Orleans County
Putnam County

Queens County
Seneca County, Ovid
Sullivan County
Wayne County
Wyoming County

As showing the great increase which has occurred since the enactment of the federal prohibition and restrictive immigration laws, a table is given below of the number of United States prisoners admitted to the county jails during the year ending September 30, 1914:

<i>County</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albany -----	24	1	25	Nassau -----	2	2	4
Broome -----	12	--	12	New York ---	6	--	6
Cattaraugus -	12	--	12	Niagara -----	39	3	42
Cayuga -----	5	2	7	Oneida, Utica -	44	3	47
Chemung -----	15	1	16	Onondaga ---	8	3	11
Chenango ----	1	--	1	Ontario -----	10	1	11
Clinton -----	30	7	37	Rensselaer --	16	3	19
Erie -----	239	7	275	Richmond ---	1	--	1
Franklin ----	15	--	15	St. Lawrence -	6	1	7
Greene -----	1	--	1	Saratoga -----	1	--	1
Jefferson ----	28	4	32	Schenectady -	17	2	19
Kings -----	11	3	14	Ulster -----	1	--	1
Monroe -----	40	5	45				
				Total ----	584	77	661

No United States prisoners were detained in the jails of the counties not mentioned in the above table.

For the intervening years, the total number of federal prisoners in county jails was as follows:

1915 -----	581	1920 -----	838
1916 -----	416	1921 -----	958
1917 -----	575	1922 -----	1145
1918 -----	1798	1923 -----	1006
1919 -----	1669	1924 -----	2775

From 1905 to 1913, the numbers ran from 293 in 1905 to 450 in 1913. For the New York City prisons in 1914, United States prisoners numbered 234 males and 8 females; for the year ending June 30, 1925, there were 1938 males and 22 females.

The tremendous increase in recent years, as indicated above speaks for itself and the load which has been placed on county jails, particularly those along the Canadian border, can be seen by comparison of the two tables above.

Recently, the Secretary of this Commission conferred with representatives of the United States Department of Labor in relation to the confinement of persons charged with violation of the Immigration Law, and they advised him informally that the County is not bound to accept federal prisoners except as a favor to the United States Government, and a formal opinion is expected from the United States Department of Labor on this subject. The matter was taken up with Secretary Davis of the United States Department of Labor and in a letter dated November 24, 1925, he said:

"I assure you I appreciate the efforts of your Commission is making to relieve the overcrowded condition of these jails and to ameliorate the apparent hardship of their inmates and to expedite the hearing of their cases, all of which meets with my most hearty approval.

"I assure you that the Department of Labor, in so far as it can, will cooperate with your Commission in its humane efforts on behalf of those who may be confined in such jails or have suffered because of failure to secure a prompt hearing of their cases."

He calls attention to the fact that the Department of Labor is not charged with the prosecution of law violators, as that is the duty which devolves upon the Department of Justice. All prosecutions for the violation of the immigration laws are conducted by the United States attorneys under the supervision of the Department of Justice in the various jurisdictions of the Federal Courts. He points out that the duties of his department are confined solely to the enforcement of the Immigration Law and the deportation of aliens who enter the United States in violation of such laws. It would seem, therefore, that whatever efforts this Commission makes in the matter must be with the Department of Justice.

In a ruling made by Federal Judge Cant at Fergus Falls, Minn. on November 12, 1925, it was held that the Department cannot detain immigrants who enter the country illegally, that the Act does not make it a criminal offense on the part of the alien for entering and remaining, and that the alien shall not be subjected to imprisonment before deportation. It is understood that consideration is now being given by the Department of Labor to taking an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in this case.

A further situation which has given the Commission considerable concern is the matter of the confinement of Coast Guard prisoners in the Richmond County Jail on Staten Island. The matter has been taken up with Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department and negotiations are now under way so that this class of prisoners will hereafter be confined in the United States Government prisons or, when serving time, at the Westchester County Penitentiary.

The conditions which warranted the States' passing laws for the confinement of United States prisoners have been so greatly changed, particularly by the prohibition, immigration and drug control laws of recent years, that it cannot be considered reasonable that the State should undertake to care for all arrests made under these and other laws.

It is therefore recommended that the Committee on Legislation of this Commission be requested to prepare and submit to the Legislature for passage an amendment to Section 96 of the County Law, which would provide that heads of penal institutions shall only receive federal prisoners when there are facilities remaining after provision is made for the imprisonment, classification and separation of prisoners arrested within the county under State or local laws, and that where facilities do not permit of the reception of United States prisoners, the head of the institutions shall be authorized to refuse to receive them.

The Secretary should be directed to send a copy of this report to the Attorney General of the United States, calling his attention to the existing situation and asking that he proceed at the earliest possible time to provide proper facilities for the detention of United States prisoners in the State of New York, so that the present intolerable situation in county jails may be relieved.

The Secretary should also be directed to communicate with the United States senators from the State of New York and Congressman Bertrand H. Snell, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, addressed to him and other New York State members of Congress, asking that they use their best efforts to provide a federal prison at a proper place within the State of New York.

Another matter in relation to the confinement of federal prisoners in county and city institutions is the failure of the Government to make proper payment to the counties for the detention of federal prisoners. There is no reason why small counties should be required to carry this burden on behalf of the Federal Government. It is stated that the United States Government pays varying rates, running from twenty cents a day for each prisoner in the five jails of Porto Rico to \$3.00 a day in the three jails of Alaska, and that the average paid throughout the United States for pris-

oners is sixty-nine cents. In the State of New York the rate runs from 36 cents in Tompkins county to 90 cents in institutions in the Department of Correction of the City of New York and in Westchester County Penitentiary. A statement of the rates paid to the various counties is as follows:

<i>County</i>	<i>Rate Paid</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Rate Paid</i>
Tompkins -----	\$.36	Chenango -----	.60
Otsego -----	.41	Clinton -----	.60
Steuben -----	.43	Cortland -----	.60
Monroe, (Penitentiary) --	.45	Essex -----	.60
Niagara -----	.45	Franklin -----	.60
Ontario -----	.45	Fulton -----	.60
Cattaraugus -----	.47	Hamilton -----	.60
Chemung -----	.47	Madison -----	.60
Cayuga -----	.50	Monroe, (jail) -----	.60
Erie, (jail) -----	.50	Montgomery -----	.60
Herkimer -----	.50	Onondaga, (Pen.) -----	.60
Lewis -----	.50	Oswego -----	.60
Oneida -----	.50	Rensselaer -----	.60
Onondaga (jail) -----	.50	St. Lawrence -----	.60
Saratoga -----	.50	Tioga -----	.60
Schenectady -----	.50	Washington -----	.60
Warren -----	.50	Wayne -----	.65
Albany -----	.60	Erie, (Pen.) -----	.70
Broome -----	.60	N. Y. City institutions ---	.90
		Westchester, (Pen.) -----	.90

The county of Clinton has fixed a rate of 87 cents a day, but the Department of Justice has refused to pay more than 60 cents and the county has received no pay in over a year for Department of Justice prisoners. In Franklin county a like situation exists. Department of Labor cases (immigration) are paid for at the rate of \$1.00 a day at the Clinton County Jail, and bills are paid promptly each month.

This is a question which should receive the early attention of the Commission, and it is recommended that a committee be appointed by the Commission to fix a just and reasonable rate, having in mind costs and including overhead expenses, and confer with the representatives of the Department of Justice and Department of Labor so that a proper and reasonable rate, uniform throughout the State excepting where special conditions obtain, may be arranged for and agreed to by these two departments of the United States Government.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

December 2, 1925.

TRANSFER OF INSANE PRISONERS

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

The matter of the transfer of prisoners who are found to be insane in the State's prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries has been one of some concern to this Commission for years back, particularly as to the method of determining the mental condition of the prisoner. Section 158 of the Insanity Law provides as follows:

"Section 158. *Transfer of prisoners in state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries to Dannemora State Hospital.*—Whenever the physician of any one of the state prisons, reformatories or penitentiaries shall certify to the warden or superintendent thereof that a male prisoner confined therein and sentenced thereto for a felony is, in his opinion, insane, such warden or superintendent shall cause such prisoner to be transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital for insane convicts and delivered to the medical superintendent thereof. Such superintendent shall receive the prisoner into such hospital and retain him there until legally discharged. The warden or superintendent, before transferring such insane prisoner, shall see that he is in a state of bodily cleanliness, and is provided with a new suit of clothing similar to that furnished to convicts on their discharge from prison. At the time of such transfer, there shall be transferred to the medical superintendent of such hospital the original certificate of conviction and the certificate of insanity executed by the physician, which shall be filed in the office of such medical superintendent who shall file a notice of such transfer in the office of the Superintendent of State Prisons."

From July 1, 1919 to April 22, 1925, 362 of such prisoners were declared insane and transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital under the provisions of this law.

The question has arisen as to whether or not the rights of a prisoner are properly protected by giving to one physician, be he ever so able, the power to decide that any man, even though he be a criminal, is insane. With this in mind, the undersigned has conducted considerable correspondence with the heads of State institutions, and others qualified to speak on this subject.

Warden Lawes of Sing Sing Prison states that in carrying out the provisions of this law—

"----we make a complete anamnesis, which contains a history not only of the man himself, but his ancestors, a complete physical examination, and then go into detail as to his mental status, which includes actions and mannerisms, stream of mental

activity, emotional reaction, affect and mood, motor reaction, mental trend, content of thought, mental grasp and capacity, orientation as to time, place and person, remote memory, memory of recent past, psychometric test, insight and judgment."

Warden Jennings of Auburn Prison states that transfers are made in accordance with the law and—

"At the Women's Prison, the usual procedure is followed—application to Judge, order for examination, report to Judge, and order for commitment by Judge."

Warden Kaiser of Clinton Prison, Dannemora, advises that transfers are made as provided in the law, and adds—

"I might also state that Dr. Kosseff, the Chief Physician, after a period of observation, calls in one of the physicians at the Dannemora State Hospital for consultation, before he signs the Certificate of Lunacy."

Warden Hunt of Great Meadow Prison at Comstock submits the following from Prison Physician Dr. Harley Heath:

"The sanity of convicts is determined by the prison physician after they have been under observation for a period varying from a few days to several weeks, which time depends largely upon the condition of the patient. Where the case is one of pronounced insanity, the patient is transferred as soon as possible to the State Hospital at Dannemora in accordance with the insanity laws of 1912, sections 158, 161 and 162 of chapter 121.

"Mild or borderline cases are retained under observation at the prison until a psychiatrist from Dannemora State Hospital assists the prison physician in passing on his sanity."

Superintendent Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr. of the Institution for Defective Delinquents, states that his institution does not make direct transfers; and further—

"In the event of an inmate becoming insane who has been received from any of the prisons, we notify the Prison Department, enclosing a brief abstract of the case and mental findings. They in turn, give us an order directing the transfer of the insane man (usually) to Clinton Prison where the authorities of that institution execute the necessary commitment forms transferring him to Dannemora State Hospital."

Superintendent Dr. Frank L. Christian of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, advises that transfers are made in accordance with the law quoted above.

Acting Warden McCann of the New York Penitentiary, Welfare Island advises to the same effect.

As to the question raised, Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, expresses the following opinion:

"I have noted with interest your suggestion that perhaps it is too much power to give one man to determine the question of insanity under Section 158 of the Insanity Law, and while perhaps from a theoretical standpoint objection could properly be made to the provisions of the section mentioned, I am nevertheless of the opinion that as a practical proposition no injury, either to the individual or to the public, results from the present practice. As a matter of fact, I have never heard of a single instance in which a prisoner was improperly transferred to one

of the State hospitals for criminals, but on the contrary I have known many instances of insane prisoners being kept confined in prison when the real mental condition was not recognized. It would be because of such fact that I would favor a more complete and searching mental examination of all persons convicted of crime.

"I would also say in regard to the question you raised, that even were a sane prisoner transferred to a State Hospital for the criminal insane, the lack of mental disease would be at once recognized by the physicians attached to the hospital who are all experienced psychiatrists, and I am sure that no superintendent of such institution would fail to at once move for the return of such a sane prisoner to prison."

Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, Medical Superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital, writes the following very full statement of his opinion:

"I was pleased to note that you did not have in mind a judicial commitment, as in my opinion there are many forceful arguments against this procedure.

"There is a possibility that the situation as it exists at present might be strengthened by having a consultant act with the prison physician, but naturally this would immediately bring up the question as to where the consultant would be obtained. The State has many trained psychiatrists in the various hospitals for the care of mental cases, but even these men have not had any great amount of experience with the antisocial class. It seems to me that the situation is fairly well covered under the existing statutes. It may happen that the prison physician is not a trained psychiatrist, but he certainly has had as much or more experience than the average examiner in lunacy. He makes a report that in his opinion the patient is suffering with mental illness and the transfer is then made to the Dannemora State Hospital. The superintendent of that Hospital must be a trained psychiatrist and likewise the various members of the staff, Civil Service regulations requiring that the First Assistant Physician must have had at least five years' experience, the Senior Assistant Physician three years' experience, and in practice they have had many more years as a general rule. I cannot conceive of any more competent tribunal to pass on the mental status of a prisoner than the medical officers of a hospital.

"If it should develop that the man is not mentally ill, he can be returned to the prison as provided by the statutes, or he can be retained at the Hospital if mental disease is present until the expiration of his term of imprisonment, when the law requires a judicial investigation of the mental status of the prisoner, at which time the court would be guided by the opinion of two examiners in lunacy who have no connection with the hospital. It would seem, therefore, that the situation is a most satisfactory one and there should be no concern on the part of anyone about the interests of the individual being properly safeguarded.

"I might further state that as a matter of actual procedure, many of the prisoners at Great Meadow, and likewise at Clinton Prison, are examined by the First Assistant Physician of the Dannemora State Hospital previous to the transfer, although I cannot see why this is absolutely necessary. If it would appear that this is a more just and satisfactory method, I can see no reason why it should not be adopted as routine procedure and perhaps arrangements could be made for myself or a member of

my staff to see the men at Sing Sing Prison before they are transferred to a hospital. I actually feel, however, after years of contact with the situation, that this would not be necessary and that the same result would be attained if the responsibility were placed entirely on the prison physician to make the initial report and request the transfer for observation, if you want to call it that, and then place the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of the Superintendent and medical staff of the hospital to determine whether the man is mentally ill and whether he should be detained at the hospital or returned to the prison."

Dr. John R. Ross, Superintendent of the Harlem Valley State Hospital and formerly Superintendent of the Dannemora State Hospital, stated:

"I would say I have never known of any injustice being done a prisoner by this method of commitment.

"In the first place, the commitment as now made of a prisoner from one of the prisons or penitentiaries to the Dannemora State Hospital is merely a transfer from one building to another. The institutions are in the same department. As long as the prisoner is under sentence, the certificate that holds him is the finding of a court of competent jurisdiction, in other words, the sentence. After this sentence has expired, he must be regularly committed if he is to be held.

"I do not believe that the welfare of the patient or prisoner would be safe-guarded any by having two outside physicians examine the patient and have the man committed by a Judge as is done at Matteawan.

"The Superintendent of the Dannemora State Hospital has the authority to return to the prison any individual who is in his opinion not insane.

"As another safe-guard, the medical inspector of the State Hospital Commission interviews all inmates of the Dannemora State Hospital and he can recommend the return of a person who, he may feel, is not suffering with the psychosis.

"The only difficulty that I can see in this method of transfer from the prisons to Dannemora State Hospital is that the prisoner is not judicially declared insane, and for this reason if he needs a committee or anything of that sort, it cannot be appointed.

"Whether this is of sufficient value to change the method of commitment or not, I do not know.

"From my experience I would feel that the method of transfer to the Dannemora State Hospital is the quickest and best method for getting the patient under hospital care immediately."

Dr. William L. Russell, Medical Director of the Bloomingdale Hospital for Mental Diseases, advises:

"My own opinion is that in view of the fact that the only issue involved is whether the prisoners shall be given hospital treatment, the simpler the procedure, the better. In some places, as you know, the department for mental cases is in close relationship with the prison itself, and the transfer of prisoners is made without any formalities whatever."

Dr. Herman M. Adler, State Criminologist of the State of Illinois, States:

"I may say that I am very much interested in the point you raise. The same procedure which you are following in the State of New York is also in vogue here in Illinois. Our law is in fact

modeled after the New York Law. The point you raise is a very important one and I have given it some attention in my own work here. It is another instance of the fact that no matter how carefully we frame our legislation, the final decision as to how the law works depends on the character of the individual officials.

"If the general practice in regard to the problem of the criminal insane is regarded entirely from the point of view of the rights of the individual, so that there is a greater deprivation of liberty and a greater infraction of rights in the case of the insane than in the case of criminals, then I should agree with you that something ought to be done to safeguard the individual's rights so that the likelihood of unfairness be removed as far as possible. Under such conditions it would probably be unwise to entrust so much power to a single individual as the prison physicians now have in your State and in Illinois.

"I have long since come to the conclusion that progress in our field lies in the direction of extending the medical point of view more and more through the prison system, just as the last century saw a transformation of the institutions for the insane into hospital. Of course I do not believe that we can safely copy the state hospital system in detail and merely transfer it to the penal system. The problem is after all a different one, so that probably a new type of institution and above all a new logic will have to be developed to cover the needs of the prison system. Nevertheless, I believe that a prisoner's rights may be safeguarded as well and by the same means as are those of an insane person. The commitment proceedings and the fundamental rights of habeas corpus should be sufficient.

"Our biggest problem I believe is to separate the treatment and training features, the education and re-education of prisoners, from the justice aspects, just as is the case with the insane. Once a person has been found to be a criminal and has been committed, it should be left to the authorities in charge of the institution to determine upon the course and details of treatment. Under such an arrangement, transfers from one to another institution or from one part to another of the same institution would be effective with the same purposefulness as is now possible in the case of the mentally sick. It might be a question then as to whether the institutions for the criminal insane should be as at present a part of the penal system or a part of the state hospital system. That would be a matter dependent on the local laws and largely on the convenience of administration.

"The fundamental point, however, in all of this would necessarily be that whatever is done is done so far as possible for the best interest of the prisoner or the patient. Once a prisoner is confined in an institution, the community is safeguarded. The rights of the community then do not assume importance until the question of the release of the prisoner comes under discussion. Therefore, if the officials are imbued with this spirit, as the medical profession usually is, there should not be any great risk in allowing the prison physician to determine that a prisoner is mentally sick and requires treatment in a hospital designed for that purpose. This should not constitute a stigma or an infraction of the rights of the prisoner. It is a matter of treatment, of benefiting him, just as it would not be a stigma if a patient should develop appendicitis and be transferred to the hospital for an operation."

William J. Ellis, Director, Division Education and Classification, Department Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey, gives the following as the practice in that State:

"The practice in the State of New Jersey is that every individual admitted to a correctional or penal institution is given a complete examination by the resident physician and by the representatives of the Psychiatric Clinic, including both psychiatrist and psychologist. In addition, the visiting Staff of the Medical Department of each institution checks up on any special physical defects, such as eye, ear, nose, throat, genito-urinary conditions etc.

"Each prisoner is classified within 30 days of admission to the Institution and all patients diagnosed by the psychiatric specialist as insane are brought before a commission of two physicians who are not in the employ of State Institutions requesting commitment. These doctors must have been in good standing for at least five years' practice in the State. They fill out the commitment blanks required by law and the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas or the Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding in the Courts of the County in which the prisoner was confined, holds a hearing, passes on and approves as to mental condition, fixes the legal settlement, etc., and orders the transfer of the prisoner to the criminal department of the State Hospital for the Insane, if in his judgment the commitment should be sustained. This procedure is described in Paragraph 437, Chapter 147, Laws of 1918, which is the law creating the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies and the Department of Institutions and Agencies. It seems to us that the safeguards provided are entirely adequate and are more comprehensive than those under which you are working in New York at the present time."

Hon. Sanford Bates, Commissioner of the Department of Correction, The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, advises as to the law in practice in that State:

"It would seem to me that your law, as quoted to me in your letter of May 15th, leaves the matter a little too much dependent upon the good faith and impartiality of the prison doctor. So long as you have good men in those posts there may be no danger, but any prison physician is liable to become institutionalized and perhaps rely too much upon the representations made to him by the Deputy or Principal Keeper, or the other officers.

"Our law is contained in General Laws of 1921, Chap. 123, Sections 99 to 105, inclusive, and the part you would be most interested in is Sec. 102, which provides as follows:

"The department (i.e. Dept. of Mental Diseases) shall designate two persons, experts in insanity, to examine prisoners in the state prison, the Massachusetts Reformatory, the prison camp and hospital or the reformatory for women alleged to be insane. If any such prisoner appears to be insane, the warden or superintendent shall notify one or both of said experts, who shall, with the physician of such penal institution, examine the prisoner and report the result of their investigation to the superior court of the county where such penal institution is situated or to the appropriate district court mentioned in the following section."

"Our practice is, therefore, to have one of these experts meet with the prison physician and they two sign the certificate to be made to the Superior Court under the other sections of our law; and then only after the court has O. K'd the removal may we send a man out of the prison to the hospital for the criminal insane."

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Law School of Harvard University writes as to the constitutionality of the practice in this State:

"I suppose the question under Section 9 of the Insanity Law of New York raised in your letter of May 23rd gets down simply to one of the constitutionality of the section which you quote. In other words, the question is whether it deprives a person of liberty without due process of law. I do not know why due process of law should require the action of any particular number of persons. I quite agree with you that the practice provided by the statute may involve some dangers, but the constitutional question would be not whether it may involve some dangers, but whether it is downright unreasonable and arbitrary—so much so that it cannot be regarded as due process of law.

"The legal question is one thing and the question as to the justice of the statutory provision another. Just now there seems to be a great deal of callousness toward the rights and interests of accused or convicted persons. You are in a better position than anyone else to appreciate the lack of proper protection of the rights of convicts involved in the procedure sanctioned by the statute. Assuming that their rights are not sufficiently protected, which I can well believe, I think the safest course would be to endeavor to procure legislation providing a better method of transfer.

"At one time it was held in some states that an executive board or executive official could not be authorized constitutionally to provide for transfers of this sort. But I do not believe that view would be adopted by courts today—certainly not by the Court of Appeals of New York. I should expect that court to say that the statute is constitutional (although one cannot pronounce dogmatically upon questions of this sort) and therefore should feel that your best course would be to seek such legislation as your experience indicates to be proper."

County Judge Alonzo G. McLaughlin of Kings County expressed the following opinion in relation to the criminal insane:

"Long since the question of men in the penal institutions of the State being transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital for the criminal insane was called to my attention by an inmate who had been in the hospital some five years beyond the term of his sentence. I advocate and have advocated that at the expiration of the term of imprisonment according to the sentence the proper re-examination be made of the alleged incompetent by two examiners in lunacy and if they say he is sane he be discharged, and on the other hand if they certify him as insane he be committed through the courts to a state institution in the usual way. He might thus be afforded a better opportunity for discharge than if he were continuously confined in the hospital for criminal insane.

"The only instance which has come to the attention of the writer where the question arose as to sane persons being confined at the Dannemora State Hospital was during the time of the investigation of the Prison Survey Committee, of which the undersigned was a member. At that time a lawyer whose brother had been confined at Dannemora made a complaint to the Governor of maladministration and claimed that some twenty or thirty sane persons were in the State hospital. The Committee, through its Counsel George W. Alger, a lawyer of high standing, and Dr. A. A. Brill, a recognized alienist, both of New York, investigated the charges thoroughly and found them to be entirely without

foundation. Mr. Alger, in a letter states that he does not believe anything was brought out on this investigation to show any reason for changing Section 158 of the Insanity Law. Dr. Brill, who examined not only the persons alleged to be sane at Dannemora State Hospital but also at Matteawan, found not one person alleged to be sane was in fact sane. Dr. Brill believes that the rights of patients, through the present system, are fully protected."

A review of the entire situation tends to remove from the mind of the writer that any great danger exists as to the violation of the rights of the individual as this law is carried out in our penal institutions, and there would not seem to be, under the circumstances, any present reason for amendments to the law as it now stands. It would seem, however, that having in mind the frailties of human nature and the possibility of the best of men to err, that an additional safeguard of the rights of the individual might be established without amendments to the law by the Superintendent of State Prisons and the responsible head of other institutions making a rule that some recognized alienist from a State institution be called in to confer with the physician of the institution when examinations are made to determine the sanity of any prisoner. Such a procedure could undoubtedly be arranged between institutions without any considerable expense to the State and would, unquestionably, prove to be a check and approval as to the correctness of the diagnosis made by the prison physician.

The following statement shows the number of prisoners transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital from the prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries from July 1, 1919 to April 22 1925:

Fiscal year ending June 30,	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	*1925	Total
Auburn Prison -----	10	6	8	12	8	8	52
Clinton Prison -----	20	14	22	33	22	14	125
Great Meadow Prison -----	6	3	6	4	7	9	35
Sing Sing Prison -----	12	22	13	11	11	6	75
New York State Reformatory -----	6	11	8	11	4	7	47
Eastern N. Y. State Reformatory ---	5	2	--	--	--	--	7
New York County Penitentiary ----	6	4	3	4	--	1	18
N. Y. State Institution for Defective Delinquents -----	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Connecticut State Prison -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Total -----	65	62	63	75	52	45	362

* The year 1925, ending April 22,

This proposal is submitted to the Commission for its consideration and such action as may seem proper after discussion.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

OCTOBER 26, 1925

REPORTS OF INSPECTION

STATE PRISONS

AUBURN PRISON

AUBURN

Inspected October 23-24, 1925. Edgar S. Jennings, Warden.
The population of the institution on the 23rd was 1,271, classified as follows:

MAINTENANCE:

Kitchen -----	23
Mess Hall -----	20
Halls and Galleries -----	69
Engineers and Firemen ----	10
Tailor Shop -----	46
Warden's Premises -----	3
Barn Men -----	12
Medical Department -----	26
Bakery -----	6
Laundry -----	17
Power House -----	1
State Shop -----	53
Yard Men -----	4
Outside Men -----	4
Clerks and Messengers ----	33
Barbers -----	10 337

INDUSTRIES:

Auto Plate -----	73
Broom, Basket & Weave --	74
Woodworking -----	191
Farm -----	20
Lumber Yard -----	7
Storehouse -----	6
Engineers and Firemen	20
State Shop -----	20
Machine -----	35

Cloth -----	176
Foundry -----	52
Office Men & Messengers --	33
Power House -----	3
Yard Men -----	7
Barbers -----	11
	728

CONSTRUCTION

General Repair -----	68
Upholstering -----	1
Woodworking machine re- pair -----	5 74

ROAD CAMPS:

Niles -----	10
Long Hill -----	16 26

NON-PRODUCTIVE:

School and Library -----	14
Discipline Company -----	33
Idle on Doctor's orders --	8
Observation -----	2
Musicians -----	22
Sick in hospital -----	10
At Court -----	2
Mutual Welfare League --	15 106

Total	1,271
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This is the oldest prison in the State. Its early construction dates back to 1817 and it has been in use since that date. In the report of "The Inspectors of the Auburn State Prison", dated January 8, 1833, it is stated:

"The south wing of the prison was originally built with the cells against the walls, with the passage through the center. We determined to build the new cells in a block in the center, similar to those in the north wing, but it was found that the width between the outer walls of the wing was insufficient for that purpose. We therefore removed the north wall of the south wing, for the distance to be occupied with new cells; and built a new wall, giving an additional width of twelve feet to the building. The agent under our direction has built 220 solitary cells, and the outer wall, and a covering of the cells below the roof, of stone, lime, sand and loam, which is to be fireproof; and also a new roof. The cells are built of posts of cut grey limestone; and iron doors, wholly grated. There is no wood used in or about the cells, except the floor of the galleries.*****

The locks of the cells, (which were manufactured in the prison), are let into the stone fronts, and made secure there with bolts. There are twenty-two cells in length on each side, and they rise five stories in height. The cells in the inside are seven feet in length, by three feet six inches in width, and seven feet in height, and are well ventilated. The area of distance between the cells and outer wall is thirteen feet; and over this area are constructed ample ventilators, through the covering leading through the roof. The area is wholly flagged with cut stone. The labor of removing the material of the old cells, and north wall, was very great; and employed at least forty convicts for two months."

The purpose of the foregoing quotation from a report made over ninety-two years ago is to give an idea of the construction of the old cell blocks, which are still in use, and also to show that the discussion as to the value of "inside" and "outside" cells has been in existence for almost a century.

There is no question that new cell blocks are needed in this institution. Much publicity has been given to the old cell blocks at Sing Sing Prison, but less has been said about the blocks at Auburn, which were constructed first. The former prison, then known as "Mount Pleasant", was erected in 1825. There are three cell halls. The report of the warden, for the last fiscal year, gives the cell capacity of the institution as 1,283. The largest cells in the blocks are on the North Wing. The dimensions are: Depth, 7 feet; width, 4 feet, 4 inches; height, 7 feet; with an entrance space—depth, 2 feet; width, 2 feet, 6 inches; height, 6 feet. These dimensions give for each cell a cubic space of 242.17. Modern cells, as approved by the State Commission of Prisons, must not be less than 8 feet deep, 6 feet wide and 8 feet high, with a cubic content of not less than 364 feet. As in all of the prisons of the State, with the exception of Great Meadow Prison, the bucket system prevails and will have to continue until new cell blocks can be constructed, as the massive construction and lack of space prevent any other method.

The original windows in the cell halls were small. In 1908 the installation of large windows, reaching from a few feet above the floor to the ceiling, was commenced and continued until all the old ones had been replaced. This, of course, greatly improved the light and ventilation in the cell houses, but as the fronts of the cells are solid masonry, with the exception of the grated doors, it did not materially better the condition of the cells.

The shop buildings are of brick and with the main building and cell blocks surround a central yard forming a rectangle. There are two rows

of shops on the north side of the yard and a second row extends about half way along the south side. There is but one shop across the west end of the yard.

The State Commission of Prisons, in previous reports, has recommended a modern prison to take the place of the present plant and that it be erected upon a farm site. There are many reasons why a site outside a city is preferable for such an institution. This does not mean that it should be isolated, but so placed that it would have ample room, with adequate railroad facilities so that its products could be easily shipped and its supplies received without expenditure for cartage. The State now owns a farm a short distance from the present location, which might be available for a new prison, but the matter of a site can be adjusted after the policy of constructing a new prison is definitely fixed. The general policy of moving Auburn Prison to a new site should be carefully weighed before a site remote from Auburn is chosen. If State policy to move the prison elsewhere is finally established, the fact that it will be many years before such an equipment can become available should not be lost sight of or allowed to delay such improvements as can and should be made in the present prison. In any event, whether the prison remains on its present site or a new one is erected elsewhere a considerable time will elapse before the present equipment can be abandoned and for that reason the following suggestions are offered:

The building in which the old "condemned cells" are located could be remodeled into a Psychopathic and Invalid gallery with an exercise yard on top for men under the doctor's care. This building could be connected with the hospital by screening off a gallery in the South Wing, thus providing the invalid gallery. This building is greatly needed. At present there are no means of placing any number of prisoners under observation, nor are there facilities for properly separating prisoners, who are not hospital patients, but should not be quartered with the other prisoners.

The present laundry is inadequate for the needs of the institution. The bath house is in the cell block. Prisoners are now marched to the laundry for clean clothes, then to the bath house and then back to the laundry with the soiled clothes. This method not only wastes time, but is unsatisfactory and hazardous from a prison point of view. A new laundry and bath house in one building should be constructed on the site of the present laundry. This would aid materially in the administration of the prison.

In the report of inspection made November 28-29, 1924, the following statement was made:

"The present location of the school is bad; it is so placed that it is necessary to march the men over the railroad switches and frequently around and between cars which are lying there, and for this reason the men are not at all times in sight of the officers.

"The old greenhouse at the rear of the interior prison court will soon have to be demolished, and it is planned to construct the new one in the yard between the prison and the front wall.

It has been suggested that the location of the present greenhouse would be an ideal location for a new school building. As previously stated, the present school is badly located and the building which contains it is badly needed for storage. The place where it is suggested that a new school building be located is centrally situated and easily accessible from all the shops or any part of the prison plant. It is also so situated that it could be easily shown to visitors interested in educational work, which cannot be said of the present school. A building so placed would be easily observed from all sides by the officers; it could be so constructed that there would be a large assembly room on the first

floor, which could be used as a reading room as well as for school purposes. At present, if a man wishes to read during the recreation period he must be locked in his cell, and it is desired to keep the men out of the old cell blocks as much as possible, and locking in individuals takes up officers' time, which is needed for other purposes. If it should finally be decided it would for industrial reasons be desirable to hold school at night, there could not be a better place for the building, as it is in the very interior of the prison plant."

We believe this plan to be a most excellent one and give a hearty endorsement.

Cement roads should be continued around the shop buildings next to the wall. At present the old cinder roads at times become quagmires.

The constructive suggestion has been made that the continued maintenance of the Women's Prison for the custody of the small number of prisoners, when the size of the plant is taken into consideration, is a wasteful and unwise policy on the part of the State. The capacity of the Women's Prison is 150 inmates and the average population is about 85. Sixteen of the 33 women admitted during the year ending June 30, 1925, were from Greater New York and the majority of those in custody are from that locality. Furthermore, the Men's Prison is in great need of additional facilities. It has also been suggested that a modern Women's Prison could be constructed in the vicinity of New York City, possibly in some degree combined with the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, so as to reduce overhead costs, thus making possible the utilization of the Women's Prison plant for the development of the Men's Prison. There are about eight acres of land at the present Women's Prison, which are now used by the women as a garden. The main wall of the Men's Prison could be extended to include this land, which could be used for storehouses, which are badly needed, lumber yards and a coal pocket could be erected, the building of the latter would be of great economical advantage.

The Women's Prison was constructed for a hospital for the criminal insane. The inmates were confined in rooms, each of which has a large outside window. The building is so constructed that it could be made available for the use of the Men's Prison without very great expense.

The Men's Prison has for years lacked the necessary room for administration purposes, and offices, which should be in the main building and accessible to each other and the public, are now scattered around the prison. When it is necessary for the storekeeper, industrial superintendent, etc. to confer with persons from the outside it is now necessary for them to come into the warden's office, as their offices are so located that no conferences can be held, except in the presence of the prisoners, who are employed there. The Warden's apartments, now in the Administration Building, could be removed to the Women's Prison and his present quarters used for the offices mentioned in the foregoing. The Men's Hospital could also be located in the Women's Prison, as that building, as previously stated, was constructed for a hospital and would be ideal for the purpose. Idle men, who are under the physician's care, could be placed there and be attached to the hospital, and cripples and old men could be separated from the rest of the prisoners and given treatment, which they should have. This would release cells in the main prison and permit the increase of the prison population, giving the additional room for prisoners, which is needed. The moral perverts, who are a constant prison problem, could also be housed in this section away from all others.

The chaplains do not now have adequate quarters in which to conduct their work. There is no conference room for the use of lawyers or police officials, who visit the prison on official business, and it is now necessary to use the Warden's office for such purposes. The physicians should also have offices not accessible to convicts. The Parole Board also

needs space of its own for the proper conduct of its activities in this prison. If the Women's Prison could be taken over and added to the present men's plant all these difficulties would be overcome.

The Warden has made several improvements and betterments during the past year and practically all work has been done by inmate labor. The old stone sewers have been replaced by modern ones, with proper man-hole openings; new toilets have been placed in the hospital; steam lines have been replaced; and the water supply improved.

The dam in Owasco creek has been rebuilt and the power plant in the old death-house has been rearranged so as to utilize the water power from this dam for electric lighting service. Practically the entire day load is now carried by the rearranged plant and this amounts to nearly 50% of the total load. The water from the dam is also used for the fire standpipe. Three new boilers have been installed in the heating plant and the interior of this plant is now modern and satisfactory. A new washer has been placed in the laundry, a new battery of toilets has been erected adjoining the greenhouse for the use of the men during recreation period in the yard. All the shops have had their exteriors painted; new steel lockers have been installed in the officers' mess. The basements of the kitchen and machine shops, which contained several dark rooms where rubbish had accumulated for years, have been entirely cleaned out, re-cemented, appropriate bins and racks installed, and are now used for the storage of vegetables, paint and plumbing supplies, etc. This represents a very satisfactory improvement.

The work on the new power plant has been stopped until the plan as to the erection of State buildings has been definitely settled.

A small two story building has been started near the junction of the main building and the south hall. It will be two stories in height. The first floor will be used for storage and the second floor as a visiting room. Visitors now use the halls and guard room. While this building is undoubtedly needed, it is unfortunate that it is placed so close to the south hall, for while it will not cut off much air it will somewhat obstruct the light, which is extremely essential in a cell hall.

Within a few years the character of the prison population seems to have changed considerably, especially in a manner that interferes with high class maintenance work and the industrial development. The impression is clearly given by old guards that the shifting population has resulted in fewer competent tradesmen and the present population is not only a larger one but consists entirely of untrained men. This makes it necessary to establish trade classes that will build up some competence in special lines of labor and of course the process is slow and quite unsatisfactory.

Small tables of hard maple have replaced the old tables in the mess hall; they will accommodate 10 prisoners. It is planned to establish the cafeteria system and the repairs and improvements have been made with that object in view. We understand that the necessary steam tables and other equipment would cost approximately \$5,000. This plan is in operation in other institutions and is said to be very satisfactory, as it insures hot meals, is more cleanly and much more economical, as practically little food is wasted. The food furnished is plain and wholesome, as required by law.

The kitchen equipment is now in good condition, but the oven, which has been in use for forty years, is in such condition that further repairs would be a waste of money. A modern oven, suitable for the needs of the institution, should be installed. A new potato machine has been placed; a new screen has been erected over the battery of kettles. A modern refrigerating plant has been installed, which has long been needed and which adds to the efficiency of the prison plant.

Purchases for prisoners are made through the warden's office; they are made from local dealers who submit bids and awards are made to the lowest bidder. The average sales to prisoners amount to \$953.71 per week.

The existing rules permit purchases of groceries, toilet articles and tobacco as follows:

A grade men -----	\$3.00 per week
B grade men -----	\$1.50 per week

Third grade men may make such purchases by special permission of the warden only. Miscellaneous purchases, like merchandise, wearing apparel, beads, including money sent out by Money Orders or Draft in payment of goods, or to relatives, etc., as well as the monthly purchase of milk, are made upon approval of the warden only.

The school is conducted along the lines described in the report of inspection made September 617, 1923. There is one head-teacher, who is attending a conference of the prison teachers at Albany. All the other teachers are inmates. We understand that as the result of the conference mentioned, the Commissioner of Education will make some suggestions to the Superintendent of State Prisons looking to the improvement of the prison schools. We believe that it would be practicable to assign all men who are lacking in education and those unfamiliar with the English language, to a semi-idle company, so that they could devote part of the day to school and the balance of the day to institutional work. The teachers believe that as much can be accomplished with the average prisoner, who is sent to school, by having him attend part of the day, as if he were kept in school for the entire day. Men who are not required to attend school could be assigned to the industries, thus preventing the interference between school and industries, which has existed in former years. It is considered best to keep a man in school until he has completed work, which is equivalent to the seventh grade, or determined that he is unable to do so.

The hospital has been fully described in previous reports. It is on the second floor of the main building. There is not sufficient room. The suggestion previously made in this report should be carried out so that the prisoners may be given the attention required from the medical authorities. The condition of this department reflects great credit upon the physician in charge. The detailed work accomplished by this department can be found in the report of the physician to the Superintendent of State Prisons.

The hospital needs and should have a civilian surgical nurse. At present it is necessary to depend upon inmate help in serious operations, and many major operations are performed. This is not satisfactory. A civilian dentist and also a civilian oculist are needed.

An x-ray machine should be installed. This would pay for itself, as patients are now sent out for these examinations at an additional expense to the State.

The "jail" or cells used to confine prisoners in punishment are eight in number. They have open fronts and face on a wide corridor, which is lighted by day by windows from each end and by electricity at night. Seventy-eight were confined during the fiscal year; the average length of time of detention was $4\frac{1}{2}$ days. No men were in "jail" at the time of inspection. The "Isolation Building" is now used for the storage of automobile plates, but if it were returned to its original use it would materially aid in the administration of the prison.

More guards are needed at this institution. Factors constantly operating to reduce effective guard service arise from the demand for special detail to farm work, road camps, office clerical work and a reasonable observance of the State's rule for vacations. Guards are supposed to work eight hours per day, but under present conditions the prisoners are permitted the freedom of the yard during the summer months and in the winter season they attend moving picture entertainments. Mutual Welfare League officers have been in charge during these recreation periods. Prisoners need the attention of guards at such times, perhaps more than at

other times, for the reason that the freedom and privileges accorded with fewer guards, add much insecurity. At present the number of guards for this purpose is insufficient. At least 12 additional officers are needed to reinforce the present force of about 100.

The prison has a resident chaplain. Catholic and Protestant services are conducted on Sundays. Jewish and Christian Science services are also conducted.

The prison library is in charge of the chaplain.

Since July 1st of the present year, the prisoners in the industries have been paid at the rate of from 4 to 9 cents per day. In some shops they are paid for actual time and in others the rate of pay is based upon the amount of work turned out. The system has been in operation such a short time that it would be unfair to make any comment upon the results obtained.

Almost all of the work produced by the foundry is used in the manufacture of school furniture. New patterns are being made with the purpose of standardizing the school furniture castings. For several years the State Commission of Prisons has recommended the installation of moulding machines. We understand that these will be placed in a short time. Their use will result in more uniform and better work, and also enable men to obtain work when discharged as machines are used in all modern foundries.

The tumbling room in connection with foundry has been rebuilt.

Several motors and compensators have been installed in the Wood-working Shop, also a lathe, rocker bender, automatic cut off saw, vertical borer, plain side head grinder, morticer, disc sander, radial borer and 2 spindle shapers.

In the Cloth Shop a motor has been installed in the basement to run the pickers, also a new fulling machine. Additional electric lights have also been placed in this shop. About half of the shop is motorized and it is planned to complete the work at an early date. This will relieve the boilers, which now supply this shop with steam. There are times during the day when a sufficient supply of steam for the dryers is not available.

One set of mules and 5 additional looms are needed.

The broom and basket industry is in need of more orders. The available market should be sufficient to keep this industry occupied at all times. Care should be exercised in the granting of certificates permitting the purchase of these articles in the open market. Two million, seventy-two thousand, one hundred sixty pairs of automobile plates have been ordered for 1926. The production is about 50,000 pairs per week and it is expected to make delivery in time to meet all requirements.

New motors, a vertical milling machine, nibbing machine, metal cutting machine and a forge have been installed in this shop. An additional embossing press and a punch press are to be installed and probably a new oven and a paint machine. More room is needed for this industry and the erection of a one-story addition is being considered.

The farm is still conducted as an industry. In a report of inspection made November 28-29, 1924, it was recommended that the farm be transferred from the industries to maintenance. The same report of inspection makes the following statement regarding the farm:

"It was, we understand the original purpose when the farm was established at this prison, to operate it in connection with the maintenance of the prison, so that the diet of the prisoners could be improved. In April, 1917, the Superintendent of State Prisons requested the State Commission of Prisons to assign the operation of the farm as an industry, and such action was taken. This arrangement has not been satisfactory. The Prison Law provides that 'the prices shall be as near the usual market price for such

labor and supplies, as possible.' This being the case, when the produce of the farm is charged to the maintenance of the prison at the market price, such price exceeds the allowance made for the maintenance of prisoners. This statement applies to practically all the products of the farm except milk. Milk can be produced at the market price at a profit. The farm pays a profit, but it is believed that it would be more economical for the State if it were operated in connection with the maintenance of the prison and not as an industry. While but few men are assigned to the farm, they are all able-bodied. If the work were in charge of maintenance, much green stuff could be raised and used to vary the diet of the prisoners, as such there would be no question of price and this would apply to other products. Men from the 'Idle Company' could be used for such work as weeding and similar light work. Twenty or more of these men could be designated by the Prison Physician and the personnel of this gang could be frequently changed. This plan would benefit the men assigned and would leave a few more able-bodied men for the industries. The farm is in fine condition; there is a fine herd of cattle and well bred hogs."

In the report issued by the State Department of Farms and Markets, dated October 15, 1925, the herd at this institution leads all other State institutions, thirty in number, in the amount of milk produced per cow and the amount of butter fat per cow.

We understand that considerable quantities of garden products, which could have been used by the prison, were not available, as the maintenance did not have sufficient funds to purchase them from the farm industry and no other market was available. This "red tape" should be cut by transferring the farm from the industries to maintenance. All the prison authorities most directly interested in the matter believe that the sooner this is done the better for the institution and the State.

Attention is drawn to the difficulties in prison work by reason of the fact that no uniform policy as to sentences to the same prison seems to exist. Prisoners arrive from different sections of the State under widely different sentences where the crime committed seems to be almost exactly the same. This produces immediate difficulties with the inmate who happens to receive the severer sentence. If he proves to be the type of workman that can be used where some opportunity of freedom exists, similar to road work, the temptation to run away is naturally very pronounced and escapes are sometimes traceable to this particular cause. While those who escape are almost always recaptured the second condition of that inmate under confinement is a much more difficult case to handle.

The principle of suspended sentence, probation and parole, seems to be working to the advantage of the prison system of the State and experienced men in the work claim that 80 per cent. of the paroled men finally make good. With the increased demand constantly being made on prison authorities, it is inconceivable what might be the present congestion were not these factors constantly developing.

The mess hall on the men's side accommodates 1,000 persons at a sitting and all inmates excepting firemen and night men take the breakfast and midday meal in the mess hall. Some of the men do not go to the evening meal but are locked in by request. Many inmates use the outside cooking facilities in the main yard during recreation period, and it is said that this yard equipment is used by "throngs". Yet the outside cooking is very much less than obtains in at least one of the other large prisons.

It is recommended :

1. That a modern prison to replace the present one be erected on a farm site.
2. That the Women's Prison be transferred to a new structure to be erected in the southern part of the State, near New York City, and in some proper degree combined with some existing institution for women.
3. That provisions be made for the employment of at least 12 additional guards.
4. That a modern and fully-equipped laundry, in combination with a new and adequate bath-house be installed.
5. That new oven equipment be installed in the bake shop.
6. That the mess hall be arranged on a modern cafeteria basis.
7. That a properly equipped x-ray apparatus be installed.
8. That a civilian surgical nurse be employed.
9. That a civilian dentist and a civilian oculist be employed.
10. That the cement road construction be continued until all the roads around the shops are completed.
11. That a Psychopathic Building be constructed as outlined.
12. That a new school building be constructed in the prison yard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

COLBERT A. BENNETT,

Commissioners.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

WOMEN'S PRISON

AUBURN

This institution was visited on October 6, 1925 by Commissioners Patten and Wade and on October 23, 1925, by Commissioners Nicholson and Bennett. Edgar S. Jennings, warden; Frank L. Heacox, M. D., physician in charge.

The average population for the past fiscal year was 82, the highest number in custody at any one time 88, and the lowest 76. Thirty-three were committed, 3 returned for violation of parole, and 1 received from the Matteawan State Hospital. Ten prisoners were discharged by commutation, 27 by parole, 1 by transfer to State Hospital, 1 by a certificate of reasonable doubt, and 1 was pardoned. The ages of the prisoners received ranged from 19 to 52 years.

During the year the women made 414 mattresses, 324 pillows, 690 dozen emblems, and bound 19,742 blankets. Clothing for the inmates is manufactured, a considerable amount of laundry work and mending is done, and the inmates cultivate about 4 acres of land and care for the grounds around the institution.

The school is in charge of a civilian teacher who is assisted by inmates. The sessions are held four hours, five days in the week. The training covers most of the work of a grammar school and there are also classes in stenography and typewriting. Special attention is given to the illiterates and the foreign born.

In pleasant weather the women are given recreation out of doors and moving pictures are shown at various times.

There is a hospital which is fairly well equipped.

In the report of inspection of the Men's Prison it is stated that the buildings and grounds occupied by the Women's Prison are badly needed by the former institution, and the suggestion is made that a modern women's prison be constructed in the vicinity of New York City. This plan is worthy of serious consideration, as most of the inmates of the institution are received from the Metropolitan district.

The institution at the time of the visitations was found in its usual excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

COLBERT A. BENNETT,

WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioners.

CLINTON PRISON

DANNEMORA

Inspected May 13, 1925. Harry M. Kaiser, warden.

The population at the time of inspection was 1,437, classified as follows:

MAINTENANCE:

Kitchen -----	31	Engineers & Firemen -----	10
Mess Hall -----	35	Jobbing Shop -----	11
Halls & Galleries -----	80	Wood & Lumber -----	33
Engineers & Firemen -----	6	Weaving -----	247
State Shop -----	10	Office Men -----	9
Warden's Premises -----	5	Power House -----	15
Barn Men -----	21	Machinist & Repair Shop -----	9
Medical Department -----	10	Yard Men -----	18
Barbers -----	10	Barbers -----	10
Bakery -----	12		
Laundry -----	24		594
Power House -----	9		
Jobbing Shop -----	7	New Industrial Building -----	117
Yard Men -----	12	State Mill -----	20
Farm -----	10		
Clerks -----	9		137
Library -----	5		
	297		

NON-PRODUCTIVE:

INDUSTRIES:

Shirt & Clothing -----	54	School -----	11
Dye -----	10	Segregation -----	15
Cotton -----	151	Idle on Doctor's Orders -----	139
Printing & Bookbindng -----	2	Musicians -----	20
Blacksmiths -----	2	Sick in Hospital -----	222
Stock Room & Shipping -----	7	At Court -----	2
			409
Total -----			1,437

This institution continues to house practically all of the incorrigibles, syphilitics, drug addicts, perverts, defective and tubercular prisoners sentenced to the State prisons. Prisoners of these classes are transferred from the other three prisons. In addition, the persons sentenced from eighteen counties comprising the prison district are sent here.

The population still exceeds the capacity of the prison and prisoners sleep on beds placed in the corridors in front of the cells in the East and South halls.

It is expected that the new shop building, on which work was started in 1922, will be ready for the installation of machinery on October first. There were 117 men assigned to work on this building and they were apparently making satisfactory progress. It is to be hoped that the equipment of the building will be expedited, as the floor space which it will give to the industries is badly needed. The prisoners employed on this construction work are putting in additional time and are given a somewhat better meal at night than the men not so employed.

The prison water supply, which has been a very serious question during the past few years, is apparently being solved. The institution, as well as the Dannemora State Hospital, was formerly dependent upon two small reservoirs on the mountainside back of the prison and upon water pumped from an abandoned iron mine. Two additional reservoirs have been built by the convicts farther up the mountain than the original ones, and a fifth one is now being constructed at some little distance from the other four. It is believed that by damming the ravines an ample water supply will be obtained. The work done in the construction of these reservoirs reflects great credit upon the management. It has been done with a gang averaging 15 men under the charge of a single officer. An appropriation of \$5000. was granted this year. In order to reach the site of the last reservoir it has been necessary to construct quite a long piece of roadway.

The new telephone system which was installed last year is operating satisfactorily.

The land for the new power plant, which is to be constructed near the railroad line, has been acquired by the State. The stone crusher, which was formerly placed on the hill above the warden's house, has been removed to this newly-purchased land and is conveniently located to be used in the construction of the new building. An appropriation of \$65,000. was made by the last Legislature for the purpose of commencing this work. It was expected that excavating would be started during the present month.

It has been recommended for several years that certain changes in the steam mains be made and that there be extensions and improvements to the tunnels carrying the heating pipes and electrical cables. Practically none of this has been done. This work should be expedited as much as possible so that they would be ready when the new power plant is completed. An appropriation of \$3,000. was made by the last Legislature for "Repairs and renewals to industrial power, heating and electric lines."

As has been frequently stated, but little of the prison land is fit for cultivation; however, there is an abundance of pasture land. The value of the farm products for 1924 was \$16,700.10 and the farm showed a net profit for the year of \$5,478.69. The total farm lands as listed in the inventory for 1924 comprises 13,101 acres, apportioned as follows:

Garden -----	4	acres
Meadow -----	20	"
Pasture -----	13	"
Field crops -----	64	"
	<hr/>	
	101	"
	<hr/>	
Waste land and wood land -----	13,000	"
	<hr/>	
Total -----	13,101	"

In the summer the herd is taken "over the mountain" and pastured on some of the rough land. The management is very desirous of adding at least 25 additional cows to the stock, as there is more than sufficient pasture to care for this addition to the herd. An appropriation of \$2,500. was requested of the Legislature for this purpose, but unfortunately it was disapproved. Milk is of very great value in this institution, as it is distinctly "the Hospital Prison" of the State prison system. Last year 142,309 quarts of whole milk were produced, valued at \$10,673.18. It is to be hoped that funds will be provided so that the herd may be enlarged. Cows could be purchased in the spring and disposed of for beef in the fall. The dairy is given second place by the Department of Farms and Markets in the dairies of State institutions.

The inventory of December 31, 1924, shows the following:

Pure bred bull -----	1	Pure bred boars, Berkshire ---	3
Grade bull -----	1	Grade boars -----	2
Pure bred cows -----	5	Pure bred sows, brood -----	7
Grade cows -----	32	Grade sows, brood -----	3
Pure bred heifers -----	1	Spring pigs -----	69
Grade calves -----	8	Fall pigs -----	71
<hr/>		<hr/>	
48		152	

The poultry numbered 368 and there were 3 teams of horses.

The net value of the farm stock was \$6,527.75.

Owing to the condition of the power plant, which the management is trying to keep going until the new one is ready, all of the industries will show a falling off in production during the present fiscal year. There was a breakdown in the power plant in November and the entire industrial plant was closed for several days, but the weekly output shows a steady increase in production. There is little doubt that if there had been no power trouble the industries would all show a substantial increase in production over the preceding year. The work accomplished in the shops of the institution has been very gratifying, as there has been a gradual and steady gain in the output for several years.

Recently, all motors have been enclosed in wire cages and placed under lock and key. They are now under the direct supervision of the Chief Engineer. This improvement will doubtless eliminate some trouble which has been experienced in the past.

The installation of fire escapes, in accordance with the specifications of the State Department of Labor, has been completed on all the shop buildings.

A detailed report concerning the industries in this prison was made in December of last year.

The clothing industry is, and will be until the new shop building is completed, housed in a room over the garage. The men have been crowded into these cramped quarters ever since the fire, as there is no other available place. This industry has been somewhat short on orders, but work is now in sight for at least three weeks without working on stock goods.

A new double needle machine, used in shirt making, has been installed, and a new garment press will soon be placed.

Practically no changes have been made in the cotton shop since the last inspection. The production from June 30, 1924 to April 30, 1925, was 42,725 pieces.

The weave shop is now producing over 18,000 yards per week. One week 18,789 yards were turned out. The total production from June 30, 1924 to April 30, 1925, was 655,524 yards and 20,358 pounds of warp.

In the report of December, 1924, attention was called to the fact that a logging camp had been established for cutting logs for the State Mill, the work having been done by contract in previous years. A permanent

camp and stable were constructed last winter and the company of inmates under the supervision of two officers got out over 300,000 feet of logs and 125 cords of pulp wood. This was done at a saving of over 25 per cent. of the rate paid under contract. The same company of men are now cutting the logs into lumber at the State Mill, which is some six miles from the prison.

Not a man was seriously hurt and not one attempted to escape, although the logging camp was located twelve miles from the prison. This work was an experiment, but has been so successful that there should be no return of the former method. The results reflect credit upon the local management.

In the report of August 4-5, 1924, attention was called to the matter of a cold storage building. At present there is no proper place for the use of the maintenance department for that purpose. A basement is now used for that purpose, where there has been trouble from clogged drains and surface water. There is an inadequate cooler adjoining the main kitchen and there is no satisfactory vegetable storage. At present it is necessary to purchase vegetables, dairy products and other perishable food stuffs in very limited quantities. If a proper and adequate cold storage plant were erected it would be possible to buy, when the market was low, in sufficient quantities to avoid going into the market and buying at the time prices are periodically exorbitant as it is now necessary to do. The erection of this plant would be in the interest of both efficiency and economy.

An appropriation of \$10,000. has been made for continuing the wall around the prison which was never completed. This work should be expedited and an additional appropriation made each year until the work is completed.

The Tuberculosis Hospital was in its usual excellent condition. The population at the time of inspection last year was 81. At this time it had increased to 143.

In the general prison hospital considerable improvement has been made. Additional metal ceilings are being installed. Sixteen new beds had been placed. The operating room has been remodeled and additional instruments purchased. A new floor has been laid in the tuberculosis ward. New fire lines have been installed.

The prison physician states that:

"During the last year considerable progress has been made in bringing the medical department to the standards created by the American College of Surgery, and I do not hesitate in stating that we have the best equipped Prison Hospital in New York State."

A new chaplain has been appointed since the last inspection. Both Protestant and Catholic services are held every Sunday; Christian Science services are held every other Sunday; and Hebrew services every other Thursday.

The chaplain states that about 3,000 books a week are circulated among the prisoners. New books are needed.

The same methods relative to the purchase of groceries by the inmates are in operation. The amount allowed individual prisoners can not exceed \$3.00 a week. As has been previously stated, we believe that the ideal proposition would be to permit no purchases to be made by an inmate until a short time before he was to be released, when he should be permitted to purchase certain articles of wearing apparel should he so desire. This matter is fully discussed in our report of August 4-5, 1924.

The following paragraphs taken from the report just mentioned are, we believe, of sufficient importance to be repeated:

"A matter that has been discussed in previous reports is the employment of a sufficient number of officers so that the men could be employed a full eight hours. If the inmates were given the

recreation which is now permitted by the Superintendent of State Prisons, upon the completion of eight hours of work, it would be late after they had their mess and were locked in. It is necessary that the guards remain until after locking-in, as there are but few officers on duty at night. It would be unfair to require the officers to put in more overtime than they do at present. The presence of officers at recreation time has been found to be absolutely essential. Twenty-one guards are assigned to the Tuberculosis Hospital on the mountainside outside the walls. It is estimated that about 40 additional guards would be required to officer the prison so that the men could be employed at full time and yet be properly supervised at all times without calling upon the guards for extra service.

"Last year attention was called to the inequalities of the salaries of some of the employees as compared with those in other institutions who do similar work. The salaries received here, in many instances, are practically the same as those received by the employees of other institutions under the same general supervision, who do work of a like nature and receive maintenance, but the prison employees are compelled to maintain themselves. The officers in charge of the prison are making efforts to correct this, and some small progress was made last year. It would seem that this matter should be taken up by the Board of Estimate and Control and presented to the proper legislative authorities so that this injustice may be overcome. The prison employees are, as a whole, efficient and worthy men who have difficult work, and they should be given such consideration and help as they deserve."

The discipline of the institution is very good. Fifteen men were detained in the Segregation Building—four were kept there for their own protection and the others were desperate or incorrigible prisoners some of whom had been transferred here from other prisons for disciplinary reasons. The general morale seemed to be excellent, and apparently good results are being obtained by the methods employed.

The institution, generally, was in its usual cleanly condition. The East Hall has been repainted and the side walls to the height of the window seats repaired and re-surfaced on the inside. The West and South Halls have had their walls and cell blocks so thoroughly cleaned and polished that they look as if they had been repainted.

Every effort is made by the management to keep the prisoners employed and they are to be commended for their efforts, but until the new shop is in working order it will not be possible to keep each individual employed.

The following recommendations are renewed:

1. That the necessary officers be provided and the eight-hour day established in the shops as soon as practicable.
2. That the salaries of those employees who receive less than employees doing similar work in other institutions under the same general management in the State service be increased so that an efficient executive force can be maintained.
3. That a storehouse, including cold storage facilities, be constructed.
4. That additional tunnels for carrying heating pipes and electrical cables be installed.
5. That additional books be purchased for the prison library.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clrk.

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

At the time of the inspection of Clinton Prison on May 13, 1925, I learned that there had been a shooting in the recreation yard of the prison on the 11th inst. The particulars, as ascertained by me, are that on or about 4 P. M. of that day a guard—Samuel Disco—who was in the guard house on No. 9 post, which is on the stockade in the rear of the prison recreation yard, almost on a line with the front of the farm barns, was unloading his gun, as he had just been relieved by officer W. J. Welch. The gun was a Remington pump gun, model No. 10-R. It was loaded with buck shot. The guard (Disco) states that he was holding the gun at an angle of 45 degrees, pointed toward the ground, pumping the shells out, when the trigger caught in his rain coat and the gun was discharged.

The charge did not scatter until after it passed through the side of the guard house, or sentry box, as there is but one hole in the side of this small building, a short distance above the floor. The location and size of the hole in the side of the guard house bears out the statement of the guard. The wood around the bullet hole was somewhat blackened by powder. This was noticed by Philip G. Roosa, chief clerk of the State Commission of Prisons, who accompanied me upon this inspection.

After the charge passed through the side of the guard house it apparently scattered and two prisoners were injured. There was a group of inmates near the stockade and directly in front of and almost under the guard house. Walter Chozamonski and Charles Thompson, two of the inmates, were shot. The former seriously and the latter slightly. Thompson was shot through the leg, Chozamonski through the body.

The Agent and Warden sent at once to Plattsburgh for Dr. R. S. MacDonald, who is said to be one of the most expert surgeons in this section of the country, who arrived at the prison about a half hour after the shooting. The Head Physician of the institution was absent at the time, but the patients were well cared for by the Assistant Physician and his staff. At the time of my arrival at the prison it was thought that Chozamonski was fatally injured, but before leaving, the doctors considered that he was out of danger. We saw both of the men. The officials were doing everything that could be done for them. Chozamonski's parents had arrived at the prison.

The Warden had notified the District Attorney of Clinton County immediately after the shooting and complied with all necessary legal formalities. He has also suspended the guard (Disco) pending an investigation.

It is my opinion that the shooting was entirely accidental, but that all guards should be given particular instructions as to the manner of holding a rifle while it is being unloaded. If this gun had been pointed away from instead of toward the stockade, the accident could not have happened.

Affidavits relative to the matter are attached.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

CLINTON PRISON

DANNEMORA

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

An investigation of the death of Pasquale Alfuso, an inmate member of the prison band on June 6th, disclosed that his death was caused from an electric shock and that he was partially at fault.

Alfuso, along with other members of the band, who were at practice in the prison chapel, discovered that the iron bars of one of the windows had

become charged with electricity and he and others were trying to see which one could stand the strongest shock. Apparently none of them were aware that the charge was dangerous. The day was very warm and the inmates' clothes were quite wet from perspiration. Alfuso leaned both knees against the radiator coils and grasped the bars of the window, thus making complete contact and was killed almost instantly. A guy wire led from the roof of the chapel to a chimney. This wire had become broken and fell across a power wire carrying 1100 volts for use of a moving picture machine. The roof which was of metal became charged which in turn carried it to the bars of the window and dealt death to Alfuso.

The accident was unavoidable and is one which is liable to happen in any institution or manufacturing plant. It was unfortunate but the dead inmate was a party to the contributory negligence, if such it can be called.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,

Commissioner.

July 24, 1925.

CLINTON PRISON

DANNEMORA

Inspected September 24-26, 1925. Harry M. Kaiser, warden.

On the days of inspection the number of inmates, including 124 in the Tuberculosis Hospital on the hill, was 1,355, assigned as follows:

MAINTENANCE:

Kitchen -----	28	Power House -----	14
Mess Hall -----	31	Yard Men -----	15
Halls & Galleries -----	79	Barbers -----	10
Engineers & Firemen -----	6	Wood & Lumber -----	25
State Shop -----	10	Weaving -----	231
Warden's Premises -----	5	Office Men -----	11
Barn Men -----	22	Machinists & Repair Shop ..	11
Medical Department -----	25	Stock Room & Shipping ----	9
Barbers -----	10	Engineers & Firemen -----	10
Print Shop -----	2	Jobbing Shop -----	11
Bakery -----	12		
Laundry -----	25		

CONSTRUCTION:

Power House -----	9	New Industrial Building ---	86
Jobbing Shop -----	6	New Reservoir -----	23
Yard Men -----	10	New Power House -----	34
Farm -----	10	State Mill -----	21
Clerks -----	12	New Prison Wall -----	28

NON-PRODUCTIVE:

Library -----	7	School -----	11
New hospital employees ----	47	Isolation -----	20
Repair Gang -----	13	Idle on Doctor's orders ----	88
		Musicians -----	21
		Sick in hospital -----	104
		Total -----	1,355

The population is still large enough to necessitate the placing of beds in the corridors in the East and South halls. East Hall has 86 men on cots and South Hall has 46.

Clinton Prison has always been the prison for the worst class of pris-

oners, committed directly to or transferred from all other prisons, as well as the drug addicts, incorrigibles, syphilitics, perverses and mental defectives. It is considered the hospital prison of the New York Prison group. Tubercular prisoners are also transferred to this prison from the other prisons. In addition to the above, it must care for the prisoners received from Clinton Prison district which comprises 18 counties.

The new industrial building, which has been in course of construction for some time, is nearing completion and is expected to be ready for occupancy with all machinery installed by January 1, 1926.

Since the last inspection the prison hospital has been entirely renovated, the kitchen and officers' mess hall in the hospital being thoroughly cleaned and painted and new urns for coffee and tea and hot water installed as well as new electric meat chopper, egg boiler and steam kettle. A diet kitchen has been established where the food for bed patients may be prepared. The hospital certainly presented a very creditable appearance. Dr. E. E. Larkin, the prison physician, has asked for sufficient funds for the establishment of a hospital laundry, which is very greatly needed so that the clothing of the tuberculosis prisoners may not be mingled with the laundry work of the rest of the prisoners.

In the rear of the prison yard, which is enclosed by a wooden stockade, a new concrete wall has been started. Commencing at the warden's residence, it is to be built 30 feet outside of present stockade on west side and on the north side 134 feet back of the stockade and diagonally on the east wall.

In the East hall of the prison the interior of the cells has had all the plaster pulled down and 42 of them have had the ceilings and side walls cemented so that no vermin can possibly get in. The ceilings and two-thirds of the walls of each cell have been painted a light cream and the lower third light blue. This is a great improvement and the cells presented a very neat appearance and should prove of benefit to the morale of the occupants. It is the intention of the warden to finish each cell in the same manner, and the work will be carried out as the funds are appropriated.

The roofs of the entire prison have been repaired and painted excepting on the East hall which needs repairing very badly. Whether it is advisable to spend the money asked for this year on repairs, or to wait until a sufficient sum is appropriated for a new building entirely equipped with sanitary facilities, is a question.

The kitchen of the prison is off the mess hall in a separate wing and is fully equipped with a new 9-oven range, coffee, tea and hot water urns, 3 vegetable cookers with four compartments, 8 steam kettles, a hash machine, potato paring machine, and gravy mixer. The bakery is also off the mess hall in another wing and has an oven capacity of about 1400 loaves.

The mess hall is well lighted, clean and neat, and seats about 1,000. Enamel ware is used for serving the food. Inmates are served by inmate waiters and the food is placed on the tables as the men are marching in. Whether it would be advisable to establish a cafeteria service here or not, is a question that is worth looking into. It no doubt would result in a big saving and at the same time would give the inmates warm food and drink. The rations as observed by us on the days of inspection were plentiful and the menu as below seems well balanced and wholesome:

Sunday, September 27th:

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread and coffee.

Dinner—Boiled shoulder, mashed potatoes, mustard, gravy, bread, coffee.

Supper—Stewed prunes, cake, bread and tea.

Monday, September 28th:

Breakfast—Corn flakes, milk sugar, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Potted beef, boiled potatoes, green peas, bread, coffee.

Supper—Frankfurters, fried potatoes, bread and tea.

Tuesday, September 29th:

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread and coffee.

Dinner—Macaroni and beans, fried pork, boiled potato, bread, coffee.

Supper—Vegetable soup, apple jelly, crackers, bread and tea.

Wednesday, September 30th:

Breakfast—Rolled oats, milk, sugar, buns, bread and coffee.

Dinner—Beef stew, bread and coffee.

Supper—Apple sauce, bolivars, bread and tea.

Thursday, October 1st:

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread and coffee.

Dinner—Vienna loaf, green peas, tomato, sauce, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.

Supper—Chili-Con-Carne.

Friday, October 2nd:

Breakfast—Hominy, coffee ring, bread and coffee.

Dinner—Macaroni and cheese, tomato sauce, bread and coffee.

Supper—Fried potatoes, cake, bread and tea.

Saturday, October 3rd:

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread and coffee.

Dinner—Baked beans, fried pork, bread and coffee.

Supper—Hungarian goulash, bread and tea

No inmate commissary is established in the prison, but purchases of groceries are permitted three times monthly to the amount of \$3. The goods are obtained from merchants in the town, and last year the sales amounted to \$53,971.71. This money was obtained from the Convict's Deposit Fund (cash) expended from July 1, 1924 to July 1, 1925, \$9,871.08 and the Convict's Earning Fund (compensation) for the same period, amounting to \$4,100.63.

As has been said in previous reports, the laundry building has outlived its usefulness and a new one is sorely needed. About 50 per cent. of the laundry equipment is inadequate for the needs of the institution.

Construction has been started on a new reservoir and power house and cold storage building. The power house and storage building are being erected on State lands adjoining the railroad tracks, and when completed this power plant will furnish not only the prison itself but the Tuberculosis hospital on the hill and the Dannemora State Hospital with power and heat.

Inmates of the prison are classed in three grades—A, B, and C. On entrance to the prison men are put in A grade and infraction or violation of rules, merit demotion to B grade which permits but one-half of the privileges of A grade, which includes letter-writing and grocery-buying. Demotion to grade C permits but one-third of the privileges of grade A.

Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Christian Science services are held regularly, and the Salvation Army occasionally holds services. The chapel is also used for moving pictures.

The chaplain has charge of the library which contains a very large number of volumes and magazines which are in use a great deal, as each man is allowed the privilege of more than one book a week and may exchange it if it is not what he cares to read.

The daily routine is as follows: Rising, 6.30; cells unlocked, 7; company formation with buckets and breakfast at 7.15; then assignment at 7.45; 11.45 power shut off; dinner at 12 when all inmates march to mess hall in company formation while the prison band plays. Ten minutes' smoking period is allowed after breakfast and dinner—12.45 resume work until 3.30 when recreation commences until 5 o'clock when all march to

supper. At 5.30 prisoners are in cells and prison closed at 5.45. Lights are out at 10:00. There is a slight departure from these rules for the outside and construction men. They have a special breakfast at 7, stop at 10.45; dinner at 11 o'clock; work at 12 until 4.15 when they have a special supper.

The Tuberculosis hospital, situated on a hill over 300 feet above the prison, is in its usually good condition. The number of inmates on day of inspection was 124, only very few of which were bed cases.

The discipline of this institution continues to be very good. As recommended at a previous inspection, the "cooler" has been abolished and the old death-house cells are being renovated and put in condition for such use. This meets the approval of the Warden and the State Commission of Prisons. These cells are away from the rest of the prison so that there will be no danger of the inmates of these cells receiving contraband from the other prisoners.

On the day of inspection there were 15 men in isolation, some for refusing to work, others for observation, and the remainder for their own protection. The "Segregation Building" is away from the rest of the prison and was constructed on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. With the exception of one or two of these inmates who had particular grievances, the rest seemed contented and were satisfied with the treatment they were receiving. The cells where the inmates were confined in this building are much larger than those in the old cell block and each one has a separate exercising yard. Two of the inmates complained of harsh treatment and were unable to understand why they were in solitary confinement for so long a time. After listening to each one's grievances, looking up the warden's records and the prison physician's report at the warden's office and weighing everything, we decided that the men were not justified in their complaints and that the warden was the best judge as to the length of time they would spend in punishment. Some of these men have been in solitary confinement for many months, so it would seem advisable where an inmate is locked up for more than three months in isolation that their mental condition be looked into. If they are insane, they should be transferred to the Insane Hospital. One of the inmates (P. Derio, No. 15960) who complained was examined by Dr. Larkin, chief physician, and under date of September 5, 1925, he writes Warden Kaiser as follows:

"Replying to the attached communication from the office of the Superintendent of Prisons regarding P. Derio, No. 15960:

Derio weighs 153 pounds. He complains of stomach trouble and attributes his condition to having drunken wood alcohol. As there is only about 3 pounds difference of weight from his admission to the present time, I do not feel that he is losing anything physically.

Mentally he is more or less disturbed with persecutory ideas, although I do not think he is in a condition to necessitate transfer to the Dannemora State Hospital, as he has only another year to go."

The isolation building is visited three times weekly, according to Dr. Larkin, and the medical department holds itself in readiness to respond to call day or night.

Conditions generally were found to be very good about the whole prison. While the discipline is strict, it is not harsh. It is a matter of congratulation to the prison authorities to find conditions in such apparent good order.

The following recommendations are made:

1. That a hospital laundry be established as soon as practicable.
2. That all the cells be renovated in same manner as those in East Hall.

3. That the cafeteria system be installed for feeding the inmates.
4. That a new laundry building be erected and new machinery installed for the prison.
5. That additional books be purchased for the library.
6. That where an inmate is confined in isolation for more than three months, his mental condition should be looked into, if necessary under the direction of Dr. Haviland of the State Hospital Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

COLBERT A. BENNETT,
Commissioners.

GREAT MEADOW PRISON

COMSTOCK

Inspected August 8 and 9, 1925. William Hunt, warden.

Great Meadow Prison presents a notable experiment in prison management. When its location and construction were under consideration the "honor system" and the "prison farm" were leading subjects of discussion in prison reform. Many reports were published describing the successful handling of prisoners on farms without walls, bars, or even supervision in various prisons throughout the country.

New York State, always ready to adopt constructive ideas when they are practical, purchased a site of 998 acres, supposed to be farm land, built on it a modern prison, and undertook to administer it without walls. All the older State prisons were prisons of original commitment for prescribed districts. In order to promote the Great Meadow plan it was made a prison solely of transfer to which prisoners selected from the other State prisons were sent.

The institution was opened in the spring of 1911, and 1,168 sanitary cells became available. Notwithstanding the pressing need of sanitary accommodations and the overcrowding in the other State prisons, management would not assume the responsibility of transferring more than 500 or 600 prisoners to Great Meadow before the present year. Furthermore, only a few scant industries were provided aside from farm and constructive work.

The proposition had not been studied in all its aspects. While a good proportion of prisoners can be trusted, and the report of such experiments are more or less true, they are invariably selected prisoners. All prisoners taken as they come cannot be so trusted, especially as the probation system in New York State is receiving the more reliable classes of offenders, leaving an increasing number of recidivists for prison treatment.

Extensive and fertile farms cannot supply work all the year round for a large prison population. The Great Meadow site turned out mostly rocky soil and woodland with only a few hundred acres capable of cultivation. Handicapped by limitations, the Great Meadow plan was tried out for 14 years by wardens who were in sympathy with its ideals and devoted intelligent efforts to its success, and the conclusion was inevitable that the prison, to function fully and to efficiently serve the State, must have a wall and shop industries.

The decision to erect a wall led to public misunderstanding. It was asserted that the honor system was a failure and abandoned. Such was not the fact, as fully as many prisoners, and possibly more, will go on working in the open. Selected prisoners will continue to be trusted on their honor as formerly. The sentimental idea of no wall was abandoned when it became an issue between it and the welfare of prisoners confined

in congested prisons. The honor system or, to use a more accurate term, the honor principle, has not been discarded or discouraged by the changes in Great Meadow. Neither has the cultivation of farms in connection with prisons been discouraged. In fact, the desirability of a farm for the physical improvement of the prisoners and economic production has been thoroughly established by long experience. It must, however, be supplemented by other kinds of employment.

THE WALL AND SHOP BUILDING

The Legislature in 1923 appropriated \$50,000. toward the erection of the wall, the work to be done by inmate labor.

The plans provided that it be constructed of reinforced concrete; that the cell hall be utilized as a frontage, with a wall extension of 152 ft. 8 in. to the north and 112 ft. 8 in. to the south; that the north and south sections be 742 ft. 6 in. on each side, and the rear section 1,250 ft. It will be 24 ft. high, with a footing 6 x 6 x 2 ft., base $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. It will enclose the buildings and give a large area for recreation and future development. Gates surmounted by watch towers will open on the north, south and east sides.

Considerable progress has been made on its construction. The sub-base has been laid of reinforced concrete $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the north and east. Quicksand was struck on the south side, and it was necessary in places to go down 14 feet. Conduits are laid in the sub-base for electric light, telephone and heat transmission. Work was begun April 15, 1925, and the wall will be finished within three years. It will be necessary to excavate 30,000 cubic yards of earth and rock.

There was appropriated \$50,000 toward the erection of a shop building. It is located east of the cell house between the administration building and mess hall, connected with the corridor leading from the administration building to the mess hall, built of reinforced concrete 224 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 36 ft. high.

The work is being done by inmate labor. The outside walls and steel frame of the roof are already erected. Making and placing concrete slabs for the roof is a skillful job. It is expected that the building will be completed April 1, 1926. The work was started September 16, 1924. The Warden is directing the construction and the inmates are doing excellent work. It will be interesting to make comparisons, both as to the quality of the work and time expended, in the erection of the wall and shop building in this prison by inmate labor, with the erection of the wall and buildings in Sing Sing Prison by contract labor.

PRISON BUILDINGS

The original plans of the prison have never been completed. The administration and hospital buildings have not been erected, and temporary accommodations have been found for them in the school building.

The buildings constructed are the cell hall, mess hall, kitchen, bakery, laundry and school buildings, the power house, barns and outhouses.

The cell hall is modern and sanitary. It has two wings opening into a central rotunda. The outside walls are filled with windows extending from a short distance above the floor to the roof, supplying abundant light and air.

The cell blocks, separated from the walls of the cell hall by broad corridors, are four stories high approached by balconies. The cells in the south wing are 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. deep, and 8 ft. high; and in the north wing 5 ft. wide, 8 ft. deep, and 8 ft. high. Each cell is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and cot bed having mattress and white mattress cover, pillow slips, and a blanket. Sanitary drinking fountains are installed in the cell halls. The interior of the cell halls need repainting.

The mess hall has large double windows on three sides and is light and pleasant. It has accommodations for 800 and will require enlargement to a capacity of 1,200 when the prison is filled. The kitchen is modern and well equipped. It is served by two large refrigerators and good storage facilities.

The bakery and laundry buildings are in good condition.

The administration office, chapel and hospital are housed in the school building. This building is badly congested, and an administration building and chapel should be constructed as soon as possible. Steel bars and a steel gate were installed across the entrance to the second floor on the stairway to prevent escapes.

Improvements have been made in the power-house during the past year. A concrete stairway and observation platform between the electric generating room and the boiler room have been erected, so that the prisoners in the boiler room can be kept in view. Another stairway and platform leading from the pump room to the generating room is planned. Six boilers have been in use since the institution was opened. An additional boiler and its equipment were delivered, but never set up. This boiler has recently been installed by inmate labor. The brick work and the placing and equipping of the boiler required technical skill. A skilled inmate mechanic did the work. It is an illustration of how specialized labor can be secured from inmates in prison by intelligent management.

Excellent work has been done in the removal and construction of the barns and outhouses. The barns and old buildings, some of them dilapidated, were in prominent places on the site. It was decided to group all the barns and farm buildings on the road leading to the south woods in the rear of the warden's residence. Old buildings were torn down and their material used by inmate labor in reconstruction.

The buildings constructed by inmate labor are: A large cement cow barn containing the dairy, a horse barn with storage space on the second floor for fodder and hay, a large wooden shed for wagons, tractors and farm implements, a wooden hog pen for breeding purposes, a wooden slaughter house, a second wooden pig pen for breeding purposes, a building for the storage of hay with a lean-to in the rear for sheep during the winter.

Buildings which will be erected by inmate labor in the near future along this road are a new cement cow and horse barn, a dairy building out of cement blocks salvaged from a building torn down, extension to the storage shed, and new cement hog pens.

The hog pens are located on the low lands near the north woods. They were built years ago in a damp unsuitable location, and much loss has ensued from cholera and other diseases. It is planned to tear down these pens, disinfect the cement blocks and build larger pens in the farm group near the south woods. On account of the unhealthful state of these pens, breeding sows and young pigs are now housed in temporary wooden buildings in the farm group.

HOUSES FOR EMPLOYEES

The village of Comstock cannot furnish sufficient living accommodations for the employees of the prison. Many of them must come from a distance at a sacrifice of time and energy. Lack of accommodations make it difficult to secure and retain guards.

It will pay the State to erect houses for employees. It increases their efficiency and retains their connection. The money expended is really an investment on which the State should receive at least a return to the interest on bonds.

Some old buildings have been reconstructed into living quarters. Attractive homes have been built by inmate labor for the principal keeper, doctor and assistant engineer, and a school house for the children of em-

ployees. Attention is particularly called to a group of six cottages on the Granville Road, built by inmate labor. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated in 1923 and \$10,000. in 1924. Out of these appropriations the warden has constructed six model cottages, three each year, worth at least double their cost. A large number of these cottages should be built each year, and pleasant homes furnished to employees with families. It will help in the administration of the prison.

THE FARM

Great Meadow was featured as a farm prison. Unfortunately, most of the 998 acres were unfit for cultivation. At one time it was found necessary to lease additional farm land.

The land has been gradually redeemed and at present several hundred acres are under cultivation. The total sales from farm products for the year 1925 were \$18,854.00 on which the gross profits were \$3,021.86. Three thousand and thirty-four pounds of butter, 67,462 quarts of milk, 97,529 quarts of skimmed milk, 1,622 quarts of cream, 1,909 pounds of beef, 1,496 pounds of veal, 210 pounds of hides, 1,590 dozen eggs, 1,645 pounds of chickens, 27,573 pounds of pork, 238 pounds of mutton, 250 pounds of duck, 71 pounds of wool, 261 gallons of syrup, 153 quarts of strawberries, 51,253 pounds of potatoes, 31,954 pounds of cabbage and 65,667 pounds of garden produce were sold during the year. The live stock consists of: Dairy—cows 53, bulls 3, yearlings 24, calves 24; Swine—sows 10, boar 1, shoats 23, pigs 31; Sheep—ewes 16, buck 1, lambs 17; Horses—draft 18; Poultry—hens 150, chickens 275, ducks 34, geese 12, turkeys 2.

Extensive wood lands are on this site. A heavy undergrowth made them useless for grazing purposes. During the past year the undergrowth has been removed, the trees thinned out, and the wood land made available for grazing. The farm is well adapted for dairy purposes. The dairy products should be enlarged. More cows should be secured and the quantity of milk and butter increased. Six acres of swamp land and a pool are adjacent to the south woods. If they were drained, rich soil would be furnished for garden products. This land should be brought under cultivation as soon as possible.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

The industries, in addition to the farm, are principally construction work, mat making, quarrying, road building, canning, grading, and other improvements to the site. About 150 prisoners were employed on the wall and shop building on day of inspection. This work is done entirely by inmate labor. Inmates are also utilized in building houses for employees and in the construction of barns and farm buildings.

Quarrying and stone crushing furnish a good industry. An unlimited amount of stone is on the site. The main quarry is on the quarry road in the rear of the prison. The prisoners quarry the stone and convey it to the crusher. A new crusher was installed two years ago which has materially enlarged the output. Motor power was recently increased from 25 to 50 horse power. A large supply of 1, 2 and 3 grade of crushed stone of a superior quality for road building has been produced and is on hand. During 1924 the sales amounted to \$5,104.29 on which the gross profits were \$1,659.93.

A quarry of flint stone or granite was discovered in the south woods. This stone is excellent for building and decorative purposes. It was used in constructing the large outside chimneys and veranda fronts on the new cottages for the guards. Other uses should be found for it and its output increased.

Mat making is the most profitable industry. During 1924 the sales were \$7,805.23 on which the gross profits were \$5,703.39.

The grading of the prison site has been a gigantic work. The land was originally rugged and uneven of rocky formation. It has been leveled and made attractive in front of the cell hall and around the prison buildings. Prisoners are kept at this work at all times, and a great deal of grading remains to be done in the future.

The woodland was not used for many years. During the past few years prisoners have been cleaning out the undergrowth and removing old trees. It is becoming fair grazing land and the cattle are pastured in it. It is also utilized for the hogs and other live stock. Recently, a heavy wind blew down about 500 trees. They were cut up and about 1,100 feet of lumber secured.

Road building continues. The Clemons and Chestertown roads have been under construction for several years. On day of inspection 16 prisoners were working on each road. Road building is good employment and more of it should be undertaken. Some canning was done. This industry should be enlarged.

New industries should be established in order to keep all the prisoners employed. When the shop building is completed, sufficient industries should be planned to utilize them.

The possibility of a pottery industry and brick-making should be studied.

Special efforts should be directed to increase and make the industries of this prison more productive.

The inmates were employed on day of inspection as follows: Office 18; shoe shop 8; porters 11; hospital 4; state shop, laundry and bath room, 42; land 24; mat shop 74; mess hall 22; kitchen and officers' mess 31; bake shop 6; cell hall 36; utility 8; barbers 9; painters 9; pass men 21; engineers, machinests, plumbers, 23; blacksmiths 3; warden's house 4; warden's premises and woods 11; cow barn 8; horse barn 15; quarry 19; stone 19; carpenters, bricklayers and masons, 28; coal 4; farm No. 1, 16; No. 2, 9; clearing woods 10; construction of wall 108; grading No. 1, 44; No. 2, 99; school 7; power house, firemen and coal passers 29; shop construction 48; unassigned 4; road camps (Clemons and Chestertown) 32.

MESS AND COMMISSARY

The inmates receive three meals a day, seated in iron chairs at wooden tables, 16 at a table. Earthenware plates and cups are furnished, also knives and forks. The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—baked corned beef hash, bread and coffee; dinner—baked pork and beans, bread and coffee; supper—apple sauce, spinach, bread and coffee.

The food is set upon the tables by inmate waiters before the prisoners march in. We observed the method of service and noted that almost half as hour elapsed from the time the food was placed on the tables until eaten. It grows cold and cannot be in the best condition when the inmates receive it. The method of service should be improved. The cafeteria system successfully operated in some of the prisons and other institutions permits the food to be served warm and palatable.

Four slices of bread are put at each plate; some do not eat it all and some want more. It is hard to regulate the distribution of bread without waste. Still, no one should be allowed to be hungry, even if some waste is involved. Each prisoner should be given all the bread he wants. The bread on day of inspection was a little heavy, due to the humid weather and a new shipment of flour. We called the attention of the baker to it and he stated that the flour should be mixed with old flour of which he would secure a supply.

Most of the inmates work in the open. They are doing relatively more construction work than in many of the prisons; they are saving the State a good deal of money and should be encouraged. Outdoor work develops

large appetites and a larger allowance should be made for food. Last year \$5,000. was cut out of the food appropriation, and several hundred additional prisoners have recently been brought in without increasing the available funds for maintenance.

Prisoners engaged in construction work at Sing Sing Prison have ten cents a day extra added to food allowance. Prisoners at Great Meadow are doing the same kind of work; they are entitled to the same allowance. They will do better work and the State will be more than repaid if their food appropriation is increased and they be kept contented.

Practically all of the prisoners take their meals in the mess hall. A prisoners' commissary is maintained in addition. Prices are fixed about the same as in the open market. No complaint was received in regard to excess prices.

HOSPITAL AND HEALTH

The health of the inmates appears good. Outdoor work makes them strong and vigorous. Comparatively few are treated in the hospital. On day of inspection there were three, which is about the average. The hospital consists of two small wards—seven beds in one ward and three in the other. The rooms are rather dark and more pleasant quarters should be provided. The walls were somewhat defaced and need repainting. A doctor is in residence. A visiting dentist comes every two weeks.

CHAPEL AND LIBRARY

The prison needs a new chapel. Temporary quarters in one end of the school building are not adequate nor sufficiently impressive. Religious services should be made a strong influence in prison life. During the past year the appearance of the room has been greatly improved; 22 dark oak church benches and an altar were donated. The chapel has a seating capacity of about 200.

A chaplain is in residence. There are also visiting chaplains of the various denominations. Roman Catholic services are held every Sunday morning at 8:30; Protestant at 1:00 P.M.; and Christian Science in the afternoon. Jewish services are held every two weeks. Arrangements should be made to hold weekly services.

The chaplain supervises the library. It has never been large enough for the needs of the prison. About 3,700 books are furnished, many of them of an obsolete character. More and better selected books should be supplied.

Magazines and periodicals are in demand; some are purchased out of a limited fund and some are contributed. The fund should be increased and an effort made to secure larger donations from publishers and individuals. Good and instructive reading matter is an important educational factor in a prison and well worth reasonable expenditure and special effort.

THE SCHOOL

The school has not been sufficiently developed. Only 140 inmates were receiving instruction on day of inspection. This may be due to the employment of so many prisoners at a distance from the main building. Five grades, comparable from the first to the fifth in the public school, are organized and the instruction is elementary.

Education, especially for the illiterate and foreign-speaking prisoners, is too necessary a qualification for citizenship to be neglected. Advanced classes should be formed and sufficient school books and equipment furnished. The school performs a valuable function in the prison and should not be subordinated or sacrificed for the industries or the farm.

Vocational classes should be organized. In a prison where so much construction work is going on vocational instruction can be made extremely useful.

DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENT

The discipline appears good. Punishments are confinement in the "cooler", loss of "good time" and privileges, and transfer to Clinton Prison. The "cooler", or punishment cells, is on the third balcony of the main prison; eight cells at the north end of the gallery are partitioned off and enclosed in wire mesh. Prisoners are confined in it from three to eight days on bread and water. The cells are sanitary and a mattress and blanket are in each cell. Three inmates were undergoing punishment on day of inspection.

RECREATION

Baseball, hand-ball and moving pictures are the principal recreation. Baseball is played every Saturday afternoon and on holidays; games are arranged with civilian amateur teams. Practically the entire prison body attends the game. During the winter season moving pictures and other entertainments are given. A radio is installed in the cell hall.

Inmates are permitted to exercise in the small enclosure between the cell hall and administration building for several hours each day, and from 9 to 10 and 1 to 4 on Sunday and holidays. They can do whatever they please under supervision during these periods. The enclosure is exceedingly congested, and a new yard will be a great relief. An institutional band is organized.

Difficulty has been experienced in collecting sufficient funds to maintain the recreational activities. At one time money was solicited from business men, but was discontinued upon request of this Commission when complaints were received. As stated in last year's report, recreation is an essential part of prison management, and any deficit arising from conducting reasonable and regular recreation should be taken out of the maintenance fund and provisions made for it in the appropriation.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The main water supply is piped from the reservoir in the hills, several miles from the prison. Only a single pipe line is provided, which has been in use for many years; it has broken at times and is defective. When it gets out of order the prison is shut off from water and the situation becomes serious. An extra pipe line should be constructed without delay; if a bad break should occur or the old line should fail, the prison would be in a bad way.

The sewage disposal plant is reported adequate for present needs. The beds must be kept cleaned out and its full capacity utilized. When the population reaches a maximum, additional beds or a new plant may become necessary.

RAILROAD SWITCH

A condition exists which would not be tolerated in private industry. No railroad switch leads into the prison. All supplies and freight must be carted to and from the railroad and the prison. Large quantities of coal are received; it is unloaded three times and reloaded, resulting in a waste of labor and coal. Materials for the new construction and crushed stone for the highway department must be hauled back and forth.

The State bridge over the canal will not sustain a railroad track and

the Department of Public Works does not seem disposed to furnish a new bridge. Lack of cooperation between State departments is unfortunate. The industrial activities of this institution should not be crippled by such failure. For several years efforts have been made to remedy this situation, but so far without avail. With the new development and construction at the prison, the necessity should be presented to the responsible authorities and the bridge and switch secured.

CHANGING CONDITION

Great Meadow Prison, until the past year, has been utilized up to about 50 per cent. of its capacity and resources. The other state prisons have been overcrowded and this superior prison has been left unfinished and undeveloped. The reasons, as previously pointed out, were lack of security and lack of industry. The obstructions and objections are now being overcome by the construction of the new wall and shop building, and the prison should be placed on an equal footing with the other state prisons and receive equal treatment and appropriations and equipment.

First of all, sufficient help should be accorded to it. The population has increased during the present year from about 600 to practically 900. Forty-eight guards were provided to care for and supervise the 600, and 50 for the 900. It is self evident that the prison is undermanned. The construction work and development now going on cannot be properly carried out unless sufficient employees are furnished. Twelve additional guards are needed at once, and they should be relatively increased as the capacity of the prison is reached.

Permit us to reiterate the need of railroad connection. The unfortunate lack of switching facilities should receive attention at once, so that when the construction work is completed industrial activities will not be hampered by inadequate freight accommodations.

The proposition should be considered of making Great Meadow a prison of original commitment for a definite district of the State. The reasons for the transfer of so many prisoners from the other state prisons will no longer exist. The expense of transferring a great body of men is large. Shifting prisoners about after they get accustomed to their work and settled in prison life interferes with production. Changing labor is a great loss to industry in free life. The situation should be studied and action taken for the best interests of all the prisons.

The character of the inmates has been changing during recent years; at one time they were largely first offenders; on day of inspection, out of 895 inmates 506 were first offenders, 389 were recidivists, 25 were life prisoners, and 30 parole violators—647 were white, 184 negroes, 4 Mongolians, and 1 Indian.

The construction of the remaining buildings and other permanent improvements are awaiting the result of the proposed bond issue. If it be approved, the construction of new buildings and enlargement of old buildings which will accommodate 1,200 inmates will be carried out. Like many other institutions in the State, the future of this prison is involved in the endorsement by the electorate of the progressive program for institutional construction.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the construction of the wall and shop building be expedited and sufficient prisoners transferred from the crowded state prisons to fill all the Great Meadow cells.
2. That the desirability of making Great Meadow a prison of original commitment be considered.
3. That the bridge at Lock 11 be reconstructed or a new bridge built and a railroad switch between the Delaware and Hudson railroad and the prison be provided.

4. That at least twelve additional guards be provided at once and the number of employees relatively increased as the population increases.

5. That an appropriation be made for additional cottages and adequate accommodations for employees be provided.

6. That the six acres of marsh land and the pool be drained.

7. That more farm land be redeemed and cultivated.

8. That the dairy industry be enlarged and made a more productive feature of the farm.

9. That an additional allowance be made for food, and prisoners engaged in construction and outdoor work receive the same allowance as in Sing Sing Prison.

10. That the cafeteria system be installed in the mess hall.

11. That an additional pipe line from the reservoir to the prison be constructed.

12. That the quarry and stone crushing industry be enlarged.

13. That road building and the canning industry be extended.

14. That the possibilities of establishing a pottery industry, tile making and brick making be studied.

15. That more inmates be instructed in the school and advanced and vocational classes organized.

16. That more books and periodicals be furnished for the library.

17. That sufficient money be allowed in the maintenance fund for recreation and entertainments.

18. That better hospital and chapel accommodations be provided.

19. That the interior of the cell hall, hospital and chapel be repainted.

20. That the hog pens be removed from the lowland to the farm group of buildings near the south woods.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioners.

SING SING PRISON

OSSINING

Inspected September 18, 1925. Lewis E. Lawes, warden.

Sing Sing is slowly changing from one of the most oppressive to one of the most modern prisons in the country. Each year shows evidence of progress. The improvements are radical and when completed will result in practically a new institution.

The old prison was located between the Hudson river and the main tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Eleven acres were enclosed in a wall. The cells were damp and insanitary, the shop buildings old and deteriorated, and the yard ugly and dirty. The construction and environment of the old prison tended to make the inmates more sordid and depraved. The new Sing Sing is designed to make its inmates better, to minister to the good that is in them, and develop them physically and spiritually. The old prison was destructive, the new prison should be reconstructive.

The State owns 36 acres, mostly rocky soil, east of the railroad tracks, on the side and top of a high hill. For almost a century it was deemed waste land and not utilized to any extent. When it was decided to reconstruct the prison on its present site and make it a clearing house for the prison system, the high land was selected for the site of the clinical building and new cell houses.

The prison yard was extended by joining the hill site to the lowland. The railroad tracks were covered over in a tunnel under the prison yard. The enlarged yard was extended from the river up the side and top of the hill. The hill site is healthful and the outlook over the Hudson unsurpassed in beauty.

About one acre of land belonging to the prison outside of the south wall was an eyesore. It contained a dilapidated stone building. This building has been reconstructed into a storage warehouse for the industrial department and the land leveled and improved. A pavilion has been constructed out of waste material at a point jutting into the river and a retaining wall built along the Hudson river. A large garage has been built along the south wall. On the west side near the river a garbage incinerator has been erected; a large oven has been installed in it and the refuse and garbage of the prison are destroyed without odor, adding materially to sanitary conditions.

The roads and walks leading to the prison have been improved and beautified. A wide concrete roadway in front of the cell hall, 18 concrete standards for electric lights and an ornamental fence have been constructed by inmate labor.

THE WALL

When the prison site was enlarged it became necessary to enclose it in a wall. Inmate labor was used in preparing the foundations. The erection of the superstructure was let by contract. The work of laying the foundations and constructing the wall has been going on for several years.

The new wall, about a mile in length, is built of reinforced concrete 24 feet high, 20 inches at the base and 14 inches at the top. It joins on to the east ends of the old north and south wall.

The east side of the new wall is completed, the north side almost done, and the south side will be finished in a few weeks. The entire wall will be completed about the middle of November.

THE CLASSIFICATION PRISON

As pointed out in previous inspection reports, over 50 per cent. of the prison population of the State are mentally subnormal and abnormal. Many are feeble-minded or psychopathic, and some are insane or border line insane. A good proportion on entrance have venereal disease or are suffering from physical disabilities.

The need of a clearing house and classification prison, where incoming prisoners committed to State prisons can be mentally and physically examined and classified, becomes more and more evident. A process of segregation has gradually grown up in the prison system. A hospital for insane sentenced prisoners was established at Dannemora; an institution for mental defective delinquents at Napanoch, a tuberculosis hospital at Clinton Prison. Selected and crippled prisoners were transferred to Great Meadow, and dangerous prisoners and drug addicts to Clinton Prison.

The State is divided into districts, and prisoners are committed in the first instance to the state prison of the district in which they are convicted. The feeble-minded, psychopathic, epileptic, tubercular, near insane and physically disabled are all dumped in together and mingled until their necessities or conduct in time bring about their transfer. This mingling and delay are not scientific, and in no small degree are responsible for the backward state of the industries, school and general condition in the prisons. It became apparent that if the prisoners could be classified on entrance and assigned to the institution for which they were best fitted, it would contribute materially to the economic and humane administration of the prison system.

As ordinarily more than 75 per cent. of all commitments are made to Sing Sing, it was decided to establish the clearing house in connection with that prison. A clinical building equipped for mental and physical examinations and modern cell accommodations for prisoners under examination or observation was planned and erected. They stand on the brow of the hill and have been standing for almost two years awaiting the opening of the clearing house.

The clinical building (203 x 46 feet) is a four story and basement building constructed of red brick. It is designed to provide accommodations for the administrative and clinical offices on the first floor, psychopathic work on the second floor, medical on the third floor, surgical on the fourth floor, and a special kitchen and laundry in the basement. It has the most modern equipment throughout, cork floors in the psychopathic department, special wards and rooms in the medical and surgical hospital, and laboratories and observation rooms on the various floors.

A small cell house three stories high, constructed of red brick, is connected by a corridor with the clinical building. It has 83 modern cells or small outside rooms, each 5 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft. 8 in. x 9 ft., built around a central court covered by a skylight. Iron stairways and balconies furnish an approach to the cell rooms. Each cell is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, cot bed and bedding, desk, chair and electric light.

The large cell house contains 280 outside rooms and is a model of sanitary construction. It is four stories and basement of red brick. Each floor has 70 rooms, 35 on each side, separated by a broad corridor. The rooms are the same size as in the small cell house and similarly equipped. All the cells were occupied on day of inspection. A bath room containing 40 showers and 2 bath tubs is in the basement.

The mess halls and kitchen are in the rear of the large cell house. The mess halls will accommodate about 1,500 inmates. Three rooms, each seating 400 inmates, are arranged in the form of a Greek cross. The floors are red tile. Large windows take up most of the wall space. Small white enamel tables and stools are installed. It would be hard to improve on these mess halls in sanitation or attractiveness in any institution.

A complete cafeteria outfit is in the corridor opening into the mess halls. Steam tables and aluminum and bright metal receptacles are arranged to serve the entire prison population when removed to the hill.

The corridor extends to a kitchen which has a complete modern equipment. The bakery, refrigerator rooms, storerooms and an additional mess room for 300 inmates on the first floor under the kitchen. The refrigerator rooms are in use for the supplies of the institution, as the refrigerators of the old prison are in bad shape. The refrigerating plant has a capacity of 8,000 pounds of ice a day. A filtration plant to purify the water for the ice plant is being constructed. The bakery contains two ovens, is completely equipped and already in use.

While the classification prison has not been utilized for the purpose intended, the cells of the new building are all filled by prisoners engaged in construction work on the hill and selected inmates.

THE OLD PRISON

Some of the buildings of the old prison have been improved during the past year. Only a portion of the ancient cell block has been demolished. About 850 of the insanitary vermin-infested cells are still in use.

An inmate, in a recent letter to Governor Smith, published in the New York Times, described these cells as follows:

"The conditions existing in the cell block here at Sing Sing today, and which have existed for scores of years, are deplorable beyond comprehension from a sanitary standpoint. The cell block

was condemned as unsanitary and unfit for human habitation more than fifty years ago, but we are occupying the same cells today, and will continue to do so until the new buildings here are completed.

"We are confined in a cell 3 feet 6 inches wide, 6 feet 11 inches long and 6 feet 7 inches high, with a door, the lower half of which is solid sheet iron and the upper with cross-bar openings about two inches square.

"The cells are unfit for a dog and have been so described on many occasions by public-spirited citizens of high standing in their communities. They are cold and damp, and the walls and ceilings are actually wet to the dripping point during the summer months.

"It is a regular thing when, getting up in the morning, to be confronted with the necessity of putting on clothing almost wringing wet. This condition is easily understandable when one gets a view of the cell. It is of solid stone, irregularly built, with projecting pieces from the sides and ceiling, and the only ventilation is through the small openings in the top of the doors. There are no windows in these old cells.

"The cells have long since been condemned as breeders of disease, and in my experience of five years as a worker in the hospital at Sing Sing I have seen many men who were in good physical condition on their arrival, gradually fail in health. They have contracted rheumatism, tubercular conditions, pneumonia, and in many cases I have seen men develop a rheumatic condition of fingers and toes almost unbelievable.

"I have seen men come out of their cell block mornings carrying their buckets and fairly staggering into the open from the effects of the stifling, damp, muggy condition of the cell where they spent the previous ten or twelve hours."

As soon as the proposed cell house on the hill is constructed the demolition of the entire cell block will take place, and the cells which have caused so much misery to prisoners and reproach to the State will be obliterated.

The domestic building, a large three-story structure, is in good condition. It houses the main mess hall and kitchen on the first floor, hospital, school, chapel and dormitory on the upper floors.

The shop buildings are old and discreditable; they are nonfire-proof with wooden floors, partitions and roofs; they are known as the central office building, shoe shop building and the sheet metal shop building. The print shop is on the first floor, the knit shop on the second floor, and the brush shop on the third floor of the central office building.

The shoe shop building was in danger of collapsing this spring and work in it was discontinued until it was made safe. Additional joists, floors, beams and supports are being inserted, and it will soon be ready for use.

The sheet metal building is an old two-story structure.

All of the shop buildings are equipped with an automatic sprinkler system and have outside stairways. None of them should be retained when the new prison is completed. When the cell block of the old cell hall is demolished the large stone cell house will become available for shop purposes.

The power house is comparatively new and in excellent condition. A tile floor and wainscoting have been added. The equipment is up to date and adequate for the entire institution.

The death house for condemned prisoners was built several years ago. It is a complete prison in itself. It contains 36 large cells for men and 3 cells for women in four separate wings. A small yard for daily exercise is connected with each wing. A visiting room, kitchen and observation rooms for insane suspects are provided. The electrocution chamber and

morgue are connected with the cell rooms by a corridor. The condemned are completely isolated and never see or come in contact with the remainder of the prison body. Eleven men were awaiting execution on day of inspection.

The laundry and bath house are poorly housed. The laundry is old and congested. The bath room is a makeshift; fourteen showers and four bath tubs are placed in a big open room without booths or dressing facilities. A new bath room is provided in the basement of the large cell house on the hill which may ultimately serve for the whole prison. The laundry should also be added to the hill units.

The fire protection of the institution has been improved by the erection and equipment of three hose houses in various parts of the yard. They were built of brick and cement by inmate labor. Each hose house contains several chemical tanks on wheels and a hose cart. Each company is composed of 34 inmates who are drilled and trained for effective service.

Considerable painting has been done, both to the interior and exterior of the buildings during the past year. All shop buildings and the domestic building have been painted a colonial yellow and present an attractive appearance.

THE YARD

Anyone familiar with the old prison yard who has not visited it in recent years will find its appearance and adornment one of the greatest improvements to the prison. The old yard was unsightly and dirty; the present yard is clean and beautiful. A prisoner with ideals encouraged by the warden has been responsible for the change. Flower beds, shrubs and grass plots are everywhere. Broken stones, dusty roads and dirt have been replaced by concrete paths, gravel roads and cleanliness.

The rose garden in the center of the quadrangle would grace any institution. The flowers are raised in and transplanted from two greenhouses. As recommended last year, the greenhouse near the death house has been enlarged.

All of these improvements to the yard has been at little expense to the State. The flowers, plants and shrubs have been gifts, and the construction of the fountain, cement standards and paths have been a work of love on the part of the inmates. They appreciate the efforts to make the yard beautiful and it would not be safe for anyone to deface or destroy the flowers or plants.

INCOMING PRISONERS, VISITS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Receiving quarters for inmates were fitted up last year in the vacated rooms of the old death house. The inmates come in from the south gate and no longer pass through the main office. Adequate facilities for their examination, bathing and change of clothing are provided. They are then segregated for a period and set to work in the coal gangs and yard gangs. During this period they are interviewed by the principal keeper, chaplain, school teacher, and officers of the Mutual Welfare League. If suffering from venereal diseases they are sent to the hospital or isolated. Drug addicts are transferred to Clinton Prison. After preliminary examination and instruction in rules and regulations they are assigned to their cells, permanent work, and to the school if illiterate.

All inmates are classified in A, B and C grades. A grade enjoy full privileges, B grade limited privileges, and C grade no privileges. On day of inspection 891 were in A grade, 269 in B grade, and 234 in C grade. Inmates are placed in A grade upon entrance. When punished for violation of rules they are automatically reduced one grade for a period of six months.

Inmates of the first grade wear a white disc on the left shoulder except when advanced after reduction when a white circle is worn. Inmates of the second grade wear a blue disc, and third grade a red disc. Inmates of the first grade are permitted to write as many letters as they please; stamps are supplied for two letters a week. The second grade inmates can write only two letters a month except by permission. The third grade inmates can write only upon permission. All letters sent out and received are censored and supervised. First grade inmates are permitted to receive daily papers, second grade upon permission, and third grade only one paper a month.

First grade inmates may receive visits from relatives once each week for one hour; second grade once every two weeks; and third grade only on permission. Visits are made in a large room divided into 27 open booths having four stools in each booth. Three members of a family may visit a prisoner at one time, and they sit in close contact. An officer keeps close watch during the visits and the inmate is searched thoroughly afterwards.

Inmates are permitted to receive packages of designated clothing and eatables at certain times. They are not permitted to receive or retain money. Money is deposited to their credit with the warden and can be drawn upon for the benefit of the inmate under the prison rules.

MEALS AND FOOD

An improvement is noted in the management of the institutional commissary and the service of the meals. Practically all the inmates are reported taking breakfast and dinner in the mess halls. Two fully equipped kitchen and mess halls are operated—one in the new prison and one in the old prison. Inmates confined in the cell house on the hill and engaged in construction work take their meals in the north dining hall of the new prison. The main body of the inmates take their meals in the dining room of the old prison.

The cafeteria system has been introduced in both dining rooms. Three steam serving tables were installed in different parts of the old dining room. The inmates march in three columns, receive their food and eat it at small wooden tables in groups of 10. A basket of bread is placed on each table and they help themselves to all the bread they want. Earthen ware plates and cups and knives and forks are furnished. It is an excellent system. The food is served hot and the regular meals in this prison equal those of any in the State.

The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—cornmeal, milk and sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—macaroni with tomato sauce, pickled beets, bread and coffee; supper—soup with crackers, bread and tea. We examined the food supplies and the refrigerators in the old and new prison, tested the bread and food supplies, and found them wholesome.

The refrigerators in the old prison are in bad condition and only a day's supply is kept in them. Storage supplies are preserved in the refrigerators in the new prison.

Although the inmates are reported to be required to take breakfast and dinner in the mess hall, a large proportion of them prepare their evening meal from supplies purchased from the prisoners' commissary and eat it outside of the mess hall.

THE PRISONERS' COMMISSARY

The prisoners' commissary is conducted under the supervision of the Superintendent of State Prisons and the Warden as trustees. The Warden's secretary acts as purchasing agent. A room in the domestic building is set apart as headquarters and is as well stocked as the average grocery store. The supplies are bought in bulk and sold to the prisoners at ten per cent. increase over cost price. The inmates place their orders and

direct payment out of money deposited to their credit with the warden. The articles are thereupon delivered to them in bags. Inmates can expend up to three dollars a week for food. A cook house with a large range is provided where inmates prepare their evening meal. They can also cook in various parts of the prison buildings. After 4:30 p. m., when the activities ceased, we saw the inmates eating in many places about the institution.

The sales are extensive. The sum of \$600. is paid every month to the Mutual Welfare League out of the profits. The accounts are audited by a certified public accountant.

The following is a statement of the income and profit and loss on the sales during the five months ending August 31, 1925:

Income from sales -----		\$61,879.49	100%
Inmates -----	\$58,934.85		
Officers -----	1,487.47		
Mutual Welfare League -----	618.39		
Commissary -----	400.87		
Maintenance Department -----	69.93		
General expenses -----	95.56		
Shrinkage and waste -----	272.42		
	<hr/>		
	\$61,879.49		
Meat -----	2,271.92		3.7%
Groceries -----	24,501.63		39.6%
Miscellaneous -----	35,105.94		56.7%
	<hr/>		
	\$61,879.49		100%
COST OF GOODS SOLD:			
Purchases -----	\$55,780.31		
Freight and express -----	138.76		
Paper bags -----	261.90		
Shrinkage and waste -----	272.42		
	<hr/>		
	\$56,453.39		
Less discounts -----	698.55		
	<hr/>		
Net cost of purchases -----	55,754.84		
Add:—Inventory March 23, 1925 -----	12,177.54		
	<hr/>		
	67,932.38		
DEDUCT—Inventory August 31, 1925 ----	12,334.26		
	<hr/>		
Cost of goods sold -----		\$55,598.12	89.9%
Gross profits for the period -----		6,281.37	10.1%
ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES:			
Auditing, Monroe R. Thoman -----	100.00		
Salaries, N. J. Schatzel -----	125.00		
Commissary clerks -----	420.00		
Sales slips -----	194.83		
Office supplies -----	78.82		
Postage -----	8.77		
Miscellaneous -----	158.75		
Bad debts written off -----	31.47		
Mutual Welfare League -----	3,500.00		
	<hr/>		
		\$ 4,617.64	7.4%
Net profit for the period ending August			
31, 1925 -----		\$1,663.73	2.7%

The above statement shows that 3.7% of the sales were for fresh meat generally ordered on Saturday and delivered to the inmates at noon Saturday; 39.6% for groceries; and 56.7% for miscellaneous articles, including clothing and tobacco. The sales average one cent per day per inmate for meat, 11 cents per day for groceries, and 17 cents for miscellaneous articles.

The State Commission of Prisons has placed itself on record as opposed to the Prisoners' Commissary as conducted in Sing Sing Prison. An investigation was made by Commissioners Kennedy and Weinstock, and a report dated June 1, 1923, was filed, recommending that all able-bodied prisoners be required to take their meals in the mess hall. Succeeding inspection reports have renewed and emphasized the report of 1923.

This Commission believes that the commissary as conducted ministers neither to the welfare of the prisoners nor the prison system; that it creates discriminations; that it permits inmates with money to buy privileges; that it imposes a hardship on relatives who can ill afford to deposit the necessary funds; that it contravenes the punitive principle of a prison; and that it reflects on the ability and duty of the State to feed its prisoners adequately.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND HOSPITAL

A sick call is conducted each morning by the doctor. All inmates needing medical service must report at that time. If the ailment is not serious the inmate is treated without transfer to the hospital. The doctor is required to attend all executions and make an autopsy. He also supervises punishment. He examines physically the incoming prisoners and is in charge of the mental and X-ray examinations and the hospital.

An attractive hospital is furnished and is divided into a medical, surgical and isolation wards. Thirty-three patients were undergoing treatment on day of inspection.

All the wards and the halls were recently painted white and appeared clean and sanitary. A diet kitchen and well stocked pharmacy, X-ray room, optical and dental rooms are attached. A visiting dentist comes twice a week.

During the year ending June 30, 1925, the average number of cases treated daily in the hospital was 59. Of the inmates receiving treatment 705 recovered, 147 improved, 82 did not improve, and 9 died.

One hundred thirty-one surgical operations were performed. Nine insane inmates were transferred to Dannemora hospital. Glasses were furnished to 348 inmates. Dental treatments were given 5,329. Ninety-four drug addicts were received and transferred to Clinton Prison.

THE SCHOOL

An increase in school attendance over former years was observed. The attendance, however, still remains comparatively small. Out of a population of 1,405 on day of inspection, 242 were in school. The average attendance for the year ending June 30, 1925, was 210. There had been 669 inmates in the school at some time during their prison term. During the year 596 inmates were in school at different times, 288 of whom were foreign born, 173 native born of foreign parents, 75 native born of native parents, and 56 black; 58 were wholly illiterate and 23 were unable to speak or understand the English language. Only 100 graduated during the year. The most frequent cause of removal was transfer for work, for which 129 were taken out, mostly for work on the outside. Illiterates and inmates needing school instruction should not be removed from school. Considering the relatively small number in the school, there should be enough others to do the outside work.

The school is divided into 6 standards and a 6-A standard. The instructions in the standards correspond to similar grades in the grammar school.

Attendance is compulsory for illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates. Incoming prisoners are examined by the teacher, and he endeavors to have all who have not reached the 5th grade of the grammar school assigned to the school.

The disposition of the feeble-minded in this institution is not clear. Only one was transferred to Napanoch. Many must be unfit for even the lower grades of the prison school.

No vocational instruction is given aside from the automobile and barber classes of the Mutual Welfare League and the correspondence courses. The latter, in which study is done in the cells, has been encouraged. Up to last year a number of Columbia University courses were donated. The Knights of Columbus donated free courses for inmates who were war service men. The Columbia University courses were discontinued this year. The head-teacher met the emergency by purchasing at small cost 41 University Extension courses of the Massachusetts State Department of Education.

On June 30, 1924, 42 inmates were enrolled in the correspondence courses. Out of 53 who entered the courses during the year 41 took the Massachusetts University Extension course, 5 the Knights of Columbus course, 3 the Columbia University course, and 4 other courses. Nine completed the course, 4 were dropped for delinquency, and 3 were paroled.

The head-teacher makes the request that he be given a small appropriation for the increase of the Massachusetts University Extension courses. He states that \$100. deposited with the Massachusetts Department of Education will secure sufficient service for the year. This modest request should be granted. Inmates willing to undertake these courses should be afforded the opportunity.

School work, both in letters and vocational training, should be developed and extended. Nothing is more helpful in preparing the inmates for the duties of free life and in overcoming delinquency. When properly coordinated there is no conflict with the industries. School work should increase industrial efficiency, as pointed out in previous inspection reports.

The head-teacher in his annual report admirably sets out the relation of the prison school to prison industries:

"It is expected that during the ensuing year a closer spirit of cooperation will exist between the interests of the prison industries and those of the educational department. The plan for a better and more efficient program will doubtless result in a clearer recognition of the importance of developing the minds of the men through education. Increased efficiency in the shops will engender a livelier interest in the school. It will be seen, also, that instead of interfering with production by scattering efforts and interest as has been so often charged against it in the past, the school program has been, is, and can continue to be a most important agency for skillful, intelligent and efficient work in the shops."

Instruction in the more advanced subjects and in special and vocational training requires the assistance of civilian teachers. One teacher dependent wholly on inmate instructors is not sufficient. The head-teacher presents an unanswerable argument for at least one civilian assistant:

"While it is comparatively easy to secure and train men to be instructors in the lower standards of the prison school, the maintaining of a competent staff for the higher grades is a constantly recurring problem. Despite a wide popular belief to the contrary, few well educated men come to Sing Sing. Of those who

do arrive here, many are obviously unfit for duty as instructors because of age, temperament and criminal background. It appears that the type best suited for this duty is a first offender who stands on a higher moral as well as mental plane than the average, having come to prison because of some temporary lapse or because of some shortcoming suddenly grown overpowering. But usually this type of men enters prison for too short a stay to render effective service himself or to give the desired stability to school organization. Without civilian assistants for the higher classes the alternatives seem to be either the employment of inadequately equipped men or discouragingly frequent changes in the staff. It seems to me that in view of the constantly growing activities of the school department, at least one trained civilian assistant might be assigned."

THE INDUSTRIES

The established industries are: Knitting, manufacture of shoes, sheet metal receptacles, printing and brushes.

The gross sales for the year ending June 30, 1925, as compared with the gross sales ending June 30, 1924, were:

	1925	1924
Shoes -----	\$118,060.50	\$106,109.80
Brushes -----	46,535.11	50,290.31
Printing -----	17,690.49	14,770.67
Sheet Metal -----	48,882.02	62,247.41
Knitting -----	243,759.07	223,140.83
Farm -----	-----	2,372.32
	<hr/> \$475,927.19	<hr/> \$458,931.64

The above tables show an increase in the sales of all products except sheet metal and brushes. The decrease in the sales of brushes was comparatively small, and in sheet metal heavy. About 17,000 sheet metal receptacles are stored, awaiting sale. The falling off is due to a slump in the New York City market, and special effort should be made to make the municipalities of the State purchase these receptacles which represent the investment of a good deal of money.

The gross profits for the year ending June 30, 1925, were \$63,110.73 as compared with \$108,509.73 for the preceding year. The net profits for 1925 were \$27,219.56 as compared with \$72,393.30 for 1924. The decrease in profits this last year was evidently due to the increased cost of production, since the administrative expenses were about the same during both years. This does not wholly explain a net loss in the manufacture of brushes of \$818.06 as compared with a net profit of \$9,832.93 in 1924, and a net loss in printing of \$1,518.05 as compared with a net profit of \$529.18 in 1924.

The average number of inmates engaged in both the productive and non-productive branches of the industries was 453.

A new industry added to the Knit shop is the making of American flags. Public institutions should furnish a ready market for these flags.

The equipment of the shops is good and the machinery reasonably modern and adequate. A civilian guard has been placed in each shop.

Additional storage has been provided for the print shop and for sheet metal products. The end of the old cell hall in which the cell block was demolished provides considerable storage space. Additional storage room is needed for manufactured articles.

An unfortunate set-back happened to the shoe industry. The old shop building gave signs of collapse and was condemned as unsafe on April 27.

1925. The manufacture of shoes was suspended while the building is undergoing repairs. The supply of shoes on hand has been largely sold. Work will soon be resumed, and it is hoped the market for shoes will not be affected by the suspension of the work.

Conditions in the industrial department are unsettled. The superintendent of industries died some time ago and his successor has not been appointed. The foreman of the Knit shop is acting-superintendent. The responsibility is thrown on the warden, already overburdened by his administration duties. A superintendent of industries should be appointed and efforts made to make the industries more productive.

The inmates were employed and distributed on day of inspection as follows:

MAINTENANCE:

Kitchen -----	19	League—store help & janitors	7
Mess Hall -----	61	Bakery -----	14
Hall and galleries -----	86	Laundry -----	44
Jobbing Shop -----	74	Power House -----	8
Yard men -----	43	Engineers & firemen -----	8
Warden's premises -----	3	State Shop -----	47
Barn men -----	8	Outside men -----	21
Medical Dept. -----	19	Clerks -----	60
		League barbers -----	8

INDUSTRIES:

Shoe Shop -----	35	Brush and Mattress -----	54
Printing -----	21	Sheet Metal -----	75
Knitting and Hosiery -----	157	Farm (Wingdale & green-	
Clerks (Central office) -----	26	houses) -----	7
Stock room and Shipping -----	32	Power House -----	21
Engineers and firemen -----	20	Jobbing Shop -----	100
Yard men -----	68	League Barbers -----	8

CONSTRUCTION:

New Prison—Sing Sing ----	86
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ROAD WORK:

Road Co. No. 1 -----	18	New Building Domestic Co. -	32
Road Co. No. 2 -----	18		

NON-PRODUCTIVE:

State School -----	10	League School -----	8
Condemned -----	12	League Deputy Sergeants --	18
Sick in hospital -----	32	Idle on doctor's orders -----	15
At Court -----	2		

Total ----- 1,405

DISCIPLINE

The discipline is good. The inmates respond appreciably to the efforts of management to improve conditions and treat them fairly and humanely. Punishments are imposed through the warden's court and the judiciary committee of the Mutual Welfare League. Violation of rules and misbehavior are punished in the warden's court by a reduction in grade, loss of privileges, commutation of time, and light cell confinement.

Light cell punishment takes the place of the old dark cells of the prison jail. It consists of isolation in detention cells in the domestic building in the rear of the principal keeper's office. Prisoners undergoing punishment receive full meals, have daily exercise, and if detained longer than a week, a bath. They sleep on a mattress on the cell floor and are supplied with a blanket and pillow. Light cell punishments average less than two a day. The judiciary committee of the Mutual Welfare League has the power to impose punishment of loss of recreational privileges on mem-

bers of the League who misbehave during the recreational periods. The League, however, takes no action when the warden's court assumes jurisdiction. The tendency has been towards management assuming charge of the punishments in the prison.

RECREATION

The inmates enjoy many recreational privileges. They have the freedom of the yard during the dinner hour and for a period after working day is over. They are permitted to play baseball and engage in games and sports. The baseball field is provided with a grandstand large enough for the entire inmate population. The inmates arrange games among themselves and occasionally compete with outside teams.

Moving pictures and radio entertainments are given.

The Mutual Welfare League conducts a number of shows and entertainments in the chapel during the year to which outsiders are admitted and an admission fee charged.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

Each inmate has the opportunity of attending services conducted by a clergyman of his own religious faith. Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish chaplains are furnished and Christian Science services are held each week. An attractive chapel in the domestic building has seating accommodations for over 1,000 persons.

The library is in charge of the resident chaplain. It contains 13,600 books, many of them unfit for distribution. An effort is being made to popularize the library and make it more available to the inmates. Books are laid out for inspection and the inmates are permitted to make selections during certain hours of the week day and on Sunday. A catalogue is in preparation and will soon be printed as recommended in last year's inspection report. Inmates can then consult it and choose books that interest them.

Magazines and periodicals are furnished by the institution and donated by friends. Inmates subscribe for and are permitted to receive newspapers.

THE MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE

We interviewed the officers and executive committee of the Mutual Welfare League. They explained the functions and working of the League and stated that it was actively cooperating with the management.

The League, with certain exceptions, includes the whole prison body: members are divided into active, associate and honorary. Active members are the inmates, associate members former inmates who desire to retain membership, and honorary members persons specially elected who have never been inmates.

The League is governed by a board of delegates elected yearly. Each delegate represents 35 inmates as organized in the shops and departments. The delegates annually elect an Executive Board of nine members, a secretary and treasurer, and meets monthly.

The Executive Board elects a judiciary committee of five members and a sergeant at arms. The sergeant at arms appoints 16 deputies and is responsible for the discipline of the League. The chairman of the board of delegates is elected at each monthly meeting. Standing committees appointed by the Executive Board are: Athletic, burial, educational, employment and industrial, entertainment, law, membership and reception, music, sanitation and grounds.

The Mutual Welfare League has been operating in this prison for about ten years. A sufficient period has elapsed to judge its influence and

effect on the life of the prison. All fair-minded persons must admit that it contributes to the welfare of the inmates and is helpful to management. It develops a community spirit among the inmates, interests them in self government and in organized efforts for self improvement and entertainment.

It is doubtful whether it has fulfilled its original ideals. Of late years there has been a tendency towards evading responsibilities of self government and the punishment of offenses, and toward concentrating on the recreational features of the organization. While pastimes and games are essential to normal development, the League will never fulfill the purpose of its organization and demonstrate its motto "Do good and make good", without giving equal attention to the enforcement of good behavior among its members, the correction of evils, the performance of faithful labor in the industries, and the moral rehabilitation of the individual in prison and after release.

THE CHARACTER OF THE INMATES

During the year ending June 30, 1925, 1,506 inmates were received, of whom 1,217 were new commitments. Of the 1,217, 980 were convicted on pleas of guilt; 888 were native born (15 from United States possessions.) They came from 32 different States; 198 were aliens and 116 citizen aliens, which represented 46 different countries. There were 14 electrocutions. There were 198 transferred to Clinton Prison, 33 to Great Meadow, 13 to Auburn Prison, and one to the Institution for Mental Defectives at Napanoch. One hundred nine were transferred to Sing Sing Prison from other State prisons.

Contrary to the prevailing idea that youths predominate in recent commitments to the State prisons, the average age was 28 years, 2 months and 19 days.

An ominous indication of the facility with which desperate men gain possession of firearms and of the prevalence of crimes of violence is revealed by the large number of offenses which include the use of firearms. The following 664 crimes out of the 1,217 commitments, all involve the use of firearms, except in a few instances where there was uncertainty whether the weapon was a gun or a knife:

Burglary, 1st degree	7	
" 2nd "	8	
" 3rd "	86	
" Att. 2nd "	2	
" " 3rd "	101	204
Carrying dangerous weapons		51
Manslaughter, 1st degree	33	
Manslaughter, 2nd degree	23	56
Murder, 1st degree	14	
Murder 2nd degree	13	27
Robbery, 1st degree	105	
Robbery, 2nd degree	68	
Robbery, 3rd degree	82	
Robbery, Att. 1st degree	26	
Robbery, Att. 2nd degree	7	
Robbery, Att. 3rd degree	18	306

644

Unfortunately, no mental examinations were made, and the proportion of psychopaths, and sub-normal and abnormal personalities are not available.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

The character of the inmates and the lack of diagnostic information emphasize the need of the establishment of the clearing house. The situation is inconsistent and perplexing. The State is committed to the clearing house plan. A large sum of money is invested in the clinical building and it has been standing vacant for nearly two years awaiting the organization of the clearing house staff. All reasonable objections are now overcome, the latest being the necessity of a wall surrounding the classification prison. The incoming legislature should make adequate appropriations for the appointment of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and the necessary personnel to efficiently conduct the clearing house.

There are 850 inmates still confined in the damp and insanitary cells of the old prison, and 167 more are packed into a crowded dormitory in the domestic building. The need of a new cell house is urgent. It should accommodate at least 1,000 inmates and be erected on the hill. The entire new prison should be completed and the shame of the old Sing Sing eradicated.

It is recommended :

1. That an appropriation be made for the appointment of a psychiatrist and a psychologist and their necessary assistants, and that the equipment and personnel of the clinical building be furnished and the clearing house opened without further delay.
2. That an appropriation be made for the erection of a building or buildings for the accommodation of at least 1,000 inmates for the new prison on the hill, and the insanitary cell block of the old prison demolished.
3. That the administration building, chapel, school building and warden's residence, proposed in the plans of the new prison, be erected, the buildings on the hill connected by corridors, and the new prison completed.
4. That fireproof accommodations be provided for the shop industries.
5. That a superintendent of industries be appointed, the repairs on the shoe shop building expedited, the manufacture of shoes resumed, and the sheet metal receptacles in storage marketed.
6. That the prisoners' commissary be reorganized and conducted in accordance with the recommendations set forth in the report of this Commission dated June 1, 1923.
7. That all inmates except those in the hospital, condemned cells, punishment cells or out on construction work, be required to take their meals in the mess hall.
8. That school attendance be increased and more advanced subjects and vocational training be added to the curriculum.
9. That at least one additional civilian teacher be furnished to the school in letters, and the head-teacher granted funds to institute the correspondence courses he recommends.
10. That additional storage space be provided for manufactured articles, and for marketing the products of the industrial department.
11. That additional comfort facilities be furnished in the dormitory over the mess hall, the beds placed further apart, and the dormitory discontinued as soon as possible.
12. That booths for undressing be installed in the bath house.
13. That better facilities be provided for the laundry in the old prison.
14. That a place for the storage of coal be provided.

The causes for which prisoners are confined here indicate strongly that further restrictions should be placed on the sale of firearms, and it is recommended that officials granting licenses be requested to carefully investigate all applications and licenses granted be checked up from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,

FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioners.

REFORMATORIES

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

ELMIRA

Inspected August 31, 1925. Frank L. Christian, M. D., superintendent.

The New York State Reformatory is one of the distinctive institutions of the world. It is the pioneer and model upon which the reformatory system has been built. It vitalized and made workable the indeterminate sentence which has since become international. It marked an epoch in the treatment of the criminal and is a monument to the genius of its founders.

The superintendent of English prisons in Van Diemens Land, early in the nineteenth century, instituted a marking system under which prisoners were conditionally released and recommended for pardon after a period of good behavior. A somewhat similar method was later introduced into the Irish prisons. Prisoners were divided into five classes, earning advancement upon marks and a conditional release. A few such experiments preceded the organization of the New York State Reformatory, but they were desultory, indicating mainly the possibilities of the plan.

Distinguished students of penology, among whom were E. C. Wines, Theodore Dwight and Frank A. Sanborn, advocated the establishment of an industrial reformatory in New York State, and in 1869 secured the enactment of a law providing for its erection. A site was selected at Elmira, and the first inmates were received in 1876.

Zebulon R. Brockway, who had successfully applied a sort of indeterminate sentence for minor offenders in the Detroit House of Correction, was appointed superintendent of the new reformatory. He drafted the law defining and governing the management of the institution enacted in 1877, which has operated since with little change.

The management is vested in a board of seven managers appointed by the Governor. They appoint the superintendent and administrative officers and exercise full control and direction over the institution and the parole of the inmates. The institution has been favored by the high character and ability of the managers. Henry Melville, a prominent lawyer in New York City, has for eighteen years been president of the board, and has given unstintingly of his time and ability.

The superintendents have been able administrators. Zebulon R. Brockway, with whose initiative and genius the institution and the reformatory system are inseparably linked, retired in 1900 after 24 years of service. He was succeeded by his assistant—Dr. F. W. Robertson—as acting superintendent during an interim of three years, when Joseph F. Scott, who had won high distinction as a penologist, was selected. Superintendent Scott continued until 1911 when he was appointed Superintendent of State Pris-

ons of New York State. He was followed by his assistant—Patrick J. McDonnell—trained under Brockway and Scott. Upon the death of McDonnell in 1916 Dr. Frank L. Christian was appointed, and brought to the performance of his duties experience in the institution as doctor and assistant superintendent, a scientific education, fine ability, and a humane and attractive personality.

It will be observed that the long services of the members of the board of managers and the retention of experienced superintendents for long periods have given to management a stability and continuity free from political interference and disturbing changes.

The law as originally framed, provided that any male between the ages of 16 and 30 convicted of felony, who had not previously been convicted of felony, can be committed by the court to the reformatory upon an indeterminate sentence. The court cannot fix the period of imprisonment. The inmate, however, cannot be held longer than the maximum term fixed by law for the crime of which he was convicted. The board of managers is empowered to release him on parole at any time after commitment, assisted by a system of marks and rules and regulations. A later amendment allows the court to commit male misdemeanants between the ages of 16 and 30 who have previously been convicted of misdemeanors.

Prisoners convicted in the United States courts receive a definite sentence. State prisoners are classified as indefinites and United States prisoners, of whom there are comparatively few, as definites.

THE SITE

The Reformatory stands on a commanding site in the outskirts of the city of Elmira. Seventeen acres are covered by buildings and enclosed within the yard. The entire site, including the farms, aggregates 542 acres.

The sewage of the institution is discharged into the sewer system of the city of Elmira, and the water supply is furnished by the city.

THE BUILDINGS

The institutional buildings are built of brick in the form of a parallelogram. The warden's residence is in the foreground, connected with the main building. The main building and connecting cell halls form the east front and part of the north and south sides, giving an impressive appearance as one approaches the entrance. A brick wall 20 feet high, surmounted by watch towers and entered by four huge gates, encloses the remainder of the yard.

The principal buildings are the main building, the cell halls, the domestic building, gymnasium, laundry and bath house building, hospital trade school and shop buildings, armory, and power house.

The main building, three stories high, contains the business and general offices and a large rotunda on the first floor, a class room for the defective group on the second floor, and a large auditorium on the third floor. The auditorium has a seating capacity for about 1,500 inmates and is furnished with an organ and piano.

North cell halls "C" and "E" and south cell hall "F" open north and south, respectively, off the rotunda along the east front. North extension cell halls "A" and "B" join cell hall "C" at right angles on the north side. South wing and extension cell halls "G" and "H" join cell hall "F" at right angles on the south side. North wing cell hall "D" joins cell hall "E" at right angles parallel to north extension cell hall.

All the cell halls have large windows, wide corridors paved with sandstone blocks rubbed smooth, and four tiers of cells approached by galleries. There are 1,440 cells in the various cell blocks of the following dimensions:

CELL BLOCKS	NO. OF CELLS	WIDTH		LENGTH		HEIGHT	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
North Extension A -----	248	5		8		10	
North Extension B -----	256	5		8		10	
North Block C -----	176	5	6	9		9	9
North Wing D -----	56	7	10	10		9	10
North Block E -----	136	6	9	8		9	9
South Block F -----	176	5		8		9	
South Wing G -----	104	5		8		9	
South Extension H -----	288	5		8		9	
South Extension H -----	32	8		9		9	

The walls of the cells are brick painted, and the floors sandstone and cement.

Most of the cells are equipped with the insanitary prison bucket. There are 110 toilets installed in cell blocks C and E, and 176 in cell block F; 66 more cells are ready for toilets. A small appropriation is made each year and about 50 toilets are installed by inmate labor. At this rate, it will take approximately 25 years to equip all the cells. It is trifling with a bad condition. Considering the progress made in the sanitary construction of prisons, buckets are out of harmony with the purpose and ideals of a reformatory. As recommended last year by Commissioner Kennedy,—"The Board of Managers should secure an estimate of the cost of materials to equip 1,200 cells, and submit a request for a special appropriation for this purpose outside of the regular budget. The cost would be for materials only, the entire labor being done by the inmates". Each cell is furnished with a cot bed, mattress, white sheets, pillow with slip, cupboard, small table, chair, and electric light.

The domestic building—a large four-story fireproof structure—connects with the main building. The kitchen, bakery, refrigerator and storage rooms are on the first floor, the inmate dining room on the second floor, offices for heads of departments, record rooms, library, research laboratory and the officers' dining room on the third floor, and sleeping quarters for employees on the fourth floor.

The gymnasium is an old brick building. The floor space for athletic exercises is 100 x 80 feet. A gallery containing a 100-yard running track is constructed around the four sides of the room. A bath room supplied with shower and needle baths and a swimming pool 45 x 12 x 6 feet is connected.

The hospital—a four-story brick building—joins the west end of the south extension hall.

The school in letters is poorly housed on the second and third floors over one of the storerooms near the end of cell block A, and is divided into 26 class rooms by thin wooden partitions.

The power house is an old brick structure, reported well equipped. It contains the engines, boilers and electric generators. Two new 150-horse power boilers are being installed.

The institution outgrew its original enclosure and expanded toward the west. An additional yard was constructed. The original west wall still stands. The old gateway was changed into an archway leading into the west yard. The enclosures are distinguished as the east and west yards.

A number of institutional buildings and trade school shops run along parallel with the old west wall in the east yard. South of the archway is the laundry and bath house building—a large fireproof structure.

The east half on the first floor contains the laundry and the west half the bath house. The laundry has a fair equipment. Last year a new washer, extractor and Vorclan drier were added. Another extractor and two more washers are needed to do the work efficiently. The bath room is divided into 100 booths with swinging doors—50 on each side—separated by

a guards' platform. Inmates deposit their clothing on the platform, except their underclothing which is passed out of the booths.

The institutional tailor and shoe shop are on the second floor over the laundry and bath house. North of the archway on a line with the laundry and bath house is an old two-story brick building. Shops are on the first floor, and the band room and barber shop class on the second floor. The blacksmithing and horse-shoeing shop are in a dilapidated building adjoining, which should be torn down or reconstructed.

Most of the trade school buildings are in the west yard. A broad cement walk, called Trade School Avenue, extends from the archway of the old wall to the west gate of the new wall. On the north side is an old two-story shop building containing trade school classes. Next to it is an old brick garage. Between the garage and the west wall is the armory and drill hall—a huge brick building 215 x 300 feet. The extensive floor paved with cement, furnishes adequate space for drilling and maneuvers of the regiment during cold and inclement weather.

Trade school buildings are on the south side of Trade School Avenue. The first contains a number of shops and class rooms and the general offices of the trade school. Next to it stands an old brick building used for brick-laying and foundry classes, which is a disgrace to the State and a menace to the inmates. The cross beams are rotten, roof is propped up by wooden props, and is reported unsafe. An appropriation for \$135,000. has been requested for several years for a new building, and it ought not to take a catastrophe or a fire to secure it. Some years ago a fire did occur, burning down several trade school buildings.

The new shop building just completed on the south side opposite the armory is a model shop building. It is a two-story red brick building, 250 x 60 feet, fireproof throughout, built by inmate labor at an estimated saving to the State of \$150,000.

Many of the buildings of the institution are old but are kept in good repair, except those beyond repair, by inmate labor. During the past few years the roofs have been generally repaired and replaced. Some of the buildings are not fireproof, containing wooden beams, joists and roofs liable to fire hazard. The roof of the north cell block has wooden rafters and planking covered by metal. All State institutional buildings should be fireproof. Those which are not should be replaced or made fireproof at the earliest possible time for the protection of life and property.

The east yard contains a large open space paved with cement, called the parade ground. The inmate regiment drills, and dress parade takes place there during good weather. The pavement of the yards and walks and the roads has been repaired and is in excellent condition, giving the impression of cleanliness and order. Everything that management can do within the facilities and appropriations is done to keep the institution up to a creditable standard.

A greenhouse, barns and farm buildings and outhouses are on the farm outside of the institution walls.

INCOMING INMATES

Incoming inmates are first taken to the receiving rooms where they are bathed, shaved, and receive a haircut and outfit of institutional clothing. They are then temporarily assigned to a cell in the receiving gallery of cell hall H. They are physically examined by the doctor and throat cultures and blood tests taken. They are also examined mentally by the psychiatrist. They are interviewed by the directors of the trade school and the school of letters, and places in both schools determined. They are also interviewed by the superintendent and disciplinary officer and instructed in the rules and regulations of the institution. After about ten days or two weeks they are entered in the awkward squad for military instruction, or sent to the gymnasium, and assigned to cells.

MARKING SYSTEM AND RECORDS

Inmates are classified in three grades—third, second and first. Those in the first grade are subdivided into A, B and C classes for the purpose of parole. A system of demeanor marks and reports of work in the trade school and school of letters and other departments of the institution contribute to determining the period of confinement in the institution.

Demeanor reports are classified under major and minor offenses. The major offenses are designated on a brown slip and the minor offenses on a yellow slip. The marks are identified with a scheme of earnings and fines. A minor offense involves a fine of 25 cents and a major offense \$1.00. Fines aggregating \$1.00 or more, unless remitted, require the loss of a month. Loss of two months in succession or fines aggregating \$3.00 in any one month, are causes for reduction in grade. Demeanor and school reports are made by officers and employees. Reports by inmate monitors—a bad practice of former years—have been discontinued.

Incoming inmates are placed in the second grade. When they have earned six perfect or "good" months, they are advanced to first grade. This does not mean six calendar months, but six months of good behavior. When not up to required standard the month does not count, and an indefinite number of calendar months may elapse before advancement to first grade.

If an inmate receives a mark of 60 or 75 per cent. on school examination he is fined \$1.00; 25 to 50 per cent. \$2.00; and below 25 per cent. \$3.00. School fines aggregating \$6.00 in six months mean the loss of a month, limited to one month in each grade. School fines do not cause reduction in grade, but defer advancement to first grade by one month, and defer parole by one month if the fines amount to \$6.00 in six months.

The marking system seems complicated and would result in longer confinement to many inmates if not administered with discretion and leniency. Many fines are canceled upon hearings, appeals and promises of good behavior, and time lost is often restored by good behavior and good work. Each inmate is given a conduct book in which he keeps track of his marks, fines and earnings, which ought to add to his mental training.

The earning scheme is based upon a uniform wage of 55 cents a day credited to each inmate, exclusive of Sunday, holidays and time spent in the guard house or hospital, amounting to \$14.30 a month. Against this is charged 40 cents a day for board, leaving a maximum balance of \$2.30 a month from which is deducted a charge for doctor's services, extra clothing and other expenses, leaving most of the inmates on the debtor side of the ledger. A small balance, however, is possible and does occur.

The earning scheme is intended to inculcate lessons of self support, self improvement and saving. It is further encouraged by special privileges granted to credit prisoners of the first grade who have saved a credit balance.

A splendid system of records is installed. Blanks are furnished for the conduct of every department. A complete *dossier* is made of each inmate and preserved. Ledgers showing inmate's personal and family history, earnings, fines, demeanor reports, daily assignments, record in trade school and school of letters are kept up to date. Details of each inmate, his location and occupation at any moment in the day can be found at once. A printed book of rules and an information folder for relatives are delivered to each inmate.

CENSUS AND DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES

The total number of inmates on day of inspection was 1,123, classified—Grade A, 555; Grade B, 563; Grade C, 5.

As illustrative of the manifold activities of the institution a copy of the count made at 2 P. M. follows:

Bath House -----	10	Switch -----	8
Bindery -----	3	Trade School Office -----	11
Blacksmith Shop -----	1	Third Grade -----	5
Brush and Broom -----	4	Tailor Shop -----	48
Cabinet Shop -----	7	Tin Shop -----	6
Carpenter Shop -----	15	Yard -----	20
Construction -----	18	Inmate's Kitchen -----	7
Electrical Dept. -----	3	1st & 2nd Grade D. R. -----	13
Farm -----	20	Bakery -----	11
Foundry -----	2	Bookbinding Class -----	19
Garden -----	10	Brass Class -----	33
Guard room Office -----	23	Brick-laying Class -----	41
Gymnasium P. C. -----	43	Cabinet Class -----	23
Greenhouse -----	12	Carpenter Class -----	58
Hall, main -----	15	Machine wood Class -----	5
Hall, North X -----	4	Horseshoeing Class -----	26
Hall, South X -----	7	Iron Forging Class -----	23
Hospital -----	33	Moulding Class -----	51
Laundry -----	14	Music Class -----	3
Lawn -----	15	Plastering Class -----	15
Machine Shop -----	6	Printing Class -----	34
Messengers -----	2	Plumbing Class -----	29
Monitors -----	2	Shoemaking Class -----	25
New Men -----	7	Sign Painting Class -----	17
Night Watch -----	3	Tailor Class -----	21
Power House -----	11	Tinsmith Class -----	24
No 1 Shop -----	4	Upholstery Class -----	42
Paint Shop -----	17	Barn Gang -----	10
Photo Dept. -----	4	Pavement No. 1 Gang -----	24
Printing Office -----	6	Pavement No. 2 Gang -----	19
Plumbing Dept. -----	9	Gravel Gang -----	10
School Director's Office -----	14	Carpentry Repair Gang -----	8
Shoe Shop -----	3	Barber Shop Gang -----	20
Special Training Class -----	28	Utility Gang -----	10
Steward's Office -----	7	Temporarily Relieved -----	5
Storeroom A -----	4		
Storeroom B -----	13	Total -----	1,123

A similar count is made at 9 A. M.

The daily routine, except Sunday, is: 6.30 A. M. bugle call and bucket turnout; 7 A. M. breakfast; 7:30 to 11:35 A. M. shops, school in letters, military drill and gymnasium and work; 11.35 A. M. to 12.35 P. M. cells; 12:35 P. M. to 1:20 P. M. dinner; 1:20 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. trade shops; 4:30 P. M. to 5 P. M. supper; 5 P. M. return to cells.

Considering the antiquated vermin-infested cells and insanitary buckets, the inmates are confined too long in their cells—over 13 hours at a stretch at night and an hour at noon. This confinement should be broken up by a recreation period in the yard at noon and a recreation period in the yard after supper.

CULINARY—BAKERY—COMMISSARY

The kitchen on the first floor of the domestic building is well equipped. It is served by three large refrigerators, one of which a room 24 x 24 feet, is just completed.

The bakery is in one end of the kitchen. The oven has a capacity of 900 loaves. White and graham bread is baked on alternate days, and molasses cake four times a week. I tested the bread and food supplies and found them wholesome. The heat from the bakery makes the kitchen hot in summer, and the advisability of separating it from the kitchen should be considered.

The dining room is a large well lighted and ventilated room on the second floor. It is built in L form and seats 1,500 inmates. There are about 250 pine tables, each accommodating 6 inmates. The dishes are aluminum plates and cups. The inmates are served by inmate waiters after they are seated. In case the food is not sufficiently hot the cafeteria system, which is successfully installed in many prisons, should be substituted. The menu on day of inspection was: Breakfast—rolled oats, syrup, bread and coffee; dinner—beef soup, ham, potatoes, bread and rice pudding; supper—hash, bread and apple sauce. The menu submitted does not show coffee or tea for any meal except breakfast. Tea or coffee should be added at least for supper.

No inmate commissary is permitted. The management is to be commended on maintaining the democratic principle of equality in the institution under which money is not allowed to buy privileges.

SCHOOL IN LETTERS—LIBRARY

Every inmate is obliged to attend the school in letters unless excused for work or sickness. The school is under a competent director assisted by five citizens and 23 inmate instructors. The classes are held in the morning from 10:15 to 11:35 for which 26 class rooms are provided. The work is divided into special language classes 1 and 2; 8 elementary grades similar to the 8 grades of the grammar school; and 2 classes A and B in advanced studies.

Special language class No. 1 is for American born inmates who have not had much schooling; No. 2 for foreign-born inmates who cannot read or write the English language. Classes A and B are formed from inmates promoted from the 8th grade.

Advanced classes in European history, ethics and literature are taught by the Protestant chaplain; in American history by the Catholic chaplain; and in economics and civics by a professor in Elmira College.

The director classified the work as elementary, intermediate and academic. The elementary classes are the special language and the grades up to the 7th which are taught by inmate instructors; the intermediate are the 7th and 8th grades taught by two civilian employees; the academic are the advanced classes taught by the chaplains and the college professor.

Two bookkeeping classes with an enrollment of 26 each are conducted by officers employed in the institution.

During the year ending June 30, 1925, 883 inmates assigned to the school were distributed: Sixteen in special language No. 1, 11 in special language No. 2, 16 in grade 1, 35 in grade 2, 47 in grade 3, 112 in grade 4, 132 in grade 5, 147 in grade 6, 109 in grade 7, 258 in grade 8. In the academic classes A and B 129 inmates entered.

The school in letters in this reformatory is a shining example of what can be done in the way of school instruction in a correctional institution.

The library is under the supervision of the school director. It consists of 6,663 books and numerous periodicals and magazines. The number of books should be increased, especially good works of fiction and reference books.

A book in fiction is distributed to each inmate once a week and a non-fiction book every two weeks. By dropping a notice in the school box reference books will be delivered. The distribution of books is automatic, not allowing the inmates any choice. The present catalogue is out of date. A new catalogue should be printed and made available to each inmate who

should be permitted to make his own selection, both of fiction and non-fiction.

The reformatory subscribes for 45 magazines and trade journals; 40 different magazines aggregating 404 are received by the inmates on personal subscription. The number of times books and periodicals were loaned to the inmates during the year were: Fiction, 19,267; reference, 7,091 periodicals, 15,816.

For over forty years a newspaper, called the SUMMARY, giving institutional news and notices, glimpses of the outside world and special articles, has been edited and published by the inmates. A free copy is delivered to each inmate.

THE TRADE SCHOOL

The trade school is under the supervision of an experienced director. Each inmate upon entrance is assigned to the industry in the trade school to which he is deemed best fitted by the director and superintendent. The classes are conducted from 1:20 to 3:30 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and from 1:20 to 2:30 on Wednesday afternoon. The balance of Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon is devoted to military drill.

Instruction is given by 18 citizen and 8 inmate instructors. An additional instructor for the barber class is needed.

The classes are held in the trade school buildings previously described, which are well equipped with machinery and materials. The following table shows the different trades taught and the attendance during the year ending June 30, 1925:

<i>Trade Classes</i>	<i>Total Number Instructed</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>Graduated from Trade</i>
Barbering -----	99	34	16
Bookbinding -----	44	17	3
Bricklaying -----	118	30	--
Cabinet and Machine Woodworking	79	34	2
Carpentry -----	186	54	3
Horseshoeing -----	61	21	--
Iron-forging -----	69	25	--
Machinists -----	101	45	3
Music -----	38	23	--
Photography -----	2	1	--
Plastering -----	36	13	--
Plumbing -----	88	30	1
Printing -----	101	28	2
Shoemaking -----	61	22	--
Steamfitting -----	60	23	6
Stenography and Typewriting -----	39	15	8
Tailoring -----	129	47	--
Tinsmithing -----	78	29	1
Upholstery -----	68	25	2
Moulding -----	101	45	3
Total -----	1582	581	47
Names repeated -----	92	15	
Total No. Different pupils -----	1490	566	
Mechanical Drawing -----	930	247	42

Class room products are not sold, and unless used in the institution, are taken apart and reconstructed. When the inmates progress sufficient-

ly to do skillful work they are utilized in construction work or other work about the institution or as an instructor.

The question has been discussed from time to time whether productive industries could not be introduced into this institution. Coffee roasting and stationery have brought in some revenue. Last year the sales from coffee amounted to \$41,531.46, and from stationery \$3,522.38. The profits on coffee were \$247.68 and from stationery \$1,349.53. The industrial reformatory principle is based on trade instructions, and no changes should be made which will deteriorate the present system. Can not this trade instruction, however, be coordinated with revenue producing industries? It certainly has been within the institution. Buildings have been constructed and repaired, clothing, shoes and other supplies are manufactured. Out of such a large population sufficient inmates might possibly be transferred after they have become proficient in the vocational classes to productive industries and the products sold to the State or its political subdivisions within the law.

THE FARM

The site and farm contain 542 acres of which 167 acres include the reformatory grounds, woodland and rocky land, leaving 254 acres available for cultivation. Seventy-five additional acres are leased and 46 worked on shares. An average of 40 inmates are employed on the farm. During the past year garden products of the value of \$5,630.19 were raised. Among them were 84,368 pounds of tomatoes, the excess of which was canned and stored for later use.

The amount and value of the farm products were: 150 tons of hay, \$2,250.00; 200 tons of ensilage, \$1,000.00; 2,095 bu. oats, \$1,152.00; 507 bu. rye, \$608.40; 34 tons of straw, \$340.00; 2,986 bu. potatoes, \$1,868.80; total, \$7,219.20.

The amount and sale value of meat, milk and eggs were: 5,830 lbs. of beef, \$725.06; 18,951 lbs. pork, \$2,792.04; 1,256 lbs. lard, \$183.95; dressed poultry, \$104.85; 1,471¾ doz. eggs, \$534.35; 119,123 quarts of milk, \$8,934.25. The value of fruit was \$289.75, and other products not itemized \$1,584.19.

The live stock consists of 27 cows, 2 bulls, 3 heifers, 5 calves, 140 hens, 53 pigs and 12 horses.

As recommended in former years, the acreage of the farm should be increased. Farm work is excellent labor for youths about to be paroled; the farm is furthermore a revenue-producing investment, especially in garden and dairy products. Farm products can be sold in the open market within the law.

MILITARY DRILL AND ATHLETIC WORK

Military drill is an integral part of the Elmira training. It teaches strict discipline, instills obedience to orders, and furnishes physical exercise and an orderly carriage. It is also patriotic; it develops love of country as symbolized by the flag and martial music. Many reformatory boys enlisted in the World War. Some of them lie in military cemeteries in France.

All inmates, unless excused for physical defects, are enrolled in the regiment. It is commanded by a colonel who has been connected with the institution for many years. It is divided into twelve companies having a civilian (generally a guard) as captain of each company. All the officers below captain and one adjutant for each battalion are inmates. Officers and privates wear a special military uniform. Drill and setting up exercises take place one hour each day, in good weather in the yard and in bad weather in the armory. Dress parade, an impressive occasion, with full band and regalia, occurs on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The

regimental band is kept up to a high standard and is trained by a civilian instructor in the trades school.

Physical culture is taught by the athletic director in the gymnasium. Incoming prisoners with physical defects are excused from military drill and assigned to the gymnasium. Two classes are conducted in the morning and one in the afternoon. The morning classes average about 60 inmates and the afternoon class about 45. The class-work consists of physical exercises, following the Ralstron system. Class work is alternated in the afternoon by instruction and coaching in games and special athletic training.

RECREATION

Military drill and physical culture are recreational. Many other forms of recreation are permitted and promoted. Athletics are especially encouraged. Baseball, basketball, tennis, field sports, running, wrestling and boxing are among the games in which the inmates receive instruction from the athletic director.

Baseball is the chief summer game. An athletic field is provided outside the wall with a seating capacity and bleachers for the entire population. On Saturday afternoons and holidays match games are contested between inmate teams and outside amateur teams. Tennis courts are also available.

During the winter season athletic meets are held in the gymnasium and wrestling and boxing entertainments arranged. Every Sunday afternoon moving pictures are displayed in the auditorium. Although recreational methods are featured in this institution and taught scientifically, the hours of confinement in the insanitary cells seem too long and should be ameliorated by recreational periods, both on Sunday and week days in the yard.

DISCIPLINE

Disciplinary methods are intertwined with the reformatory system. Fines and demerit reports, punishment for major and minor offenses, reduction in grades and loss of time and parole are all parts of the disciplinary treatment.

In the administration of the institution more severe methods are found necessary. They are furnished by the confinement of inmates in the north wing cell block D, known as the guard house.

Inmates who commit major offenses and those reduced to C grade are committed to the guard house and isolated. They are held from two to ten days until their cases are heard and disposed of, or until released by the superintendent and disciplinary officer. They receive regular meals in their cells and sleep on a mattress on the floor with a single blanket. During the month of August 200 inmates were committed to the guard house. During the year ending June 30, 1925, the major offenses reported were 4,825 and minor offenses 14,179. As illustrative of the consideration given to appeals and good conduct, 875 of the offenses reported were reduced and 614 canceled.

Smoking of tobacco, cigars or cigarettes is prohibited in the institution, and is made a major offense. It is the cause of much restlessness, disobedience and discontent. About ten per cent. of the major offenses reported, which operated last year in the reduction of grades, confinement in the guard house, and postponement of parole, was for smoking. Enforcement of this rule leads to no end of sneaking, lying and deceit. Is the rule worth the evil it engenders? Smoking is not considered a vicious habit. The law prohibiting it in reformatories has been repealed. Most institutions—correctional and charitable—furnish tobacco to their inmates. As pointed out by Commissioner Kennedy in last year's report, every reformatory in the United States, except Elmira and Ohio, permits smoking.

What reformatory purpose is the rule supposed to accomplish? Surely it does not dissuade any inmate from smoking after release. The inmates are not children, all being over 16 years with an average age of over 20. If punishment is the purpose, it is in the class of deprivations and irritations formerly imposed on prisoners, but now generally abandoned.

VISITS AND CORRESPONDENCE

The disciplinary officer has oversight of the visits to inmates. Each inmate is allowed a visit every two months from near relatives. Visits are made in the office of the disciplinary officer and the visitors sit in close contact with the inmate. He is thoroughly searched afterwards to discover if any contraband article has been passed to him. Visitors who live at a long distance are allowed three visits covering two days if desired. More frequent visits should be permitted to inmates. Prisoners of grade A in State prisons are allowed one visit weekly, and grade B two visits monthly.

Inmates are permitted to write one letter a month to their near relatives; if they are married, two letters a month to their wives. All letters written to them, after examination, if found proper, are delivered. Inmates should be permitted to write oftener to relatives. Prisoners of grade A in State prisons are allowed to write as many letters as they please to relatives; grade B are allowed to write two letters a month. Stamps are supplied for two letters weekly for grade A.

Gifts of money to inmates personally are prohibited, but money can be deposited to the credit of the inmates and given to them upon release. No other gifts are permitted except a rug for the cell floor and fruit at time of visit. The purchase of certain articles used in school work and athletic exercises is permitted, also correspondence courses and other means of self improvement.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND HOSPITAL

A resident and a visiting doctor are provided. Inmates on sick call report to the doctors and are treated outside the hospital. Those needing special treatment are removed to the hospital.

Hospital wards are on four floors—medical on the first, observation and medical on the second, contagious on the third, and tuberculosis on the fourth. On day of inspection 34 inmates were under treatment in the various wards. They were attended by inmate nurses. A citizen nurse is greatly needed, and the request of the management for an appropriation for the nurse should be granted.

A well equipped surgical operating room, pharmacy and dental room are attached to the hospital. A visiting dentist comes two days a week.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

A Protestant and Catholic chaplain devote full time to their duties. In addition to spiritual and social service they teach in the school of letters. A Jewish chaplain visits the institution.

Religious services are held Sunday morning from 8:00 to 9:15—Catholic services in the auditorium, Protestant services in the north lecture hall, and Christian Science services in the superintendent's room in the domestic building. Jewish services are held Wednesday night and Sunday morning in the superintendent's room. At 9:30 Sunday morning a lecture is given in the auditorium by Professor Hamilton of Elmira College.

PAROLE

The reformatory system is based on the indeterminate sentence, reformatory treatment in an institution and parole. Parole is the test which determines whether the inmate has become socially readjusted. As gen-

erally administered, it has been the weakest link in the system. The extension of the reformatory system will depend on adequate standards for release on parole and adequate supervision after release. Release has been too often conditioned wholly by conduct within the institution, and supervision on parole has been nominal or desultory.

The Board of Managers took a great step forward and outlined a comprehensive standard, when in December, 1922, it strengthened the requirements for parole by creating an advisory council composed of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, and the heads of departments, and required after the inmates had been at least five months in the institution that the advisory council consider each case and make recommendations to the Board based on a study of personal family and environmental history, nature of crime, previous record of delinquency, conduct and record within the institution, religious and moral qualifications and reactions, fitness for self support, physical condition, and psychological and psychiatric examination.

When an inmate has met the required standard of six "good" months in second grade, he is advanced to first grade and his case comes up before the Advisory Council for consideration. The Superintendent once a month makes recommendations to the Board of Managers, based on the conclusions and action of the Council. The Board of Managers thereupon fixes the classification in each case. When designated as Class A, the inmate must make at least six "good" months before his parole is considered; when designated as Class B, nine "good" months; and when classified as Class C, twelve "good" months.

During the year, 461 were paroled under the above classification—9 paroled as invalids, 28 in custody, 43 temporarily released in custody, 39 re-paroled, 10 discharged at expiration of minimum period, and 15 discharged at expiration of maximum period.

Parole officers are provided for the supervision of released inmates in New York City and Buffalo. In other sections of the State the parole authorities must depend on volunteer officers and reports by letter. These, of course, are not dependable. Probation officers are in all parts of the State and their cooperation and services should be available if requested.

The system will be further strengthened if the request of management be granted for a parole officer who will work out of the institution and give such personal supervision as he can and secure voluntary assistance and supervise it when he cannot give personal attention.

When a paroled inmate has had a satisfactory record he receives in the discretion of the Board of Managers, a final release. During the year final releases issued and in process were 436; 62 failed to earn final releases and were discharged delinquent.

The percentage of those who earned final releases and whose accounts were closed was 88 per cent., and of those who were delinquent 12 per cent. These are encouraging percentages, considering the character of the inmates during recent years.

RESEARCH LABORATORY AND MENTAL STUDIES

The research laboratory, conducted by Doctors Christian and Harding, has made valuable contributions to penology. Inmates for years have been critically studied and statistical tables issued on their mentality, recidivism and relation to crime problems. Special attention has been given to psychiatry. The mentality of every inmate has been measured and the inmates classified. The reports have been of substantial assistance in assignments to the school in letters, trade schools, parole, and other activities of the institution.

The following cases recently classified are illustrative of the consideration and discrimination given to each case by the Board of Managers:

CLASSIFIED AS A

"32531. Admitted March 9, 1925, Onondaga County. Rape 2nd degree. No previous criminal history. Age 28. Binet age 13. Dull normal responsible offender. Demeanor record fair, lost one month restored. Eighth grade school. Passes examination. Assigned to kitchen, good report. Dull mentally. Good mechanical test. Gives evidence of average learning capacity and organizing ability. Well informed and self sustaining. Considered reliable as a mail carrier. Never accused of dishonesty. Served overseas in 27th Division with honorable discharge. Prognosis hopeful."

CLASSIFIED AS B

"32361. Admitted January 13, 1925, from Chemung County for grand larceny 2nd degree. Previous criminal history 1924 possessing firearms 1 year probation. 1924 grand larceny 2nd degree 1 year probation. Sent to reformatory for violating his last parole. Age 18. Binet age 13. Dull psychopath. Fair demeanor. lost 3 months. 8th grade in school, passes examinations. Bake-shop all day. Excellent baker, good report; attended High School for a short time. Caused considerable anxiety to teachers because of insubordination. Refused to obey his parents or live with them. Consorts with prostitutes and other bad company."

CLASSIFIED AS C

"32387. Admitted January 31, 1925, from Erie County for criminally receiving stolen property. Previous criminal history 1920 Father Baker's 1 year; 1922 juvenile delinquency; 1922 burglary, probation 2 years; 1924 highway robbery, suspended sentence. Age 18. Binet age 9½. Segregable delinquent. Demeanor poor, lost 3 months; 3rd grade in school, passes and fails alternately. Moulder class, passes examinations, good report. 3rd grade public school, 2 years in ungraded class, chronic truant hard to manage. Defective insight, no respect for rights of others. Comes from low ancestry."

The studies and statistics on feeble-mindedness issued by this institution were helpful in showing the need of the establishment of an institution for mental defective delinquents at Napanoch, and management has given it valuable cooperation since its establishment. During the year ending June 30, 1925, 93 morons were transferred to Napanoch.

The psychopathic personality has been of late years specially studied and diagnosed. An understanding of this class of mental defectives, the restless, unmoral, dangerous, spectacular criminals and the futile misfits of society will go far toward an understanding of crime.

Mental classification tables were not issued for the year ending June 30, 1925. They will be included in a combined table of over 5,000 consecutive cases which will be published in the forthcoming annual report.

Dr Harding, who has been doing the work of a psychiatrist and ranks high in his specialty, is classified and receives the salary of, a prison doctor. He should be classified as a psychiatrist and paid accordingly. A psychologist should also be appointed and a regular scientific clinic established in name as well as in fact. Handicapped by a lack of appropriations and the necessity of training its own experts, the research laboratory has been doing some of the best work in the country, and its achievements should be recognized and rewarded by adequate appropriations and organization.

CHANGING CONDITIONS

The character of the inmates committed during the past few years reflects the changes in correctional conditions. At one time a large proportion of the inmates were delinquents who responded quickly to reformatory treatment.

The probation system and other social agencies have taken over many of the first offenders and delinquents of whose reform in society there is a reasonable prospect. This sifting process leaves the failures on probation, the perpetrators of desperate acts and the residuum of delinquency for institutional treatment. It is illustrated by the following tables showing the record of 893 inmates committed during the year:

<i>Arrested for the:</i>	<i>No. of Men</i>	<i>Arrested for the:</i>	<i>No. of Men</i>
First time -----	227	Eleventh " -----	2
Second " -----	260	Twelfth " -----	4
Third " -----	188	Thirteenth time -----	2
Fourth " -----	88	Fourteenth " -----	2
Fifth " -----	46	Fifteenth " -----	2
Sixth " -----	33	Twenty-first " -----	1
Seventh " -----	13	Thirty-first " -----	1
Eighth " -----	12	Thirty-third " -----	1
Ninth " -----	4		
Tenth " -----	7	Total -----	893

During the past few years 80 per cent. of all inmates received have previously been confined in some other penal or correctional institution or have been on probation.

The inmates are young delinquents. The ages of those committed during the year were: Sixteen years of age, 50; 17 years, 114; 18 years, 113; 19 years, 160; 20 years, 89; 21 years, 82; 22 years, 76; 23 years, 46; 24 years, 51; 25 years, 35; 26 years 20; 27 years, 9; 28 years, 18; 29 years, 10; 30 years, 15; 32 years, 3; 41 years, 2. Out of 893, 277 were 18 years old or younger; 616 were 19 years or more. The average age was 20½ years.

A large proportion of the inmates are mental defectives. During the year 1924 the percentage of incoming prisoners was: Normal, 145; dull normal, 292; sub-normal, 453; segregable, 110.

Accordingly, the institution has in the main to deal with a youthful recidivist who is mentally sub-normal or abnormal. The training and treatment in order to accomplish constructive results, must be adapted and shaped to the rehabilitation of such individual.

The most encouraging method is individual treatment. The management of the reformatory is meeting its responsibilities admirably. Individual treatment is featured. The superintendent, assistant superintendent and disciplinary officers freely grant interviews upon request. The requests and grievances of inmates are seriously considered and reasons given when desired. Once every three months the President of the Board of Managers gives a personal interview to any inmate who requests it. As stated by the Superintendent, "the psychology of the personal interview is stressed."

The various departments of the institution are coordinated in an effort to improve the individual. Personal and family history, statistical information as the individual and psychiatric examinations are all furnished to the heads of departments and used in the assignments, daily routine and discipline. The heads of departments frequently meet and discuss methods and individual problems. The advice of the psychiatrist is sought in the treatment of difficult cases.

The disciplinary board, composed of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, disciplinary officer and record clerk, meets monthly and considers conduct reports, hearing the inmate when requested and often sending for him without request.

Management has kept pace with the changing correctional conditions. Unfortunately, the material institution has not kept pace with management. The cell houses, built almost a half century ago, contain prison cell halls equipped with insanitary prison cells. As previously described, many of the buildings are antiquated and designed for congregate rather than individual treatment. The construction of a modern reformatory on a large farm is almost due in this State. If it cannot be secured, then the old institution should be modernized, and a building or group of buildings of modern construction should be built at some distance from the cell halls for the segregation and treatment of first offenders and for hopeful cases where they can be kept apart from the more hardened inmates.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS

A new modern reformatory designed to promote the classification and encourage the individual treatment of youthful delinquents should be constructed on a large farm. If the State authorities will not furnish the necessary funds for a new reformatory, the present institution should be modernized, a new building or group of buildings provided for the segregation and treatment of first offenders and selected inmates, more farm land purchased, and farm products increased.

Minimum improvements to the present institution require the installation of sanitary toilets and lavatories in all the cells, an appropriation of at least \$135,000. for the erection of a new trade school shop, the demolition of the old bricklaying and foundry shop and old blacksmith shop, and the fireproofing of all institutional buildings.

The psychiatric clinic should be reorganized by classifying its director as a psychiatrist and by the appointment of a psychologist.

The rule prohibiting the use of tobacco should be abolished.

Additional employees needed, are an instructor for the barber class, a citizen nurse for the hospital, and a parole officer with headquarters in the institution.

The library should be enlarged, a new catalogue printed, and the inmates given more freedom in the selection of books.

The inmates should have longer recreational periods in the yards and the hours of confinement in the cells shortened.

Inmates should be allowed as liberal visits and letter-writing privileges as are granted to prisoners in the State prisons.

New equipment requested includes an extractor and two washers in the laundry and a bread molder in the bakery.

Appropriations for a railroad switch and for the improvement of walks and roads are also recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

ALBION STATE TRAINING SCHOOL

ALBION

Inspected January 23, 1925. Flora P. Daniels, superintendent.

This institution was known for many years as the Western House of Refuge for Women. By act of the legislature in 1923, the name was changed to the Albion State Training School, to make it more descriptive of the work and character of the institution.

The Training School is built on a site of 92 acres about a mile from the village of Albion. It is under the direction of a board of seven managers appointed by the Governor, two of whom must be women, and one a physician of ten years' practice.

The commitments are limited to females between the ages of 16 and 30 who have been convicted of misdemeanors and minor offenses, particularly petty larceny, vagrancy, habitual drunkenness and prostitution. Only females from certain designated up-State judicial districts can be committed to it.

The population on day of inspection was 163 women and 13 babies. The highest number during the past year was 205, the average 192. The capacity is 234.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

The principal buildings are the administration building, reception building, hospital, school and industrial building, chapel, laundry, and eight cottages. The main building and cottages are grouped around a central area, the administration building at one end and the reception building at the other. The administration building is a two-story brick building used solely for the executive offices and the residence of the superintendent and assistant. The reception building is an antiquated three-story brick building, providing accommodations for 60 inmates. The corridors are narrow and the doors and windows barred. It is a jail and not in harmony with the administration of a training school.

The school and industrial building is a large two-story brick building, divided into class rooms and industrial training rooms. The school in letters is on the first floor. The class rooms are large, well ventilated, and as attractive as in most public schools. The second floor is divided into a number of large rooms, equipped for vocational instruction. Two rooms are used for sewing classes, one for beginners and one for the advanced. Another room is for the arts and crafts. A large room has a complete domestic science equipment for 12 inmates at a time. All the rooms are adequately furnished and contain plants and flowers. This building and its equipment is a credit to the institution. The basement is used as a general storage room for supplies.

The chapel is impressive. The first floor is a church. The basement is provided with gymnasium equipment and a piano for exercises and entertainments.

The hospital is a pleasant two-story brick building. It contains a large general ward, two smaller rooms or wards, an obstetrical room, a convalescent room, a clinical room, and a small dispensary. In the rear, completely separated with a separate entrance, is a quarantine department for the treatment of contagious diseases.

The eight cottages are two-story brick buildings erected on the same general plan. Each cottage contains from 22 to 25 sleeping rooms, a dining room, recreational room, and kitchen. Each inmate has a separate bedroom furnished with a bed, adequate bedding, toilet articles, and a chair. Rugs are on the floors in many rooms. Each cottage is in charge of a matron and an assistant.

The laundry is a small brick building. It has complete equipment for washing and ironing the clothes of the institution.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the past year a mangle costing \$2,350. was installed in the laundry. Considerable repairs were made to the buildings; new cement walks were laid; electric lights added; and the farm buildings painted. A smoke-house was provided for the farm. The nursery cottage was opened in January, 1924. It is especially equipped for diet kitchen, laundry, and other accommodation for mothers and babies. A long-needed improvement was the construction of a spur from the trolley line to the boiler house which facilitated the bringing in of coal and supplies. The managers especially request an appropriation for a new fence around the institution grounds and a residence for the engineer.

RECEPTION OF INMATES

The incoming inmate is first taken to the reception cottage, her clothing is removed, she is bathed, and supplied with institutional clothing. She is placed in a cell in the quarantine corridor until she has been physically studied and classified. The physical examination includes tests for venereal diseases. After a period of about two weeks she is assigned to a cottage. The only classification attempted is the assignment of the younger girls to a special cottage, and the more hardened to another. Mothers with babies go to the nursery. The others are distributed among the remaining cottages as vacancies occur. A mental examination of each inmate is made by a psychiatrist furnished by the State Board of Charities.

FOOD AND COMMISSARY

Inmates receive three meals a day in the cottages. The food is cooked in the cottage kitchen. The inmates sit in groups around small tables in the dining rooms. Earthenware dishes, knives, forks and spoons and tablecloths are provided, and an effort made to give the meals a home atmosphere. The meals are adequate and the food wholesome. A pleasant touch which has added to the attractiveness of the tables was the presentation to each cottage of Jerusalem cherry trees for each table by Monsignor Reilly.

EDUCATION

A school in letters which approximates the curriculum from the first to the seventh grade of the grammar school is maintained. The work is divided into three terms beginning in September, January and March. A summer school is also instituted in July. In addition to the regular class work some advanced subjects are taught, such as physiology, hygiene, drawing, typewriting and stenography, and a course in music. Three teachers are employed. During 1924, 164 girls were given school instruction.

School work includes instruction both in letters and industrial training. The inmates alternate in attending the school in letters and the industrial school in the morning and afternoon. The industrial training courses are sewing, domestic science, laundry, and arts and crafts. There is a supervisor of industrial training, two instructors in sewing and an instructor in domestic science and laundry work. The industrial training is practical and coordinated with the needs of the institution. In the sewing department garments for the inmates and articles for the institution are made. In the arts and crafts, rugs and baskets. In the domestic science, canning and food supplies are prepared. The laundry does the work for the institution.

EMPLOYMENT

The inmates are not regarded as employed. No industries are maintained. Employment is incidental to instruction. The inmates take care of the cottages, prepare meals, do laundry work, decorate and paint the

buildings, and work around the yard and do gardening, fruit-picking, and some of the farming.

THE FARM

A farm of about 70 acres is cultivated under the direction of a farm supervisor and assistants. Five acres are utilized for an orchard, 12 acres for truck garden and potatoes, and the remainder for crops and grazing. In 1924 a quantity of apples, blackberries, currants, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, quinces and strawberries were produced. Many different kinds of vegetables were raised. Two hundred nine bushels of barley, 75 bushels of buckwheat, 525 bushels of beets, 104 tons of ensilage, 9 tons of green fodder, 20 tons of straw, 30 tons of hay, and 215 bushels of wheat were produced on the farm.

The livestock includes 14 cows, 1 steer, 30 pigs, 6 horses, 240 fowls, 305 chickens. Two thousand and seventy-nine dozens of eggs, 50,615 quarts of milk, 987 pounds of bacon, 1,695 pounds of beef, 728 pounds of chicken, 3,729 pounds of pork, and 1,590 pounds of veal were raised. The produce of the farm contributes materially to the maintenance of the institution.

DISCIPLINE

The discipline is reported good. The inmates are, in the main, disciplined in the cottages. When an inmate gets beyond the control of the cottage matron, or is guilty of an exceptionally bad offense, she is transferred to the reception cottage. A corridor is set apart for punishments. Inmates undergoing punishment remain at least a month, and are re-classified and re-assigned to cottages. No physical punishments are inflicted. Deprivation of privileges and loss of time on parole are the principal punishments. The assignment superintendent is the disciplinary officer. At one time there was an honor cottage, the assignment to which was graded on good behavior. This classification exists now only in name.

RECREATION

Inmates have from 4 P. M. until supper time for general recreation. They move around and play games, and each amuses herself in her own way. They are required to take regular calisthenic gymnasium work in the basement under the chapel. Dancing is permitted in the cottages, and a general dance is given weekly, usually on Saturday afternoon. Special entertainments and lectures are also organized. The instructor in music arranges community singing for each cottage and conducts general community singing exercises in the chapel. Each cottage has a victrola and 700 records are divided and changed from time to time among the cottages.

HEALTH

The health of the inmates is good. The institution has a visiting physician. The principal treatment is for venereal diseases and obstetrics. A well-equipped hospital is maintained. Five inmates were undergoing treatment in the hospital on day of inspection. A dentist comes twice a month and gives necessary treatment. An oculist is called occasionally.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

Religious services are held for the Protestants every Sunday afternoon in the chapel. Catholic services are held every two weeks and confession four times a year. Delinquents are specially in need of religious instruction, and opportunity for religious ministrations should be provided weekly.

The library consists of about 500 books and is called a traveling library, received from Albany. Books are distributed and changed among the cottages. Magazines, periodicals and newspapers are received and distributed to the various cottages.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM

Under the rules of the institution each inmate is charged when she enters with 10,000 demerit marks. She is required to work off these marks by good conduct and industry. A perfect record will entitle her to be considered for parole at the end of 22 months. Only for some exceptional reason is an inmate released on parole before that minimum period. Reflection on this system of parole suggests several inquiries:

1st. Does not the imposing of a penalty of 10,000 demerit marks upon the inmate upon entrance unduly discourage her and emphasize and keep alive the punitive idea to the detriment of the training and reformatory influences which characterize the institution? Is there not a conflict and inconsistency in principles?

2nd. Does not the rigid enforcement of requiring the working off of the 10,000 marks, which compels a minimum detention period of one year and ten months, practically amount to a definite sentence of at least one year and ten months imposed on entrance by the Board of Managers on each commitment? The State Charities Law says "such commitments shall not be for a definite term, but any such female may be paroled and discharged at any time after her commitment by a Board of Managers of such institution, but shall not in any case be detained longer than three years". Was not the intent of the law to create a system where each case could be treated on its special facts and merits, and personalities, offenses and conditions differentiated, and the inmate not be bound by the rigidity of a definite sentence and similar methods. Commitments to a reformatory institution need not do away with or diminish case history treatment which is one of the most successful features of social work.

Consideration of the parole system at the Albion State Training School suggests a comparison with the parole system of other correctional institutions to which adults are committed.

The system at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, a sister institution to the Albion State Training School, is reported by the superintendent as follows:

"In reply to your inquiry of the 27th instant relative to the marking and parole system in this institution, I beg to state that a marking system was started here but was not found to be satisfactory.

We marked girls on a basis of thirty points for each day, divided as follows: Effort 10, work 10, conduct 10. I found, however, that there was such a great difference in the marking by individuals that I did not feel that it was at all fair, so the system was discontinued.

Since then for our ordinary misdemeanor cases we place a six months minimum stay in the institution before the girl is considered for parole. If she is unruly or does not do her work well, she loses time and thus prolongs her stay in the institution before she is considered for parole. In the matter of our felony cases, none are considered for parole until they have been in the institution for a year, and then only if their work and conduct warrant it. We also are guided in our parole work by the girl's physical and mental condition.

If she has any active venereal disease she will not be released until it is safe for her to mingle in the community."

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira receives young felons and a few misdemeanants between 16 and 30 years of age. The parole system was stated by the superintendent to be as follows:

"The system which was in effect for many years was changed in 1922 and you will find a very good report of it in the account of the inspection of the reformatory made by Mr. John S. Kennedy, under the caption 'The New Parole System'. I am attaching herewith two or three copies of the new regulations regarding parole, which were also published in the above mentioned report.

The system permits of the release of the men classified as *A Grade* in twelve months provided their institutional record is perfect; those classified as *B Grade* are held for a minimum of fifteen months, and those who receive *C Grade* are held for eighteen months. The vast majority of inmates are classified in the *B Grade*.

This revised system, adopted in 1922, shows that we have paroled 867 inmates; 153 were in *A grade*, 609 in *B Grade*, and 105 in *C Grade*.

A perfect month is one in which the fines which are given for disciplinary offenses do not exceed one dollar in amount; also, if an inmate in the course of six months and by accumulated fines for school failures loses in fines the amount of six dollars, he is obliged to stay an additional month in the grade; so these school failures, if persisted in, would hold an inmate two months over the time in which he might otherwise have earned his parole. This same system operates in relation to persistent failures in trades school; these are followed by fines, the system of which you will find set forth in detail in the inmate rule book which I have attached. The system of fining for misconduct is also explained there.

Our system does not involve the making or earning of marks, as is ordinarily understood in most institutions. We operate on a basis of perfect months, and these involve effort, not only in deportment but also in all other institutional activities."

The system adopted by the Parole Commission of New York City is as follows:

"After the inmate is committed under the Indeterminate Sentence the Parole Commission after a thorough investigation (that is a personal interview with the inmate himself by one of the Commissioners, and other exhaustive examinations of records by a parole officer delegated to the work), fixes the time he must serve in prison within the three years' limit of our jurisdiction for Reformatory and Penitentiary cases. This period of time is set in the form of marks. These marks are assigned on a basis of ten marks a day which is a standard fixed for ordinary conduct and industry. Inmates may, however, reduce the term to less than the year by earning three additional marks a day for extraordinary diligence and industry, and therefore lessen his detention. On the other hand, should he not earn the ten marks a day he must stay longer than a year, which is rated in the form of demerits generally at the discretion of the warden with the approval of the Department of Correction.

As a matter of fact, it is the actual practice of the Parole Commission to allot a prisoner, say a number of marks that he could earn in a year by especially meritorious conduct. In other words, at the rate of 13 marks a day he could earn 4,866 marks in twelve months. If his conduct is not up to standard he could earn anywhere from ten to twelve marks a day with the result that it would take him longer to serve his sentence. The wardens of the

different prisons may for infractions of conduct and discipline recommend through the Department of Correction to the Parole Commission that a prisoner serve additional time for such infractions. The only real advantage connected with the marking system is that it provides a means of detaining prisoners whose conduct is not satisfactory. We have at times considered returning to the practice of allotting time by months, and may possibly do so in the near future."

The system in these institutions vary. In the Reformatory for Women at Bedford, commitments for misdemeanors and lower offenses which include most of the inmates, are considered for parole after six months. In the Elmira Reformatory, where the inmates are mostly felons, they are classified into grades and considered for parole after 12 months, 15 months, and 18 months according to the grade. In New York City each individual case is studied and a minimum period is fixed for parole.

Is it not possible that the rigid and en masse system of parole at the State Training School may be responsible for the failure of the courts to send more inmates?

Here is one of the finest institutions for the treatment of delinquent women in the country running away below capacity. One of the cottages is closed because the courts are not committing sufficient inmates. It surely is not due to any diminution of delinquent girls and women in the State. An examination of the commitments for 1923 shows from the County of Erie containing the great City of Buffalo there were only 5 commitments; Monroe County containing the large City of Rochester, 7 commitments; and Onondaga County containing the large City of Syracuse, 11 commitments; and in 1924 Erie sent 13, Monroe 13, and Onondaga 12 inmates. Why are not more of the delinquent girls in the large cities committed to this splendid institution? Is it entirely the fault of the judges? The situation seems to call for a study of conditions by the Board of Managers. The inmates should be kept sufficiently long to get the benefit of the good effects of the training in the institution, and at the same time be differentiated according to their case histories.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board of Managers institute a study of the parole system with special reference as to whether the earning of marks or reward by effort is not more in harmony with the training school principle and more constructive than working off a penalty, and whether the case history of each inmate should not determine the time when she be considered for parole, and the length of the minimum period of detention reduced in proper cases for such consideration.

2. That a new fence be constructed around the institution grounds.
3. That a residence be furnished for the engineer.
4. That religious services be conducted weekly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioners.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected December 17-18, 1925. Amos T. Baker, M. D., superintendent.

The following statement shows how the various buildings of the institution are used:

Lower Campus:

COTTAGE	NO OF INMATES	CAPACITY	CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES
Lowell	22	24	Older girls, violated parole and drug addicts
Sanford	11 adults 4 infants	24	Girls who returned to institution more or less voluntarily.
Huntington		25	Used as officers' quarters, for manufacture of candy, and contains the library.
Gibbons	23	25	Recently admitted colored girls and younger colored girls.

Upper Campus:

COTTAGE	NO OF INMATES	CAPACITY	CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES
Hospital	21 adults 4 infants	23	Newly admitted girls, girls in quarantine and sick.
Griffen	23 adults 24 infants	24	Nursery.
Cromwell	20 adults 1 infant	28	Young white girls.
Morris	12 adults 11 infants	26	Auxiliary nursery.
Cowdin	25	26	Older and quieter girls.
Robertson	23 adults 1 infant	24	Boisterous and more aggressive girls.
Turner	20	20	Quiet white girls.

Hill Group:

COTTAGE	NO OF INMATES	CAPACITY	CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES
Macy	15	18	Feeble-minded white girls, farm workers.
Harriman	16	18	More unruly colored girls.
Flower	17	18	Quiet colored girls.
Hay	17	18	Quiet feeble-minded girls.

Rockefeller Group:

COTTAGE	NO OF INMATES	CAPACITY	CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES
Frances Bemet	Closed		
Hill Top	Closed		
Elizabeth fry Hall	18	50	Girls in disgrace and some in quarantine.

The total population on the 17th was 283 adults and 45 infants.

The other buildings at the institution are the Administration Building, Staff House, School, Rebecca Hall, Laundry, Disciplinary Building, Chapel, and Boiler House. There is also a farm house, barns, piggery, and several cottages occupied by the institution help.

Cromwell Cottage has been repainted since the last inspection.

Cowden and Robertson cottages were not well heated at the time of inspection. The former was particularly chilly and the majority of the

radiators on the front of the house was cold. We understand that there has always been more or less difficulty in heating these two cottages. Steps should be taken at once to remedy this condition, as the low temperature will result in sickness among the inmates.

Fire escapes have been placed on the cottages on the lower campus.

Many of the cottages are having their interior painted by the inmates, and the girls are re-enameling the iron beds.

A new floor has been placed in the gymnasium in the School Building.

A new Ohlorine apparatus for the drinking water and sewerage has been installed, and the water supply has been increased by drilling three additional wells.

An appropriation has been obtained to extend the water lines to Elizabeth Fry Hall. The side walls in this building need repairing.

The present coach barn, near the entrance to the grounds, is unsightly and the State Architect has stated that no money should be wasted on it for repairs. At present the carpenter and plumbing shops are in the basements of Sanford and Lowell cottages. This is very undesirable for many reasons. The institution needs a shop building. Apparently the best plan would be to construct a new building near the Power House, to be used as a combination shop and garage.

The present Laundry building houses the cold storage plant and meat storage as well as the laundry. This building should be devoted entirely to the meat and cold storage plants. In the report of inspection made last year is the following statement.

"Rebecca Hall contains the old cell block, which is partially used for storage. This building is centrally located, being directly across the lower campus from and in rear of the Administration Building. While it is partially used as a storehouse, it is not adapted to that purpose in its present condition. The North Wing might be remodeled so that the first two floors could be used for a laundry and mending room, the South Wing reconstructed so that the first floor and the cellar could be used as a storehouse, and the steward's and other offices could be placed in the main portion of the building. * * * * * These things are all badly needed. The present laundry is entirely inadequate; at present a great deal of laundry work is done in the cottages."

Rebecca Hall in its present form is of little practical value to the institution. The present manner of storing materials and supplies is most unsatisfactory and causes much unnecessary labor and a great waste of time. If the plan of alteration is found to be feasible after consultation with the State Architect, every effort should be made to push the matter to completion and the laundry removed from the present quarters.

A new piggery and slaughterhouse should be constructed near the farm buildings. The present piggery is located beyond and in rear of the upper campus—a more inconvenient location could not have been selected.

New cement porches should be constructed at the chapel.

A reading room and suitable library quarters are needed and some provisions should be made for them.

Some changes are necessary at Frances Bement cottage in order to make it more secure.

In the report of inspection made last year it was stated that a stairway is needed in the School Building, leading directly from the main floor to the gymnasium, as the latter cannot be reached without passing through the Jewish chapel or going around the outside of the building and re-entering through the rear entrance. This improvement should be made.

When the various cottages were constructed they were not provided with sufficient lavatories, there being but one on each floor for the use of inmates. In practically all of the cottages there is room to install addi-

tional lavatories in the laundries, and if it is found to be practicable this installation would be beneficial. The original plan was to place a pitcher and wash basin in each room, but this has been found to be unsatisfactory.

The system of caring for the inmates' clothing was described in the last report of inspection. It cannot be too highly commended, as it has resulted in a considerable saving to the State and has kept the clothing of inmates in good condition to be returned to them upon their release. It was stated that not over a dozen girls used the State "out-going suit" when they left the institution, but were either supplied with their own clothing or clothing which had been donated by an out-going girl, who had purchased a new outfit. Very attractive hats are furnished the girls by the State when they leave the institution.

It is planned that the girls in each cottage shall wear a distinctive dress and the majority of the cottages have had their assignments made to them. It is expected that they will all have them in a very short time.

It was necessary to establish a rule sometime since that inmates should not be permitted to receive food or fruit from relatives, as improper foods and poor fruit were constantly sent to the girls. However, small purchases of fresh fruit and certain articles of food are permitted.

The school instructs inmates as far as the seventh grade; there are also classes in drawing, stenography and typewriting, and sewing. The class in drawing has also done some work in water colors and had an exhibit at the State Fair during the past year. The classes in sewing continue their good work. Fifteen power sewing machines, a buttonhole machine and an electric cutter have been installed. The foot power sewing machines are continued in use. The instruction given on the power machines is of benefit to the girls when they are released. All the institution clothing is made by the inmates and dresses are made for the New York City institutions. The work done is excellent.

The work done by the Arts and Crafts, described in detail in former reports, is still carried on and the exhibit at the State Fair last fall was said to have been finer, even, than that of the previous year which elicited so much favorable comment.

For the past three months the cooking-class teacher has been taking charge of a squad of girls on outdoor work. The teacher has been assigned girls who were problem cases and needed outdoor exercise. This was done, as no other officer capable of doing this class of work was available, and satisfactory work was not being done in the cooking classes, as the time assigned of one and one-half hours or less daily was not sufficient for satisfactory work.

On January first, next, it is planned to form new classes in cooking and so arrange the work that a girl may spend an entire half day three times a week in this class. The officials believe that this arrangement will enable the girls to complete a process and end the dissatisfaction which has resulted in the past from having to leave their work before it was finished. We believe this new plan is a decided improvement and will be of real benefit to the girls.

The present physician has been at the institution but a short time. There are also two consulting physicians. While the hospital has facilities for operations, the surgeons prefer to operate at the hospital at Mount Kisco where they are thoroughly prepared for all emergencies.

A dentist comes to the hospital once a week and an oculist twice a month.

Last year it was a pleasure to report that the farm had had the most successful year since the institution was opened. From all we were able to ascertain, this year it was a ghastly failure. The following statement shows the records for the ten months of the year ending June 30, 1924 and 1925.

	1924	1925
Apples -----bu.	278½	26 1/6
Beet greens -----lbs.	2,360	1,571½
Beets -----lbs.	30,726	3,115
Beans, string -----"	12,983	2,692
Beef -----"	2,012	10,931
Blackberries -----qts.	-----	100
Cabbage -----lbs.	6,015	1,504
Carrots -----"	5,490	1,131
Chard, Swiss -----"	6,938	1,852
Cherries -----qts.	303	103
Chicken -----lbs.	25	674
Corn fodder -----tons	43	-----
Clover -----"	-----	17½
Cornstalks -----lbs.	8,000	-----
Corn, sweet -----"	15,974	203
Cucumbers -----"	1,578	760
Currants -----qts.	6¼	-----
Eggs -----doz.	1,962¼	2,887½
Egg Plant -----lbs.	259	79
Ensilage -----"	12,000	180,000
Fence posts -----only	200	-----
Grapes -----lbs.	640	54
Hay -----tons	20	23
Hides -----only	4	18
Ice -----tons	-----	50
Lettuce -----lbs.	5,475	597¾
Manure -----	-----	\$402.00
Milk -----qts.	69,231	63,271
Oats, green -----lbs.	-----	4,500
Onions -----"	17,275	2,300
Pears -----bu.	8	-----
Peas -----lbs.	1,200	1,362
Peppers -----"	1,388	94½
Pork -----"	-----	4,221
Potatoes -----"	11,153	1,600
Pumpkins -----"	2,980	-----
Radishes -----"	3,744	742
Rhubarb -----"	2,477	5½
Salsify -----"	345	-----
Spinach -----"	3,580	320
Squash, Hubbard -----"	-----	275
Squash, summer -----"	-----	1,281
Tomatoes -----"	18,656	4,078
Turnips -----"	5,665	-----
Wood -----cords	6	-----

The following statement shows the stock on hand December 1, 1925:

Horses -----	9	9	Pigs, Spring -----	21	
	-----	-----	Pigs, Fall -----	5	66
Cows -----	17				
Bull -----	1	18	Fowls, mature -----	146	
	-----	-----	Fowls, young -----	308	
Swine, brood sows -----	9		Chicks -----	343	
Boar -----	1		Ducks -----	22	819
Shoats -----	30			-----	-----
			Total -----		912

The management should take the necessary steps to put the farm under such supervision that at least fair results can be obtained.

Since the last report of inspection two assistant superintendents and a psychologist have been employed. This has resulted in a material benefit to the institution, as it has relieved the Superintendent of much detail work.

The Superintendent has a thorough knowledge of each individual inmate. In addition to the information obtained by the psychologist, which is furnished him as soon as possible after a girl enters the institution, he interviews each inmate in her cottage every month. He also sees them in school and when at work. He visits the girls in Elizabeth Fry Hall and the Hospital once a week, as they are not permitted to leave those buildings. The staff and teachers hold weekly meetings.

As we have previously mentioned, there are over 300 girls on parole and the work done in connection with them requires a great deal of time, as the management must keep in touch with them until they are finally discharged. We were informed that the records of the girls on parole have been generally excellent.

The girls are taught to cook and care for a home. This is perhaps one of the most important things in the work of the institution. Most of them, when paroled, go into homes where this knowledge is very necessary; some of them marry upon leaving the institution and the knowledge gained here aids them in making and keeping their own home. Each cottage has a kitchen and laundry and the girls learn to do fine laundry work as well as cooking. When this institution was established upon the cottage plan these ideas were considered and the community plan discarded, as it would not permit the girls to obtain the required knowledge of housework and cooking.

The installation of power sewing machines has been previously mentioned in this report in connection with the school work, but it should really be treated as an industry. Chapter 137 of the Laws of 1924 provided that the Board of Managers of this institution might establish and develop industries suitable for the proper training and occupation of the inmates. This law also established a capital, or revolving fund, for the use of these industries. In accordance with this law the managers have started the making of dresses suitable for women in State, County or Municipal institutions.

The Superintendent has commenced the manufacture of mattresses for the use of the institution. They are to be made in Harriman Cottage, where one of the matrons will act as instructor.

It is also proposed to reconstruct and repaint all the old bedsteads now in storage, which will result in considerable saving to the State.

The inmates of various State institutions are permitted to purchase a certain amount of candy. The Board of Managers here at Bedford have established a plant for making candy, as an experiment. The funds to defray the establishment of this industry were raised by private subscription. A part of Huntington Cottage is being fitted up for this purpose. It is hoped that it will be possible to dispose of the product in this as well as other public institutions.

Suitable industrial work will undoubtedly help to solve the problems involving the inmates of the institution.

The discipline continues to be excellent. The morale of the institution appears to improve and it is a pleasure to be able to state that the general conditions now existing at the reformatory are better than they have been in several years.

It is recommended :

1. That Rebecca Hall be remodeled, if practicable, so as to provide a laundry, mending room, storehouse, and offices.
2. That a combination shop and garage be constructed, preferably near the boiler house.
3. That a new piggery be constructed in the vicinity of the farm buildings.
4. That the heating plants of Cowden and Robertson cottages be put in working condition.
5. That additional lavatories be provided in the cottages.
6. That the Board of Managers, with the Superintendent, endeavor to improve the unsatisfactory conditions which have existed during the past season on the farm.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

NAPANOCH

Inspected December 12, 1925. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., M. D., superintendent.

This institution was opened on June 1, 1921, and is now passing into its five-year period of existence. It is unique in that it is the only institution of its kind in the world which confines and treats male mental defective delinquents. Many States and foreign countries are now studying the Napanoch institution and our information is to the effect that in time the plan will be adopted by practically every State and several foreign nations.

Under date of December 3, 1918, this Commission, after an exhaustive investigation covering several months, issued a report which, among other things, stated:

"Studies show that the most important single factor found associated with chronic criminalism is the abnormal mental condition of the criminal himself. Well authenticated facts are at hand to indicate that at least 50 per cent. of the inmates of prisons and reformatories in New York State exhibit mental abnormalities, and are in need of much more specialized treatment than is afforded by the ordinary routine methods employed in the average penal institution; that from 27 to 30 per cent. of such inmates are feeble-minded and only possess the intelligence of the average American child of twelve years or under.

"In the light of such facts, it is futile to simply go on blindly administering the law, instead of endeavoring to solve the problem these individuals present."

Among the recommendations was the establishment of a State institution for the care and treatment of male defective delinquents, providing for their commitment, release and transfer. The Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch was suggested.

After considerable agitation from that time until 1921, and in a large measure due to the efforts of the present superintendent, the institution was authorized, and with a small, practically untrained staff, undertook the work assigned to it by the Legislature.

The law creating the institution provides for the commitment and transfer to it of the following persons:

1. Male mental defectives over 16 years of age, charged with, arraigned for and convicted of crime.
2. Male mental defectives over 16 years of age convicted of a mis-

demeanor and confined in a penitentiary or other penal or reformatory institution.

3. Male mental defectives over 16 years of age convicted of felony, except murder in the first degree, and confined in a State prison, reformatory or penitentiary.

4. Male mental defectives over 16 years of age confined in Matteawan State Hospital for the criminally insane who are sufficiently recovered to stand trial for the crime charged against them.

The institution is under the supervision of the State Commission for Mental Defectives who act, in effect, as a Board of Managers, and the expert staff of that Commission is available for the problems found here. In addition to Dr. Thayer, the resident staff is as follows:

LEO J. PALMER, M. D.	<i>First Assistant Psychiatrist</i>
CAPT. J. L. HOFFMANN	<i>Assistant Superintendent</i>
HENRY S. BARTHOLOMEW	<i>Physician</i>
C. MORTON SCIPLE, PH. D.	<i>Psychologist</i>

As there is no other institution of this type in existence, the Commission and Superintendent have had to blaze the way for a system which would rehabilitate, where such a possibility existed, and to provide for the permanent care of those whom it would be unsafe to send back into society. The system is not yet perfected, but today finds the institution functioning in a very satisfactory manner with a great promise for the future.

The population on this date numbered 545. Among this number were 20 quartered in the dormitory, of very low-grade type, some of them just above the idiot class.

The inmates received from all sources from July 1, 1925 to date numbered 73. Of this number, 37 were received by transfer from New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and 36 were received by direct commitment from the courts. Those committed were from the following counties:

New York	17	Queens	1
Sullivan	2	Otsego	2
Chemung	1	Rockland	2
Monroe	1	Westchester	1
Madison	1	Rensselaer	1
Warren	1	Nassau	2
Onondaga	3	Orange	1

During the same period of the preceding year, i. e., July 1st to December 12, 1924, there were received 91 inmates of which 60 were received by transfer from the following institutions:

House of Refuge	1
New York State Reformatory ..	40
Matteawan State Hospital	11
New York County Penitentiary ..	4
Auburn State Prison	4

Thirty-one were received by direct commitment from the courts from the following counties:

Saratoga	3	Oneida	1
New York	6	Cortland	1
Albany	1	Livingston	1
Onondaga	3	Rockland	3
Erie	1	Cayuga	1
Kings	3	Orange	4
Chenango	1	Queens	1
Suffolk	1		

It is to be noted that the courts are recognizing the desirability of direct commitment here instead of sending them to State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, and that during the period mentioned 49 per cent. were court commitments as compared to 34 per cent. for the same period in 1924.

Of the inmates on hand at the present time, 104 are aliens of whom 6 had been received during the fiscal year. It is urged upon the superintendent that every possible means be undertaken to secure the deportation of these absolutely undesirable aliens and rid the country of them as a continuing charge upon the communities to which they will be inclined to return.

An important duty of this institution is to see that no inmates are returned to free life unless there is a reasonable chance of their becoming useful citizens, because it is this class that is easily led into trouble and counts so largely as recidivists in the penal institutions. The superintendent reports that from July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924, 52 were re-committed under the law which provides that this may be done after the expiration of their sentences. From July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925, there were 27, and from July 1, 1925 to December 12, 1925 there were 16—making a total of 95 re-commitments.

The institution has 496 cells, and by housing some of the safer individuals in dormitory is capable of caring for a population of 600. This leaves, with its present population, accommodations for 55 additional individuals. There is every indication that it will be filled to capacity before the end of the current fiscal year. The superintendent is asking for sufficient funds from the authorized Bond Issue to supply additional housing for 250 inmates. The institution facilities are of sufficient capacity to care for the proposed increase in population. In accordance with the recommendation of this Commission, the request will be for dormitory rather than cell block type.

It should be understood that the adoption of the cell type here was because of the plant provided for the institution, which was previously used for the purpose of a reformatory, and that future housing should be of a hospital or dormitory type.

It does not seem that the State's prisons have made a sufficient number of transfers to indicate that there is an understanding that pronounced feeble-minded cases should be transferred here from the State prisons. The superintendent should be asked to advise the Commission when there are accommodations sufficient to take care of a reasonable number of men from the State prisons, and a conference should then be arranged between the wardens of the prisons and the superintendent of this institution to meet with this Commission so that a better understanding may be worked out.

The new hospital building, which was started in 1913, was, for lack of appropriations, only finally occupied in November of this year. It is a splendid building and its construction and layout merit commendation. It should be stated that the cost per cubic foot of this building, because of the use of inmate labor, was fifty-three cents. It was estimated that it would cost seventy cents per cubic foot if constructed on contract. The construction is completed, with the exception of the ground floor of the east extension where quarters for individuals, of psychopathic or troublesome type, are being constructed. These psychopathic quarters will be supplemented by an exercise yard of ample size, segregated from the main institutional enclosure by stone walls. It is felt that behavior problems encountered in correctional institutions are many times the result of mental aberrations, and for this reason should be under the observation of the medical staff. The allocation of these quarters in the hospital building seems, therefore, to be desirable.

The hospital building, aside from the psychopathic quarters, will afford housing facilities for individuals needing medical or surgical treatment,

as well as dormitory quarters for about 40 individuals of low mental level. The building contains offices for the physician, oculist, dentist, nose and throat specialist, as well as diet kitchens, baths, etc. The surgical section of the hospital contains modern X-ray equipment, facilities for continuous bath, laboratory, as well as an up-to-date operating room, sterilization room, and surgeons' preparation room.

In addition to the completion of the hospital, a considerable amount of construction work has been accomplished during the year. The institutional wall has been under construction in that section hitherto left incomplete at the north end of the institutional yard. This work has been prosecuted to the extent made possible by the size of the appropriation which was only one-half of that requested. The work has been done entirely by inmates, with the exception of the building of the forms for the concrete. In addition to this, there have been 4,925 square feet of cement walk constructed, and 200 lineal feet of curb.

The buildings, generally, were fully described in the annual report of 1924.

The excellent condition of the buildings and cleanly and orderly condition of the cells cannot be too highly commended. It was a great pleasure to inspect the various buildings of the institution and find the result of careful supervision and management.

The cell blocks have all been equipped with toilets and lavatories, except about thirty for which equipment is now on hand and will soon be completed. The sanitary arrangements of all the buildings are excellent excepting the decidedly insanitary toilets in the dormitory which are soon to be replaced by new plumbing.

The inmates receive three meals a day in the mess hall and sit in groups of eight at small tables. Aluminum plates, cups and saucers, manufactured by the institution, are used. The kitchen and dining room are excellent. A copy of the menu of the institution is submitted herewith for examination as now arranged by the Commission.

The institution owns but 53 acres of tillable soil. It, however, rents two additional farms adjoining, comprising in all in the neighborhood of 200 acres of tillable land, at a distance of about three miles. These farms are operated as a colony and men who are considered suitable for parole are employed thereon. The institution maintains a dairy of approximately 40 head of stock, which supplies in the neighborhood of 200 quarts of milk daily.

One of these farms seems ideally arranged for colony purposes. At the present time the institution pays \$1,300.00 a year for its rental and has an option for its purchase for the sum of \$18,000.00. This farm contains about 100 acres of tillable land and an additional 100 acres in woodland and pasture.

The other farm, for which \$1,000.00 a year rental is paid, is not so valuable as a farm proposition, but contains a limestone quarry, the stone from which has been assayed by the Department of Farms and Markets and found to be exceptionally rich in calcium content. If the necessary machinery were to be allowed, it is felt the institution could manufacture a large proportion of the agricultural limestone purchased for institutional farms. This would also give employment to quite a group of the lower type of the mentally defective.

It is urgently recommended that the Legislature provide funds for the purchase of these two farms and the machinery necessary to develop the line industry. Superintendent Thayer has been making strenuous efforts to provide industries for the teaching of such trades and occupations as would be helpful in the rehabilitation of the inmates.

From July 1, 1925, to date, the following sales have been made:

Aluminum ware -----	\$2,928.99
Sheet Metal ware -----	373.39
Furnishings for new hospital building -----	1,105.20
New shoes for Clinton Prison -----	1,296.25
Brooms -----	85.65
Shoes repaired for other institutions -----	81.71

During this time there have been 5,582 pieces of aluminum ware manufactured. The carpenter shop has manufactured, for maintenance, goods amounting to the sum of \$1,908.95 net cost. The mattress shop has manufactured goods for maintenance amounting to \$453.75.

The labor assignments for the month of December, 1925, were as follows:

<i>Assignments</i>	<i>No. of Men</i>	<i>Assignments</i>	<i>No. of Men</i>
State Shop -----	66	Mess Hall & Kitchen -----	42
South Hall -----	19	Inmate Barbers -----	12
North Hall -----	23	Guard Room Floor Porters -----	10
Hospital Porters -----	12	Hospital Sick -----	8
Hospital Nurses -----	2	Idiots -----	4
Barn -----	8	Farm -----	32
Lawn and Road -----	6	Chief Engineer -----	13
Plumbing Shop -----	6	Carpenter Shop -----	12
Machine & Aluminum Shop -----	16	Painters -----	6
Laundry & Mattress Shop -----	29	General Labor Squad -----	86
Hospital Construction -----	2	Gatemen -----	2
Store Room -----	3	Supt. Residence -----	1
Officers' Quarters & Mess . -----	2	Yard Men & Potato Cellar -----	11
Dormitory Porters -----	15	Invalid Yard -----	3
Disciplinary Company -----	5	Unassigned -----	1
Exercise & Light Work -- -----	35	Colony Farm -----	5
Tin Shop -----	5	Blacksmith Shop -----	33
Officers' Quarters and Corridors -----	3	Asst. Supt. Residence -----	1
		Total -----	539

The newly-established Capital Fund for the institution apparently limits the sale of industrial products in the same manner as prison manufactured products are limited, e. g.,—to the State and its departments. It fails, however, to make provisions for products of the Industry Department at Napanoch in a manner similar to that made by the Prison Industry. For this reason, the work has been subject to competition, including even prison manufacturers of other States. It is earnestly recommended that the statutes creating the Capital Fund (Chapter 614, Laws 1923) be amended for the same protection afforded the Prison Industry, and it is recommended that this Commission get back of such legislation as the State Commission for Mental Defectives may submit to the Legislature on this subject. Every possible assistance should be given to this institution to extend its industries and the results to be hoped for are in the help to the prisoner as well as the production result to the State. An inspection of the products of the institution shows excellent results and a quality of manufacture that would commend itself to any purchaser.

Unfortunately, this institution has not been provided with any teaching staff, and there is no opportunity for greatly needed preliminary education of the inmates. Last year an appropriation of \$1100. was made, but no teacher could be found to accept the position at this low rate. It is urged most strongly that appropriations be made which will provide a proper teaching staff for the large number of men confined here.

Religious services are held each Sunday. The Resident Chaplain, who is of Protestant faith, holds services three Sundays every month, and the Catholic Chaplain, who is on a visiting basis, celebrates Mass on the fourth Sunday. For several years the superintendent has recommended that additional funds be allowed for a Catholic chaplain in order to make it possible to celebrate Mass each week. The Protestant Chaplain, who is a Doctor of Philosophy, is also acting as Psychologist for the institution and makes the psychometric tests. It is felt that he should have the compensation paid to psychologists in other State institutions, as he is doing a very valuable work in this capacity. It is to be hoped that necessary appropriations will be made to permit the superintendent to accomplish the arrangements as to a Catholic chaplain and the work of the Protestant Chaplain.

Recreation consists of moving pictures once each week; baseball during the summer period; football, handball and basketball out-of-doors Saturday and Sunday afternoons. In addition to these, there is a short recreation period of fifteen minutes immediately after breakfast, and one of a half-hour before the noon meal, and an additional half-hour at the end of shop period in the afternoon before evening meal.

The disciplinary measures used in the management of the institution are mainly the deprivation of privileges and the segregation in ordinary cells on the east side of the north cell house. The cells used as punishment cells during the reformatory days of this institution have not been used the past year. At the present time there are five individuals in segregation for disciplinary reasons. These are all accorded exercise four hours daily in the open air and receive the same diet as to quantity and quality issued to the balance of the population in the mess hall.

The library inherited by the institution from the Reformatory is largely unsuitable for the present type of inmate. These men are more interested in stories and books suitable for juveniles or adolescents, and in magazines. The latter appeal largely because of the large number of illustrations contained therein. Here is an opportunity for some philanthropic people to make real contributions to an institution which will be helpful to the unfortunate inmates whose incarceration is not due to criminal wickedness but to mental defects. The Secretary should be instructed to take up this matter specially with some persons who may be interested in providing a proper library at this place.

There is a lack of definite provisions for the disposition of inmates who become insane while in custody at Napanoch. There are at present, viewed from the standpoint of the kind of commitment, three types of individuals in custody here, e. g.—men under sentence who have been transferred to Napanoch from correctional institutions, men who have been received by transfer from correctional institutions and have been re-committed after the expiration of sentence, and men who have been committed direct by the courts.

In the event an individual who is still under sentence becomes insane, it is necessary for the superintendent to notify the Commission for Mental Defectives, who in turn will authorize him to communicate with the head of the Correctional Department from which the man was received, advising this executive that John Doe has become insane and is no longer fit for care and custody at the Institution for Defective Delinquents. This individual then notifies the superintendent of said institution that he may return John Doe to one of the prisons, if he be a prison transfer, or to New York State Reformatory if he be an Elmira transfer, and John is then transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Criminals.

With the second type noted, who differ in no respect from the one first mentioned save in the element of time elapsed, it is necessary to commit to the State Hospital at Middletown, New York, through the courts of Ulster county. This is true also of class three mentioned above. The

State distinguishes between the law-abiding social individual who becomes insane, the individual who commits a crime during a period of insanity, and the individual who becomes insane after having been convicted of a crime

The first individual is committed to the State Hospital in the district in which he resides; the second is committed to Matteawan State Hospital for the criminally insane; and the third to the Dannemora State Hospital for the insane criminal. It would seem the intervention of the Institution for Defective Delinquents should not be permitted to make any change in the routing of these various cases. It would seem as though the law governing commitments of the insane would be so amended as to permit the commitment or transfer of insane patients, whose sentence has not expired, directly to Dannemora State Hospital, and the other cases mentioned to Matteawan State Hospital. It is not believed that the Insanity Law contemplates the commitment of such cases to a Civil State Hospital. The cooperation of the State Hospital Commission, the State Commission for Mental Defectives and this Commission ought to result in satisfactorily straightening out this situation during the coming year.

The parole of inmates from the Institution for Defective Delinquents is being extended cautiously to a carefully selected group recommended by the staff after a careful study and consideration. This study includes consideration of personal and family history, including schooling, social and industrial history of the individual, psychometric and psychiatric examinations, and the record of the individual's adjustment and adaptation to institutional laws and regulations. It is endeavored in every instance to release on parole after a period of employment outside the institution enclosure, preferably upon the Farm Colony situated three miles distant. The environment to which the inmate is paroled is subject to the usual investigation, and the parole supervision in each case receives an abstract of the case record.

During the year of 1924-25, 93 inmates were paroled, and 17 of that number were returned as parole violators. This leaves 76 who apparently have lived up to the conditions of their parole. The percentage who apparently succeeded is 81 per cent.

The institution at the present time has but one parole officer. The superintendent, in his request for 1926, is asking for an additional parole officer, as it is thought the individuals paroled from this institution require a greater amount of supervision than the present arrangement can satisfactorily supply.

There are three officers filling the position of Chief Guard on the staff of the institution. In each instance, the officer has been promoted by a competitive examination from the status of guard. His duty is one of general supervision of the institution and he ranks next below the Assistant Superintendent. In the event of the absence of the Assistant Superintendent, one of the Chief Guards is Acting Assistant Superintendent. The institution is also in charge of a chief guard at night.

Under the circumstances, it is recommended that these officers be better compensated than the rank and file of guard list. The duties of their position are of a much more responsible nature and require a certain amount of executive ability. It is suggested that \$200. a year be allowed them in excess of the guards' salary.

The report of this institution for 1924 contains a history of several typical cases of the class of inmates which go to make up this institution, and reference is made to this report for those who desire such information.

In relation to recommendations made in the report of 1924, the superintendent reports that an effort is being made to outline the characteristics of the defective delinquent suitable for reception at this institution, and at the present time the psychologist and psychiatrist examine all cases

nominated for transfer from other institutions prior to the approval of the application for transfer.

As to the services of the staff for examinations in adjoining counties, arrangements have been made for psychopathic clinics in Ulster and Sullivan counties.

The sum of \$25,000. recommended for the new hospital building was appropriated and expended on the building.

A parole officer, part-time dentist and oculist have been provided. The salaries of the guards have been increased and equalized by statute of those doing similar work in the department.

Money recommended for the purchase of Colony Farm was not allowed by the Legislature, and is again urged.

The recommendation as to the making of children's shoes was considered and it was found that the number purchased was not sufficiently large to warrant their manufacture at the institution.

The recommendation as to a building for canning industry was not allowed, and is again recommended.

As indicated above, the amount allowed for a teacher was not sufficient to enable the institution to secure the services of a qualified person.

Funds for fire escapes and stairways of the shop building have been allowed and the matter is now in the hands of the State Architect.

The Superintendent states that the proposal to establish a cafeteria system in the mess hall is being considered.

The appropriation for a new roof on the main building was disallowed. It is again recommended.

The cell halls have all been repainted.

A certain amount of instruction in military drill is being experimented with.

Funds sufficient to finish one-half of the stone wall were allowed by the Legislature, and that work has been completed. No funds were allowed for gates, and this is again recommended.

Funds were not allowed for the purposes of a residence for the psychiatrist and housing accommodations for employees. This appropriation is again recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

MENU FOR DECEMBER 7-13, 1925

MONDAY

Breakfast—Boiled hominy, coffee, milk and bread.

Dinner—Pork loaf, gravy, mashed potatoes, bread and coffee.

Supper—Cornstarch pudding, bread, vanilla sauce and tea.

TUESDAY

Breakfast—Rice cakes, bread, coffee, milk.

Dinner—Beef stew, bread, coffee.

Supper—Fried potatoes, onions, parsnips, bread, tea.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast—Cornmeal, coffee, bread.

Dinner—Bean soup, macaroni, tomato sauce, bread, coffee.

Supper—Chocolate pudding, bread, tea.

THURSDAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal, milk, coffee, bread.

Dinner—Pork & beans baked, tomato sauce, spiced beets, bread, coffee.

Supper—Tomatoes, bread, onions, bologna and tea.

FRIDAY

Breakfast—Fried hominy, coffee, milk, bread.

Dinner—Fish baked, tomato sauce, mashed potatoes, gravy, bread and coffee.

Supper—Macaroni and cheese baked, tomato sauce, tea and bread.

SATURDAY

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, coffee, bread, milk.

Dinner—Head cheese, potatoes, coffee, turnips-mashed, gravy & bread.

Supper—Sourkrout and franks, tea and bread.

SUNDAY

Breakfast—Boiled rice, milk, bread and coffee.

Dinner—Roast pork with dressing, potatoes, turnips, gravy, dill pickles-peach pie, butter, coffee and bread.

Supper—Molasses cake, apple butter, bread and coffee.

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

In the Matter of the Investigation into the escape of inmates from the penal and correctional institutions in New York City.

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

The undersigned Commissioners, having conducted an investigation pursuant to the direction of the State Commission of Prisons into the escape of inmates from the penal and correctional institutions of New York City, particularly into the escape of three prisoners from the Penitentiary on Welfare Island on the 19th day of January, 1925, and having taken the annexed testimony of Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction, Sidney W. Brewster of the Department of Correction, Joseph A. McCann, acting warden of the Penitentiary, Thomas P. Maloney, hospital orderly, Dr. John M. O'Connor, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Department of Correction, John M. Fass, head-keeper, John J. Cummings, guard, and Felix Flanagan, inmate elevator operator, respectfully report:

The facts as disclosed by the investigation show that the number of inmates who escaped from all the various penal and correctional institutions under the management of the Commissioner of Correction of New York City since 1918 (as far back as the inquiry extended), and those who were recaptured were:

	<i>Escapes</i>	<i>Recaptures</i>
1918 -----	50	34
1919 -----	38	23
1920 -----	40	28
1921 -----	46	28
1922 -----	43	29
1923 -----	28	21
1924 -----	24	14
1925 to February -----	3	--

The total number of escapes from the penitentiary from January 1, 1920 to January 1, 1925, were 29, of whom 17 were recaptured. During the years 1923 and 1924, 7 prisoners escaped of whom 4 were recaptured.

The daily average population of the penal and correctional institutions from January 1, 1918 to January 1, 1925, ranged from 2,997 (the low est in any one year) to 4,158 in 1924; and the inmates handled who were admitted and transferred ranged from 71,443 (the lowest in any one year) to 105,892 in 1924.

The Penitentiary and the Workhouse and Correction Hospital on Welfare Island, the Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island, the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island, the Reformatory for Misdemeanants at New Hampton, the Branch at Warwick, and the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt have no walls. Entrance from Queensboro bridge to Welfare Island is close by the Penitentiary. Privately-owned property, to which persons come and go in boats, joins the institutional site on Hart's Island. The New Hampton and Greycourt institutions and Warwick site are on large farms on which inmates work in the open.

Previous to 1924 the keepers and guards in the penal and correctional institutions of New York City were on duty twelve hours a day. Commissioner Wallis, believing twelve hours of service too exacting and confronted by the difficulty of securing and retaining capable men and women for such long hours, recommended the adoption of an 8-hour system and requested from the fiscal authorities an appropriation for a substantial increase in keepers and guards. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed \$24,000. Notwithstanding the limited appropriation, the Commissioner instituted the 8-hour system early in 1924, using the whole \$24,000 in salaries for 16 additional guards. The 8-hour system is reported as working successfully, the guards giving more efficient and cooperative service than formerly.

The hospital of the Penitentiary is on the third floor of the building and consists of two large wards secured by steel-barred gates. The locks on the gates became defective and could be manipulated by hand. The wards open into a hallway leading to a staircase. At the end of the hall is an operating room from which the hall can be watched. The chapel is on the second floor of the building. Adjoining the chapel is a small room called the sacristy which at times has been used for hospital purposes. This room has a wooden door with a Yale lock. Prior to January 1, 1925, the windows in the sacristy were so inadequately barred that a space remained above the bars sufficient for a person to go through. For a number of years the hospital at night was in sole custody of an orderly who was charged with the divided duty of administering to the patients and keeping guard over the inmates. The orderly on the morning of January 19th came on duty at 12 o'clock. He last saw one of the escaped prisoners at 2.15 A. M. During most of the night he was sitting at a table in the operating room studying for a civil service examination. He claimed that the door was open; that he was facing the hall and did not fall asleep. The head-keeper communicated with him at 3 A. M. At some time between 2.15 and 6 A. M. three prisoners, all of them desperate and dangerous criminals with bad criminal records who were assigned to hospital service and slept in the medical ward, escaped. They had previously secured a rope used for drying clothes in the hospital, and a piece of iron pipe about three feet long. They opened the gate of the medical ward, came out into the hall, passed down the stairway to the second floor, unscrewed the heavy brass nozzle of a fire hose in the hall, opened the locked door of the sacristy, probably with a key, raised a window, climbed through the opening over the window bars, fastened and slid down the rope and either passed over the Queensboro bridge or found a way across the river. They have not since been recaptured.

We find from the foregoing facts:

1. That considering the great number of prisoners handled, transferred, and confined in the penal and correctional institutions, the easy access of the public to Welfare Island, the privately-owned property on Hart's Island, and the open farms at New Hampton, Greycourt and Warwick, the number of escapes since 1918, especially during the years 1923 and 1924, was comparatively small and the recaptures large, indicating careful and competent supervision and custody.

2. That the adoption of the 8-hour system of service for the guards

was justified by conditions, and in view of the handicaps, financial restrictions, and the extra labor and effort imposed on management, shows efficient and progressive administration.

3. That the escape of the three prisoners from the Penitentiary on the morning of January 19, 1925, was carefully planned and ingenious, and that blame cannot reasonably be attributed to the Commissioner of Correction, the warden of the penitentiary, or any other officer except the orderly on guard.

We recommend :

1. That as hitherto recommended in the inspection reports of this Commission and in accordance with the requests of the Commissioner of Correction, the number of guards in the penal and correctional institutions of New York City be materially increased.

2. That the duties of guarding and nursing in the hospital departments of the larger institutions be kept distinct, as urged by Dr. O'Connor, and that hospital guards be charged solely with the responsibility of supervision and custody.

3. That the privately-owned land on Hart's Island be acquired by the city and strangers and private boats kept away from the island.

4. That secure locks be placed on the gates of the hospital wards in the Penitentiary.

5. That strict guard be kept over the approaches to the Penitentiary from the Queensboro bridge on Welfare Island, and by water, day and night.

6. That the antiquated Penitentiary be removed from Welfare Island to a location less accessible to and less visited by the public.

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN.

FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioners.

Dated Albany, March 3, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

On the 10th day of July, 1925, Commissioner Wade conferred with Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York on the matter of the purchase of four acres of privately owned land at the south end of Hart's Island by the City of New York. Commissioner Wallis has for several years been recommending the purchase of this property. This land has come into the possession of a Negro who has been endeavoring to erect on it a pleasure resort for Negroes. As such a resort would tend to interfere with the security of the prisoners and with the usefulness of the Reformatory Prison on the Island, the State Commission of Prisons has recommended that legal steps be taken to compel the City of New York to secure this end of the Island.

Commissioner Wallis reports that on June 16, 1925, the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance directing that the land in question be used for municipal purposes under the Commissioner of Correction and that the Corporation Counsel institute condemnation proceedings if the purchase price asked be not satisfactory to the Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor, on the 7th day of July approved the ordinance. It was stated that the Mayor will refuse to grant a license for the resort, and no water connections will be permitted.

A copy of the ordinance is attached.

On August 4, 1925, Commissioners Kennedy and Weinstock visited the Reformatory Prison and found in relation to the four acres of privately owned property that while no public excursions have been held here, there were still activities being carried on by the owner of the proposed excursion resort. Twenty to thirty men are engaged in putting porches on buildings, driving piles for a new dock and building walks. On this date, two inspectors of the Building Department of the City of New York looked over the property.

During the present year, two men have escaped by reason of the facilities for escape which are provided here. In addition to the boats which touch on the Island, there were, on August the 4th, ten row boats, five launches and one canoe tied up there.

It is recommended that the Attorney General be requested to immediately proceed with such action as will result in the safeguarding of the custody of prisoners confined in the Reformatory Prison and remove the danger which constantly exists of contraband being brought in through this source.

The Commission, in a report dated November 17, 1919, made the following statement in relation to this situation:

"The City owns this Island except about four acres in the extreme east end. The fact that the City has no control over this section of the Island is a continual menace to the institution, affording opportunities for prisoners to escape and receive contraband articles from outsiders. It is recommended that the City purchase this land so as to have control of the entire Island, and if it cannot be done by satisfactory agreement with the owners, the Legislature should authorize condemnation proceedings."

It has persistently and with vigor urged the City to take over this land each succeeding year. Failure to act on the recommendation of the Commission made nearly six years ago, when the land could have been purchased at a comparatively small figure, has resulted in a situation which will compel the City to pay several times what the land could have been purchased for at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioners.

August 4, 1925.

PRISONERS' COMMISSARIES

To the State Commission of Prisons:

I conferred with Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction of New York City, on the 10th day of July, 1925, on the prisoners' commissaries in the penal and correctional institutions.

The Commissioner stated that the prisoners' commissary system had been rearranged, and the recommendations in the report of the State Commission of Prisons made in July, 1922, has been substantially followed.

A new board of trustees of 12 members composed of representative persons selected from various organizations and connections has been appointed to supervise the administration of the Commissaries. A central purchasing board of five members has also been appointed to safeguard the purchases.

The cashier of the fund has been placed under \$50,000 bonds, and the Commissioner and all others who have any liability are bonded in \$10,000 each.

\$125,000 of the accumulated profits have been transferred into a trust fund and invested in 4½ per cent municipal bonds. All of the income from this fund is to be expended each year for the welfare of the prisoners.

Prices have been reduced, and it is the purpose of the administrators of the fund to use the profits each year for the benefit of the prisoners, so that hereafter there will be no large accumulations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected July 20, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Joseph A. McCann, acting warden.

This inspection was made to investigate over-crowding of prisoners in the institution, fire hazards in the dormitory, excessive confinement in the cells, unemployment, insufficient guards and transfer of boys to and from the reformatory for young misdemeanants at New Hampton.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

The penitentiary was built 92 years ago, and its cell accommodations are among the worst to be found anywhere. As described in a former inspection report: "All the cells are solid stone, ventilated by a hole in the rear. The unsanitary prison bucket is used. The cells are saturated with almost a century of odors and infested with vermin which constant vigilance cannot eradicate."

An old three-story shop building has been turned into a dormitory building. The large workroom floors are used as separate dormitories in which the beds are placed close together. Only three toilets are on each floor, all of them exposed, and a bad odor prevails.

The number of cells, number of inmates in cells, dimension of cells and dormitories on day of inspection were as follows:

<i>Prison</i>	<i>No. of Cells</i>	<i>No. of Inmates</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>
Old -----	256	218	3' 10" x 6' 10" x 6' 10½"
West -----	240	224	3' 10" x 6' 10" x 6' 10½"
South -----	247	224	3' 10" x 6' 10" x 6' 10½"
North -----	370	455	4' 8" x 7½'
	<hr/> 1113		

Dormitories

3 floors of old shop building	218	25' x 50' x 15'
	<hr/> 1339	each floor

Hospital

	34
Total	<hr/> 1373

OVERCROWDING

On day of inspection 88 inmates were confined two in a cell in the north prison. On March 11th there were 1693 inmates of whom 168 were doubled up in the cells. During January, February and March the average population was 1,500 of whom about 150 were doubled up. Doubling up

of prisoners in the small stone cells with the insanitary prison buckets is a return to the execrable conditions of former years, especially as they are now confined for longer periods over Saturday and Sunday. At times 300 inmates have been packed in the dormitory building in which accommodations are unsanitary and dangerous. On day of inspection there were 218 in the dormitories.

The overcrowding is deplorable. A plan is proposed to transfer about 300 inmates to the north wing of the old workhouse, which is discussed in the accompanying inspection report of the workhouse. It will relieve the situation materially, but will still leave the penitentiary overcrowded during the winter season.

FIRE HAZARD IN THE DORMITORY BUILDING

The fire in the former dormitory building on Hart's Island gives notice to the Department of Correction that fire is likely to occur at any time in non-fireproof buildings. It is an especially pertinent warning in respect to the dormitory buildings of the penitentiary.

This building was formerly used for industrial purposes. While the walls are cement blocks the interior is exceedingly inflammable. The floors are dry wood and oil soaked. The floors, partitions, stairways, window casings and roof are all dry wood. The interior looks like a tinder box. Small iron fire escapes at the end of the building appear inadequate. If a fire got headway prisoners on the upper floors would be in serious danger of death.

The three floors were occupied as dormitories on day of inspection. A section of the lower floor was being improved, and it was reported that the inmates on the third floor would be removed to the lower floor when repairs were completed. No inmate should be confined at night in this building above the bottom floor. A careful supervision should be exercised over that floor. The attention of the Fire Department should be called to this building and an inspection requested.

EXCESSIVE CONFINEMENT IN CELLS

Formerly all the prisoners were released from their cells during the daytime for work and recreation, and on a large part of Sunday for recreation. The cells are so insanitary that it constitutes mistreatment to keep men confined in them for any length of time. The warden has been forced by lack of guards to keep the prisoners in their cells Saturday afternoon and for longer periods on Sunday. Several hundred men for whom no employment is found are also locked up in the cells. The long confinement in small stone cells containing no sanitary equipment is not humane.

EMPLOYMENT

Most of the prisoners are employed in caring for the buildings and grounds, in institutional repairs and in work for the various city departments around Welfare Island. No industries are provided, and no farm is attached to the institution. An excess of inmates are set at the tasks available in order to keep them busy. Productive industries and other work are greatly needed in this institution.

INSUFFICIENT GUARDS

The primary cause of excessive confinement during Saturdays and Sundays, and idle men locked in cells, is lack of guards. When the eight hour system was installed the time of the guards was curtailed, and more guards became necessary. The custom of releasing prisoners on Saturday afternoons, most of Sunday and of sending all inmates not otherwise employed out to work in gangs, had to be restricted. It is reported that twenty additional guards are needed, and at least ten are imperative in order to conduct the prison efficiently and humanely. Warden McCann

handicapped by an ancient prison and the overcrowding of the institution, is doing his best. He is making a brave struggle against adverse conditions.

REFORMATORY BOYS

The penitentiary is called a clearing house. It is a misnomer, as clearing house facilities are not provided. It is a poorly equipped central distributing point to which all prisoners are taken in the first instance, and transferred to the various penal and correctional institutions, and to which they are returned before released.

Boys sentenced to the reformatory for young misdemeanants at New Hampton, are first taken to the penitentiary, imprisoned there for a period and returned to it before parole. They are subjected to bad overcrowding and to evil associations. The practice seems unnecessary. It ought not to be difficult for management to send boys to the reformatory at New Hampton without imprisoning them in the penitentiary, and parole them directly from the reformatory. This Commission has been recommending such procedure for years, and if any good reasons exist why it cannot be done, they have not yet been pointed out. The evil contacts and bad conditions in the penitentiary must have a deteriorating effect on these youths.

It is recommended:

1. That a modern penitentiary be erected on a suitable site at the earliest possible time.
2. That about 300 of the inmates of the penitentiary be transferred to the north wing of the workhouse.
3. That no more prisoners be doubled up in the cells.
4. That no prisoners be confined in the so-called dormitory above the bottom floor, and that floor carefully supervised.
5. That the attention of the Fire Department of New York City be called to the dormitory building, and an inspection requested.
6. That prisoners be released from the cells during Saturday afternoons, and on Sunday afternoons during summer and winter for recreation.
7. That all able-bodied prisoners be employed.
8. That from ten to twenty additional guards be provided.
9. That youths committed to the reformatory for young misdemeanants be sent directly and paroled directly without imprisonment in the so-called penitentiary clearing house.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

CORRECTION HOSPITAL AND WORKHOUSE

WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected July 21, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Henry O. Schleth, acting warden.

The old workhouse building on Welfare Island, now known as the Correction Hospital, was formerly used as a prison for both men and women. The men were confined in the north wing and women in the south wing. Some years ago the men were removed from the north wing and the whole building assigned to women. The south wing was reconstructed into a hospital for the treatment of diseased women, female drug addicts and alcoholics, and the north wing was continued as a prison for the confinement of women.

The completion of the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt provided an institution for selected women prisoners. It gave an opportunity for the segregation of the colored women in the north wing of the workhouse

building. Seventy-five colored women were confined in it on day of inspection. During the past year the highest number was 105.

The north wing contains 104 separate rooms or cells, each 13 x 10 x 8 feet without sanitary equipment, arranged in four tiers opening off galleries. A large room about 20 x 80 feet, called the Red Cross room, and several other large rooms are available for dormitories. It is claimed that sanitary accommodations can be prepared for from 250 to 300 prisoners in the cells and dormitories without doubling up in the cell rooms.

Dr. Joseph O'Connor, surgeon in chief of the Department of Correction states that rooms at the end of the north wing, formerly used as the men's hospital, can be refitted into a commodious and serviceable hospital.

The over crowding in the cells and the dangerous fire hazards in the dormitory building, described in the accompanying inspection report of the penitentiary, make additional accommodations mandatory. It does not seem reasonable that quarters available for about 250 or 300 prisoners adjacent to the penitentiary should be occupied by from 75 to 100 women if they can be properly cared for elsewhere. The problem is whether the north wing of the workhouse building can be taken for the relief of the penitentiary without resulting in the improper overcrowding and commingling of women in the south wing.

The plan of the Commissioner of Correction upon the advice of Dr. O'Connor, is to fit up the old hospital rooms in the north wing and use them as the main surgical and medical hospital of the penitentiary. It is claimed that the wards and equipment will be fully as good as in the penitentiary hospital, and the time of the doctors and nurses economized in having the penitentiary hospital in the same building with the correction hospital, from which additional help and supplies can be secured when needed. The hospital in the penitentiary will be continued for minor and convalescent cases, which can be handled by internes.

It is also proposed to remove from the penitentiary to the north wing of the workhouse prisoners under treatment for venereal diseases, alcoholic excesses, infirm prisoners, extreme psychiatric cases, prisoners under mental observation, and possibly homo-sex degenerates. There are several hundred of these cases. The remaining accommodations, especially in the dormitory rooms, will be used for the transfer to the workhouse prisoners from the dormitory building of the penitentiary.

This inspection was made to find out if the facilities of the workhouse building will be adequate for the proposed transfers.

So far as the surgical and medical changes, and the opening of the hospital are concerned, we must rely on the judgment of Dr. O'Connor whose long experience and great ability make his advice dependable.

REMOVAL OF WOMEN FROM NORTH WING

The present segregation of the colored women in the north wing has worked out well and relieved a bad condition of the commingling of workhouse women. It would be a mistake to mingle these women again, and no arrangement should be made by which it is likely to recur. Women now imprisoned in the north wing should not be transferred to, nor should the same type of women be placed in the future above the first floor of the correctional hospital. The upper floor should be kept exclusively for the character of cases now under treatment. While at times there appears to be vacant rooms, during the winter months the entire facilities are reported used. Furthermore the opportunities for contact are such that if these women are removed to the upper floor bad associations will result.

The first floor of the Correction Hospital contains excellent receiving quarters for women which should not be disturbed. There will be available 39 rooms or cells and a dormitory. When these rooms and the dormitories are filled the excess should be sent to the Queens County Jail or some other institution, and the present plan of segregation maintained.

Bathing facilities in the north wing are inadequate. A larger room

and more shower baths should be installed to meet the requirements of the number of men transferred from the penitentiary.

A separate mess room must be equipped for the men. The cafeteria plan of serving meals which is successfully operated in the Correction Hospital should be adopted.

Rooms for recreation should be provided and the men given outdoor exercise where they will not come in contact or view of the women.

The use of the chapel presents difficulties. Men and women should not be mixed at religious services or entertainments in the chapel. Religious services could probably be given at different hours for men and women. The services, however, should not be curtailed, and every inmate should have a chance and be encouraged to attend them.

It is recommended:

1. That the women be removed from the north wing of the workhouse building, and the classes of prisoners as advised by Dr. O'Connor be transferred to it from the penitentiary, and the former hospital wards of the north wing of the workhouse building be refitted and equipped.

2. That there be no doubling up of prisoners in the rooms or cells of the north wing of the workhouse building, and only such numbers be transferred to it as will receive sanitary and decent accommodations.

3. That the colored women be confined on the first floor of the Correction Hospital, and the present segregation maintained; that the upper floor be used exclusively for hospital purposes, and the excess of women that cannot be accommodated on the first floor be transferred to the Queens County Jail or some other institution.

4. That the bathing facilities be enlarged; that a separate mess hall with cafeteria service be prepared for the men; that adequate indoor and outdoor recreational quarters be provided, and that religious services at separate hours be given for men and women in the chapel.

5. That care be exercised to prevent over-crowding and deteriorating contracts both in the north wing and south wing of the Workhouse and Correction Hospital, when the proposed transfers are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner.

NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY

NEW HAMPTON

Inspected August 12, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; William A. Adams, superintendent.

At the time of inspection there were 250 inmates at the institution, 21 at Warwick and 18 at Greycourt.

Nothing has been done since the last report of inspection toward the erection of permanent buildings to replace the wooden structures, which have so long been a disgrace to the institution.

There are six modern buildings, viz.: Administration Building, containing the offices, hospitals, and 102 rooms for inmates; Cubicle Building, which will house 156 inmates; Laundry; Industrial Building; Power House; and Storage Building. There are two large one-story wooden buildings—one used as a kitchen and mess hall and the other as an assembly hall. The original plans provided for seven additional buildings, and they are badly needed. In addition to the structures previously mentioned there are residences for the superintendent and some of the officers, barns, greenhouse, and other out buildings.

Since the last inspection an addition has been made to the greenhouse, clothes bins and racks have been placed in the clothes room of the laundry

building, a visiting screen placed in the basement of the Administration Building, which is used in "extreme cases." Bins and shelving have been placed in the storehouse, a concrete floor placed under the range in the institutional kitchen, the grandstand on the ball grounds has been given extensive repairs, and considerable brickwork in the boiler house was relaid. A large hay shed has been constructed which will hold about 65 tons of hay, and a cow barn is under construction which will house 47 cows and will also contain six box stalls, a bull pen, feed room, milk room, and milking machine room. All of this construction work was done by the inmates under the supervision of the officials.

Neither the rooms used by the inmates in the Administration Building nor the cubicles in the other building housing them are provided with toilet facilities. There are only general toilets available. This matter is discussed in detail in a report made in December, 1922.

One of the buildings, which it is proposed to construct under the original plans, is a "Dormitory Building." When the work of completing the institution is taken up, a building should be constructed which would place each inmate by himself and not in a dormitory. The construction and use of a dormitory in an institution of this kind would be a grave mistake.

A proper vegetable cellar is badly needed, as the one built in connection with the storage building is poorly drained and ventilated and of little value.

As there are several buildings entirely constructed of wood there is considerable danger from fire. The superintendent stated that there is an efficient fire alarm system and that fire drills are held regularly. The buildings in which the prisoners are housed at night are constructed of brick and concrete. The management has requested that chemical fire apparatus be purchased to minimize the fire hazard. This request should be granted immediately, as the nearest fire department is over three miles distant.

Last year a new pump was installed, as stated in the last report of inspection, over a deep well. Additional water supply is needed, particularly for fire protection. The request made by the management that sufficient funds be allotted to the institution to permit a sufficient enlargement of the water supply should be promptly complied with.

The educational facilities are discussed in the reports of inspection made in 1922, and 1924. To sum up the matter briefly, they are not up to reformatory standards and cannot be until a proper school building is erected and equipped. Continual progress is being made in industrial training. Instruction is given in mechanical drawing and woodworking. All the plumbing, carpentry, tailoring, electrical work, painting, blacksmithing, automobile repairing and concrete construction work is done by the boys under the industrial instructors.

The school of letters is in session from 1 to 4 P. M. daily. There is but one civilian teacher and only the most illiterate and those speaking foreign languages attend. That many more of the inmates should be able to avail themselves of school facilities is self evident, and the fact that the management cannot arrange it on account of the almost total lack of educational facilities, illustrates how necessary it is that they should be completed if this institution is to carry out the work for which it was designed.

Magazines and periodicals are distributed among the inmates and additional books have been placed in the library.

There is an institutional band under the direction of a resident director which, in several instances, has given concerts outside the institution upon special request.

There are Catholic, Protestant and Jewish chaplains. Religious services are held weekly in the laundry, as no chapel has as yet been constructed. It is very difficult to create and sustain a spirit of reverence for holy things in the present surroundings, and the construction of a chapel would certainly improve the religious life of the institution.

The farm contains over 600 hundred acres, some of the soil of which is the famous "black dirt" of this county which is considered particularly good for truck gardening. The following shows the acreage planted during the present season:

	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Acres</i>
Rye -----	15	Field corn -----	10
Onions -----	1	Cabbage -----	2
Beets -----	½	Lima beans -----	½
Parsnips -----	¼	Swiss chard -----	½
Oats (seeded down) -----	50	Potatoes -----	10
Tomatoes -----	6	Sweet corn -----	1
Carrots -----	½	Turnips -----	½
String beans -----	½	Celery -----	½
Lettuce -----	½	Cucumbers -----hills	100
Squash -----hills	100	Radishes -----ft. of drill	500

There were also 120 acres of hay.

An additional five acres of "black dirt" were reclaimed, 58 apple trees were set out, and 750 tons of ice were stored during January and February.

The cannery is being operated and 560 gallon-cans of string beans have already been put up. It is expected to put up at least 5,000 gallons of tomatoes.

As soon as the cow barn is completed it is expected to move the dairy from Warwick to this farm. This will be an advantageous arrangement, as this place is adapted to dairying and it is now necessary to bring the milk supply from the Warwick farm which is 15 miles distant.

A few pigs are kept and the institution expects to exhibit some of them at the coming county fair. No difficulty has been experienced since the disease, which was prevalent among the hogs in 1922, has been eradicated, but the number of animals maintained has been curtailed for economic reasons.

Twenty-nine horses are in use and all but two are used in the farm work. Two tractors are also in use.

The crops were all in good condition, the corn being especially fine.

Setting-up exercises are given under the direction of the head-keeper every morning in the recreation yard if the weather permits. This is to aid in giving the boys the "set up" which is so much needed by most of them, as their slouchy appearance upon arriving at the institution is very noticeable. At this season of the year the men have their recreation Saturday afternoons in the yard and on Sundays from 1 to 4 P. M. on the ball grounds, across from the warden's house. Moving pictures are shown later in the season, but the boys prefer outdoor recreation as long as it can be had.

The discipline of the institution appears to be excellent. There have been but four escapes since January 1st last, and three of them were recaptured. There have been no cases of isolation, restricted diet or "standing at the gate" since the last inspection. Punishment consists of imposing extra time and the withdrawal of privileges. Cases are heard by a board, consisting of the two head-keepers and the physician, and their verdict is subject to review by the superintendent. The marking system is the same as described in former reports.

Three meals are served each day in accordance with dietary issued by the Department of Correction. In the report for last year it was said that trouble had been experienced in retaining competent bakers, as the compensation paid the baker in this institution is less than that paid in other institutions of the same department. At the time of that inspection "the bread was heavy and the loaves flat." At this time the bread was excellent. The bread for Warwick and Greycourt is baked at this institution. Butter is used in cooking but is not served to the inmates. Each inmate receives 2/3 of a pint of milk per day. In addition to the

food named in the menu furnished by the department the inmates receive surplus products of the farm. They are not permitted to purchase any edible from the commissary except candy.

The mess hall has enamel tables and aluminum dishes are provided, but the building itself is unfit for the purpose for which it is used.

The health of the boys is reported as excellent. There was no one in the hospital. There were 12 drug addicts, about four per cent. of the population, but none under active treatment.

It is not possible to perform anything but the most minor operations in the hospital. Sterilizers were installed but have never been connected with the electricity and of course cannot be used. If there were proper equipment, all the surgical work could be done as expert surgeons in a neighboring city have volunteered their services to assist the resident physician. A dentist and oculist visit the institution at intervals. Additional dental equipment is an absolute necessity. With the present equipment the dentist can do little but extract teeth. I am informed that \$2,500. would cover the entire additional surgical and dental equipment needed. It is a curious policy which installs hospital equipment and then fails to provide funds to put it in operation, and the services of a dentist are of little value if he has no instruments to care for the teeth of the inmates. Looking at the matter from a purely economic point of view, it would be a good investment for the City of New York to provide this very necessary equipment at once, as the expense of sending inmates back to New York City for treatment would be entirely obviated. Dr. Amster, the resident physician, has been and is doing excellent work at the institution, and in addition is doing the medical work at Warwick and at the Farm Colony for Women at Greycourt. An assistant physician is greatly needed.

The farm at Warwick, which is now conducted in connection with the Reformatory, was purchased originally by the City of New York to be maintained as a colony for inebriates, but was used for this purpose but a short time. There are 640 acres of land located on the shores of Wickham's Lake, about midway between Lake and Wisner, two stations on the Lehigh and Hudson railroad. There were said to be 136 acres under cultivation, 200 acres of woodland, 100 acres of low lands, and the balance pasture.

The large farm house is used as officers' quarters. A one-story addition has been constructed and is used as a mess hall for the inmates. It is furnished with enameled iron tables and stools. Forty-eight inmates can be seated.

The inmates are quartered in a one-story wooden building which was constructed for the original colony. There are toilets, washbowls and showers in one end of the building. While there are fireplaces, they are not used as they are of no heating value. The building is heated by stoves. Fire hose on reels is placed in this building. The buildings are lighted by electricity. The water supply comes from springs and is pumped into a pressure tank by electricity.

The horse barn, which is also used as a garage, coal shed, corn crib, wagon shed and implement shed, is located near the house. The cow barns are placed some little distance from the other buildings. Near the cow barns is the ice house which was formerly a tenant house. About 150 tons of ice were stored this year. The cow stables are supplied by a separate water system.

The farmer stated that there were 51 acres of corn, 38 of oats, 5 of potatoes, 100 of hay, and one-half acre of garden. At the time of inspection a second cutting of clover was being brought to the barns and it was said there were about 20 acres more to cut.

The live stock consists of 34 cows, 1 bull, 29 calves, 10 horses, and 2 pigs.

A tractor is also used in the farm work.

There are 10 civilian employees and, as previously stated, 21 inmates.

The buildings were in good condition, clean and well cared for. A new oak floor was being laid in the bunkhouse by the inmates.

At Greycourt 18 boys from the Reformatory are housed with 15 men from the Workhouse in a brick building which was constructed for a storehouse. Men and boys are quartered on the main floor and part of the basement is used as a mess hall. Beds and bedding are practically the same as used at the Reformatory.

The Workhouse men report each day to the superintendent of the Farm Colony for Women. The boys work the farm, unload coal, etc., under the direction of a keeper who reports directly to the Commissioner of Correction. The boys from the Reformatory are turned over to him by the superintendent of the Reformatory, who has no jurisdiction over them until they are returned to the institution. The purpose of the Reformatory is to keep the boys and young men committed thereto separate from adults; yet here at Greycourt minors and adults are mingling together. This should not be permitted, as the boys cannot have the proper and necessary supervision under the present arrangement. The boys should be returned to the Reformatory and if additional help is needed at Greycourt it should be sent from the Workhouse. Boys of this age should not be in the vicinity of a women's institution, and the intent of the laws relative to the separation of adults and minors is violated by permitting them to remain at this place.

The tailor shop has turned out a considerable quantity of work and the product is well finished. Outgoing suits, overcoats, khaki pants, khaki shirts, caps, gloves and winter pants have been manufactured. All the repairing for the institution is also done in this shop. The outgoing suits for the boys are made to measure and look well. These are received only by the boys of the reformatory class; the boys in the penitentiary class do not receive them but are returned to the penitentiary in the garments in which they were received, no matter how poor their condition may be. The superintendent should be permitted to use some discretion in this matter and provide an inmate from the penitentiary with proper clothing if needed.

The automobiles furnished this institution have not been adequate in the past for its needs. Since the last inspection a new Ford truck has been purchased, but another is needed. It is understood that officials are frequently compelled to use privately-owned vehicles for city work. The reasonable requirements of the institution in the way of motor vehicles should be filled.

The inmates have done a considerable amount of work not previously mentioned. During the early months of the year about 500 cubic yards of large stone and boulders were cleared off the farm land and placed along the bank of the Wallkill river to prevent the washing away of the land by the spring floods. All the sand and gravel used in construction work are taken from the sand pit on the property. Much grading has been done in the rear of the superintendent's residence, back of the Administration Building and across the road from the superintendent's house. The railroad switch opposite the Industrial Building was jacked up and brought to the proper grade. Approximately 750 cubic yards of ashes were removed from the power house and used for fill and road construction. About 40 cars of coal have been unloaded. The following shows the assignments of the inmates on day of inspection:

Bake shop -----	3	School (letters) -----	10
Blacksmiths -----	1	Superintendent's residence --	3
Carpenters -----	10	Tailors -----	11
Cottages -----	2	Night barn boy -----	1
Garage -----	1	Barber shop -----	3
Horseshoeing -----	1	Boiler and engine room ---	5
Kitchen and mess hall ----	20	Construction -----	46
Linen room -----	3	Farm -----	55
Painters -----	3	House gangs -----	24
Runner -----	1	Hospital -----	2
Horse barn and drivers ----	14	Laundry -----	11

Plumbers -----	2	Storeroom -----	4
Piggery and hennery -----	2	Tractor shop -----	2
Horse barn (Hill Side) -----	1	Power house -----	1
Electric and pump repairs --	3		
School (vocational) -----	5	Total -----	250

The hours of work are from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. in winter and from 8 A. M. to 4.45 P. M. in summer. It will be noted from the above that the prisoners are kept well employed and the management is to be commended for the work accomplished and the manner in which it is done. The inmates are all assigned to such work as the physician in charge thinks they are capable of doing. There is apparently a spirit of cooperation between the officials which apparently has been transmitted to the inmates with most excellent results.

A new cut-off saw, surfacer and mortiser are needed in the carpenter shop and a new electric pipe threading machine for the plumbing shop. An electric flour sifter should be purchased for the bakery. All flour is now sifted by hand and this process is far from satisfactory.

Formerly, when a boy was to be discharged he was returned to the Penitentiary on Welfare Island and given his discharge from that institution. In accordance with recommendations made by this Commission they are now discharged directly from the institution without return to "the Island" the only exceptions are those "who have warrants lodged against them or are penitentiary inmates."

This institution is doing a good work with its limited facilities. Its field of work is a very large one and the city authorities should see that it is given the buildings and equipment to properly carry on its work. The best of work cannot be expected from the officials in charge if they are not given the necessary things to work with. In recent years the number of young men who start on a criminal career is apparently continually increasing, and it is with these that this institution has to deal. Good work here may make less work in the state prisons in the future.

It is recommended:

1. That adequate appropriations be made to complete the institution.
2. That provision be made for enlarging the water supply.
3. That an assistant physician be appointed and the equipment of the hospital be completed.
4. That inmates employed on outside work be provided with proper foot coverings in inclement weather.
5. That penitentiary prisoners be furnished with proper clothing, when needed upon their discharge.
6. That the inmates now maintained at Greycourt be returned to the institution immediately and the practice of sending boys to that institution be discontinued.
7. That chemical fire apparatus be furnished the institution.
8. That additional motor equipment be provided and more frequent replacements made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

REFORMATORY PRISON

HART'S ISLAND

Inspected July 17, August 4, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Michael C. Breen, warden.

Early in the afternoon of July 16, 1925 a fire started in the old building formerly occupied as a dormitory by the fifth and sixth division of the inmates of the Reformatory Prison, and recently undergoing reconstruction for storage purposes. Some of the stock for the industrial de-

partment of the institution was stored in it. The building was about sixty years old and used when insane patients were housed on the island.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Several barrels of paint, turpentine, broom points and handles were stored near the place where the fire started. It is surmised that a lighted cigarette butt or match may have been carelessly thrown in proximity to inflammable material. The building was completely destroyed.

The roof of dormitory building No. 1, known as the mess hall ignited in several places and the fires were extinguished by the strenuous efforts of the inmates. The prisoners did splendid work, formed bucket gangs and contributed largely to restricting the fire to the storage building. Some of the materials stored were salvaged.

The fire is a timely warning that the buildings of public institutions should be fireproof. This inspection was primarily made in order to point out improvements and repairs that are necessary to safeguard the institutions against future fires.

It is unlikely that all the buildings will be made fireproof and the first precaution is to make available the service of the fire department from City Island. An inmate fire company is organized, and good equipment of fire truck, hose, ladders, and water pressure is provided. Fire engines should also be made available. The construction of the slip on Hart's Island and the securing of a large ferry boat between City Island and Hart's Island should be expedited. When these are provided, fire engines and equipment from City Island can be rushed to Hart's Island and good fire extinguishing services afforded.

Building No. 1 which caught fire in several places should be made reasonably fireproof. This can be done by constructing a fireproof roof, and substituting steel floor beams for wooden beams, cement floors for wooden floors and metal sheathing on the window casings. The roof of the hospital building should also be made fireproof.

It will be difficult to make the shop building fireproof. Cement floors should be placed in them if they can be carried. In any event the roof should be fireproofed and an automatic sprinkler system installed in the shop and storage buildings.

The old men's building on the hill, the blacksmith shop and the kitchen to the tuberculosis building are tinder boxes and should be torn down. A fireproof roof should replace the wooden roof on the tuberculosis building.

OVERCROWDING

When the old dormitory building was discontinued it became necessary to distribute the inmates in the other dormitories. No cell buildings are provided. All the inmates sleep in dormitories.

On July 17th, 833 inmates were housed in the Administration Building, building No. 1, the hospital building, the second floor of the print shop, and the old men's building. All the beds were close together and a condition of crowding existed which should be remedied. It can be materially relieved if the money appropriated be used without further delay.

The foundations for an additional wing to building No. 1 were built some time ago and further work abandoned. The plans provide for building a bath house on the foundations, and taking the bath house and rooms for attendants out of the Administration Building. Two large rooms will then be released for dormitories, providing accommodations for at least 120 inmates. The work should be hastened and the overcrowding abated.

OLD MEN'S BUILDING

Inspection reports of this Commission have for years condemned the accommodations for housing the old crippled men confined on Hart's Island. On day of inspection 118 were in those buildings. Conditions were the same as previously reported.

A good proportion of the inmates are fit subjects for the City Home,

and should be returned to the courts for commitment to that institution. When the south end of the island is secured, better facilities for the aged, infirm and crippled inmates can undoubtedly be provided.

On August 4th Commissioners Kennedy and Weinstock visited the institution to test out the water pressure available in the island. One line of hose was laid and pressure at that time was able to send a stream of water to the roof of one of the dormitory buildings but not over the peak of the roof. It was stated that if hose had been attached to one-half dozen hydrants at different parts of the island, it would have been hardly possible to reach the first floor. The pressure at the time of the test was thirty-five pounds. It was stated that during the day while water is being drawn in the different buildings on the island, the pressure runs down to twenty-eight pounds. Eight to ten years ago the pressure was about fifty pounds. It would appear that at no time should the pressure at this point be less than forty pounds. A fire at night, such as occurred on July 16th, with a high wind blowing, would possibly have wiped out every building of the group and would undoubtedly have resulted in a large loss of life as well as many escapes. It was found after the fire of July 16th that a number of the water mains had deteriorated so badly that they were rotten and burst under the pressure. These pipes are being replaced at the present time.

Arrangements are being made to provide for increased pressure within the buildings, which is at present very low, it being hardly sufficient to flush the toilets. The water supply here is from the City supply and the pressure is practically the same as at City Island, but it may be sufficient for that locality, with buildings not thickly crowded; here in dormitories filled to the limit with men, and with barred windows, the situation becomes one which cannot be further overlooked.

The necessity for an automobile to go from one end of the island to the other is apparent. The island is about one mile long and in times of emergency the only way to get from one place to another is by walking. The Commissioner should provide a moderate price car for use on this island.

It is recommended for fire protection:

1. That the construction of the Hart's Island slip be expedited and a large ferry boat from City Island be provided sufficient to carry fire engines and equipment.

2. That a fireproof roof, cement floors, steel floor beams and metal sheathed window casings be constructed on and in dormitory building number 1.

3. That the roof of the hospital and the tuberculosis building be made fireproof.

4. That the old blacksmith shop, the kitchen for the tuberculosis building and the old men's home building be torn down.

5. That the Commissioner of Correction be asked to take immediate steps to engage a qualified engineer to study the question of how an adequate pressure may be secured, by auxiliary pumps or otherwise, to provide for the imperative need for fire protection on the island.

To relieve overcrowding:

That the new bath house be constructed on the foundation to the wing of building No. 1, and the two large rooms in the Administration building be made available for additional dormitories.

To relieve conditions in the Old Men's Home:

That proper cases be transferred to the City Home for the aged, crippled, infirm and destitute, and safe accommodations be provided for the remainder elsewhere on the island.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners

MUNICIPAL FARM

RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected December 8, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Robert Barr, warden.

Riker's Island, purchased by the City of New York in 1884, has grown from 63 to approximately 640 acres, it having been for many years the dumping ground for the great city's refuse. The institution known as "Municipal Farms" is located on the island and comprises a group of wooden buildings of a non-fireproof type erected between 1900 and 1914.

The island has long been under consideration as a site for a new penitentiary to take the place of the present obsolete and over-crowded penitentiary on Welfare Island. In 1909 plans were prepared for a new institution, and year after year those in charge of the affairs of the Department of Correction have recommended that new buildings be provided. But instead of an adequate modern institution there has grown up several temporary shacks or barracks, which have been used in recent years for housing drug addicts.

On October 2, 1925, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated \$100,000 for preliminary work in connection with the erection of a new penitentiary and industrial buildings on the island. Preliminary plans have been prepared by the Department of Plants and Structures for an institution designed to house at least 2000 inmates and which is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

The imperative need for a new penitentiary has long been emphasized by the State Commission of Prisons. Every effort should be made to provide a modern institution, ample for the city's needs.

Meanwhile, the average daily population of the Department has grown to nearly 5,000, scattered about in the district and city prisons, the penitentiary, municipal farm, correction hospital, reformatory prison, the city reformatory at New Hampton, and the women's farm colony at Grey-court. Many of these men and women eventually find themselves in the state prisons, as the Metropolitan district is the principal feeder for these institutions whose population averages about the same as those in the City of New York.

How best to distribute this population so as to relieve the congestion at the Penitentiary on Welfare Island has been under consideration by the Department, and on December 14th, subsequent to this inspection, an order was issued, the effect of which will be, among other things, the sending of drug addicts from the Penitentiary to the Correction Hospital where they will be treated for a time and then transferred to some other institution to be designated. This will permit the use of the hospital dormitory at Riker's for workhouse prisoners. For several years, until about a year ago, Riker's Island has been used exclusively for drug addicts. Last year a number of workhouse prisoners were transferred to the island to assist in laying water mains to the dumps. The average drug addict is capable only of lighter sort of work, and when the work on the new penitentiary gets actively under way, it is probable that some other institution will be used for the detention of the addicts, as able-bodied prisoners will be required to do the grading and other preliminary work in connection with the project.

On the day of inspection there were 435 inmates in the institution. Of these, 197 were workhouse prisoners and 238 were addicts. Of the latter, 58 were self-committed. There were 23 addicts in the hospital dormitory receiving treatment.

At the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1925, there were 530 in custody as compared with 321 the preceding year. The average population for the year was 463 as compared with 325 the year before. The highest number at one time was 621 and the lowest 295. The total admissions were 2,435 as compared with 1,600 the preceding year.

Because of the proposed penitentiary project no attempt has been made to make permanent improvements. As a further protection against

the ever present fire hazard, new standpipes have been installed in the various buildings and the installation of a fire alarm system is under way. New fireproof doors have been provided in several of the buildings. Because of the inadequate boat service to this island, should a serious fire develop it is probable that many of the buildings would be destroyed. The one permanent building, constructed for disciplinary purposes, is not in use because of the inability to heat it. The old "cooler" with its dungeon-like cells is used occasionally for inmates who refuse to work, or for other offenses.

Efforts are made to keep as many of the inmates employed as possible. Two gangs of men are assigned to the dumps, which are operated by the Department of Street Cleaning. The Department had hoped to use inmate labor for unloading scows and salvaging materials from the refuse, and it had been estimated that approximately \$200,000 a year could be saved to the city by such labor, but the plans have failed to materialize and only a comparatively small number are employed.

Another group of men (about 25) are assigned to work for the City Health Department at the Riverside Hospital. These men are taken to and from the hospital on a boat and receive their dinner at the hospital. On the day of inspection 34 men were employed at grading, 34 in the general repair shop, 12 in the paint shop, 30 in the piggery, 27 on the farm, 28 in the laundry, 22 repairing sidewalks, 28 in the mess hall, and others were doing various institutional work.

The livestock in the piggery totaled 375. There were slaughtered during the year 16,470 pounds of pork. There are ten horses on the Island. Much of the land under cultivation is made up of the refuse from the dumps which disintegrates from year to year. The crop report for the year follows:

Butter beans -----lbs.	2,692	Table Beets -----lbs.	13,879
Cattle beets -----lbs.	293,200	Carrots -----lbs.	80,459
Leek -----lbs.	3,435	Parsley -----lbs.	451
Peppers -----lbs.	125	Spinach -----lbs.	1,632
Swiss Chard -----lbs.	5,790	Tomatoes -----lbs.	35,575
Turnips -----lbs.	9,120	Parsnips -----lbs.	2,000
Sweet Corn -----ears	30,808	Field Corn -----bu.	2,000
Lettuce -----heads	6,923	Radishes -----bunches	1,360
Rhubarb -----bu.	1,472	Scallions -----bunches	428
Celery -----bunches	2,000	Cabbage -----lbs.	77,144

Plans are under way for providing ferry service between the island and the mainland. The new ferry slip is partially constructed.

Preliminary work for the new penitentiary probably will not get under way before spring. Although plans showing the general scheme of the proposed institution have been prepared by the Department of Plants and Structures, they have not been submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

The present buildings are being kept in repair so far as funds will permit, but little is being done in a constructive way pending the launching of the new penitentiary project.

The buildings are kept clean and the discipline at the institution appeared to be well in hand.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN.
Secretary.

WOMEN'S FARM COLONY

GREY COURT

Inspected November 27, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction. The institution has no superintendent and the acting superintendent has been critically ill for some time. Mrs. Mary E. Whittaker, head matron, is in charge, assisted by four day matrons, two night matrons, one laundry matron, a civilian cook and a clerk.

On this date the inmate population was 66, although the normal capacity is 108, which may be increased to 200 by the use of the dormitories. All the women sent to this institution are white and are received by transfer from the Women's Workhouse on Welfare Island, New York City. Because of the lack of disciplinary facilities in this new institution it has been the policy of the Department thus far to transfer to it only the longer termed white prisoners who are mentally and physically fit, and who are amenable to institutional rules.

The building itself, which is a three-story and basement brick structure, is now completed. The laundry is fully equipped with the most modern appliances for washing and ironing and it is well lighted and sanitary. It contains two large electric washing machines, two extractors for drying clothes, a very large mangle and electric irons.

The kitchen is thoroughly equipped and is in charge of a civilian cook who also acts as matron, although not designated as one. The store room is in charge of a man under the Department of Correction.

In conference with Major Sidney W. Brewster, representing Commissioner Wallis, I learned the Colony is as yet in a more or less experimental stage, but a plan is in progress for industrial and vocational training. This plan the Commissioner hopes to put in operation next year. If this institution is to accomplish its purpose, something more than merely separating the whites from the colored and isolating them at Greycourt should be undertaken. Removing them from their old environment in the city and placing them in wholesome country surroundings is of course commendable, but more comprehensive and earnest endeavor to rehabilitate these women along educational, social and industrial lines should be undertaken. The average inmate has little or no education and schools in letters and training along vocational lines should be inaugurated at an early date.

Productive work shops might be developed and many of the articles needed at this institution, and others in the Department, could be manufactured here, such as linens for Greycourt, New Hampton and Warwick Farms, and Otisville Sanatorium. I was informed that preliminary plans have been made for the installation of six power sewing machines and one or more knitting machines which the Commissioner expects to put in in the very near future, thereby starting manufacturing industries at Greycourt. These industries should include manufacturing of women's clothing for inmates, underwear, stockings, socks, etc.

A sewing class is to be established within the next few weeks under the auspices of the Inmates' Commissary, the purpose of which is not only to teach the inmates sewing and dressmaking, but to provide the materials for dresses and coats to be made for inmates about to be discharged and who have not the necessary clothing. These proposed activities are in the right direction and should be encouraged.

The farm consists of 275 acres which is in charge of a farm instructor assisted by four guards. Twenty-five male prisoners from the Workhouse are transferred here to work outside. The eight acres of land in the rear and on the east and west sides of the main building are to be plowed under the direction of the farm instructor, and this will be worked by the women as a truck garden. The necessary seeds, garden tools and equipment will be purchased from the department funds. It is planned to extend this garden materially in succeeding years. A recent survey of the ground in front of the institution shows that a large amount of grading must be done before any landscape gardening can

be attempted. This is to be started immediately by workhouse men sent to Greycourt for this purpose. It is planned to have flower beds in front of and at the sides of the building as well as shrubbery in appropriate places. Trees are also to be planted next spring along the road leading up to the institution.

Dr. A. W. Beck of Monroe is visiting physician to the institution. He comes daily and is subject to call when needed. He has established a clinic in the building and provisions are being made to assign separate quarters to him for an examining room.

A dentist from the workhouse visits Greycourt but there are no facilities for this work; a dental chair and accessories should be provided.

Religious exercises are held every Saturday in the Chapel which is on the upper floor of the building and is used for all services. There is no organ and if there is no other way of securing one, it is suggested that one be obtained through the prisoners' commissary fund. There was some talk of dividing the chapel into a recreation room and chapel. This should not be done. A chapel should be used for religious purposes only.

A small library should be established as soon as possible. Good books and current magazines are a great aid to discipline, and these also might be secured through the prisoners' commissary.

A matrons' recreation room should also be provided. Some change should be made in the doors so as to afford an opportunity to the matron to have full view of the prisoners without having to resort to opening the doors.

This building has deteriorated and quite extensive repairs will have to be made, and it is a question as to whether or not it will be necessary to close it for a time while the work is being done.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That schools in letters and vocational training be established.
2. That suitable productive employment be provided.
3. That a dental chair and accessories be procured.
4. That the chapel be maintained for religious services only, and that an organ be provided out of the inmates' commissary funds.
5. That a library be established.
6. That a matrons' recreation room be fitted up.
7. That the needed repairs to the building be made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CITY PRISON—MANHATTAN

THE TOMBS

Dated February 6, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; John J. Hanley, warden.

The undersigned, in connection with Commissioner Wallis, made an inspection of the Tombs today to check up the classification to which attention has been frequently called by the Commission. It was found that there was a total of 550 prisoners. A description of the tiers and their sections is given below:

1st Tier

Held for trial, General Sessions -----	24
Held for trial, Special Sessions -----	1
Convicted -----	13
Fugitives -----	2
United States prisoners -----	3
Sentenced to State Prison -----	3
Sentenced to the Penitentiary -----	2
	<hr/>

48

2nd Tier

Held for trial, General Sessions -----	39
Convicted -----	6
Held for Magistrate's Courts -----	9
Sentenced to State Prison -----	2
	<hr/>

56

3rd Tier

Held for trial, General Sessions -----	43
Convicted -----	8
Sentenced -----	2
	<hr/>

53

4th Tier

Held for trial, General Sessions -----	38
Convicted -----	14
Sentenced to State Prisons -----	3
Sentenced to Elmira Reformatory -----	2
	<hr/>

57

(BOYS BETWEEN 16 AND 20 YEARS OF AGE)

5th Tier

Held for trial, General Sessions -----	32
Held for trial, Special Sessions -----	4
Convicted -----	16
Sentenced to Elmira Reformatory -----	1
United States prisoners -----	2
	<hr/>

55

(BOYS BETWEEN 16 AND 20 YEARS OF AGE)

6th Tier

Held for trial, General Sessions -----	28
Held for trial, Special Sessions -----	6
Convicted -----	13
Federal prisoners -----	2
Sentenced to Elmira Reformatory -----	2
Sentenced to State Prisons -----	1
	<hr/>

52

7th Tier

Held for trial, General Sessions -----	26
Convicted -----	14
Federal prisoners -----	15
	<hr/>

55

8th Tier

Held for trial, General Sessions -----	30
Convicted -----	5

35

Dormitory

Workhouse and Penitentiary prisoners serving time -----	85
---	----

85

Annex

32 cells

Male adults held for Special Sessions in Magistrates' Court -----	25
---	----

25

Annex

24 cells

Drug addicts held for trial -----	29
-----------------------------------	----

29

550

It will be noted that on all the tiers, excepting the eighth, each with forty cells, it was necessary to double up prisoners and that there were violations in every section excepting the dormitory and the annex.

The annex to the east, with seventy cells, is now being put in condition and Commissioner Wallis has expressed his earnest desire to do everything he can to bring about as full a classification of prisoners as is possible with the facilities at hand. It is evident, with the population of the Tombs running between 500 and 600 daily and something less than 450 cells being available, that there is bound to be congestion, doubling up in cells, and failure to make proper legal classification.

The City of New York will find it necessary within the near future to either build a new prison or add largely to the capacity of this prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

CITY PRISON—MANHATTAN

THE TOMBS

Inspected December 22, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Peter A. Mallon, warden.

The Tombs Prison, known throughout the world as the abiding place for a time of some of the most noted criminals in history, was opened in 1902. It met the requirements of the situation at that time, but with the tremendous increase in population for a quarter of a century, it has become obsolete and utterly inadequate for the present-day needs of a prison for the borough of Manhattan.

On this date, with a total of 571 prisoners, 500 were crowded into 366 available cells in the main prison and annex, and the balance in a large dormitory on the top floor. Twenty-five of the cases were homicide. The cells are 8 feet in length, 8 feet 4 inches in height, and 6 feet 4 inches in width. They are each equipped with two swinging bunks, toilet and wash basin. In addition to this doubling-up in cells, which is conducive to every sort of evil, beside the association of men afterwards proved innocent with

those accused of most serious crimes, as will be noted by the detailed description of the tiers below, the State Laws in relation to classification of prisoners, particularly as to the separation of convicted and unconvicted, are violated on every tier. It can be imagined what the situation was in September, when the prison held 715 prisoners at a time when the United States Government crowded 215 Chinamen into this already over-congested prison. It might be stated, too, that the numbers have been held down by the recent strenuous efforts of the Court of General Sessions and the District Attorney to bring to trial and dispose of cases of prisoners from this prison. An analysis of the record shows that a good job has been done by these officials, only two prisoners of the number having been here since June, one since July, three from August, and five from September. In all of these cases, the delay has not been caused by the courts or prosecuting officials, but rather because of unusual circumstances in each case, the prisoners referred to having been several times in court.

For the year ending June 30, 1925, a total of 25,506 prisoners were received in this prison. Of this number, 1072 were Federal prisoners. Of those committed to the institution, 3006 were foreign-born and 2028 were aliens. This does not include those of the last two classes temporarily held here.

The Commission has for the past few years called attention to the lack of housing facilities at this prison, and believes that the time has come when definite action must be taken by the City to build a new prison in some other section of the city or to reconstruct this prison and build an additional one at some other location. It is suggested that the incoming Administration give serious consideration to the situation which exists here.

The Commissioner of Correction is again urged to apply to the Federal Court authorities to be advised as to the status of prisoners' cases in Federal Courts. It was stated that rarely do the officers of the Tombs know the status of the prisoners held there for Federal Courts and as to whether or not they have been convicted or are held for trial or simply as witnesses.

The population on this date was distributed as follows:

1st Tier

40 cells—all in order. 34 prisoners.

23 held for General Sessions, 6 convicted, 2 fugitives, 1 from State's prison and 2 under observation.

2nd Tier

40 cells—2 out of order. 55 prisoners.

42 held for General Sessions, 8 convicted and 5 held for Magistrates' courts. There were 21 homicide cases, including 9 first degree murder cases.

3rd Tier

40 cells—1 out of order. 58 prisoners.

50 held for General Sessions, 7 convicted and 1 prisoner from Danne-mora, held as witness.

4th Tier

40 cells—4 out of order. 53 prisoners.

41 held for General Sessions, 11 convicted and 1 from State's prison as witness.

5th Tier

40 cells—6 out of order. 59 prisoners, all under 21 years of age. 42 held for General Sessions, 6 convicted, 2 sentenced to City Reformatory, 2 Federal, 4 Penitentiary, 2 help, and 1 State's prison witness.

6th Tier

40 cells—4 out of order, some out of order for a considerable time. 46 prisoners, all from 16 to 20 years of age. 36 held for General Sessions, and 10 convicted.

7th Tier

40 cells—2 out of order, 67 prisoners.

32 held for General Sessions, 5 convicted, and 30 U. S. prisoners of whom 6 or 7 were convicted.

8th Tier

40 cells—all O. K. 52 prisoners.

42 held for General Sessions and 10 Federal prisoners. Of the Federal prisoners, some were convicted and others were awaiting trial. On this tier were 12 venereal cases in a section by themselves.

Top Floor Dormitory

67 prisoners serving time.

37 from the Penitentiary and Workhouse assigned to work here and 30 sentenced for short terms of from 5 to 10 days.

Annex

65 cells—all O. K. 76 prisoners.

The prisoners here were held for Special Sessions and Magistrates' courts. 25 drug addicts were also included in this number.

On all of the tiers mentioned above, excepting the fifth and sixth, the prisoners were twenty-one years of age or over. On the fifth and sixth tiers were 105 boys—16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 years of age—practically all of whom were to spend their Christmas in this prison. They were charged with grand larceny, burglary, larceny, robbery, first degree murder, and other serious offences. Thirty were for robbery, 20 burglary, 13 grand larceny, 3 assault, 3 unlawful entry, 1 rape, 1 Sullivan Law, and 2 murder. Two boys, 17 years of age, just came back from court with sentences of five to ten years in Sing Sing Prison. The number of boys 16 to 20 held in these two tiers of cells for the calendar year was 2507, an average of over 200 a month.

For the year ending June 30, 1925, youths between the ages of 16 and 21, committed to the City Prison and county jails of the counties of Greater New York were as follows:

New York	1,076
Kings	2,817
Queens	553
Richmond	400
Bronx	608
Total	5,454

Following the publication of the inspection report on the City Prison, Raymond Street, Brooklyn, last month, there was some public discussion as to the figures that were given as to boys between 16 and 21 who had passed through the Raymond Street Prison during the past five years. The statements made in the report, although from official reports, were disputed in two newspapers and the assertion made that there had been an attempt to cast odium on the fair name of Brooklyn. In commenting on some of these statements Justice Cropsey said: "The figures may be startling to those who never paid any attention to the needs of our young generation growing up, but they simply show that there is still a wonderful field for men of sterling character in the Boy Scout movement." District Attorney Dodd of Kings County stated: "I do not deprecate the giving out of these figures by the State Prison Commission because I believe it brings home to fathers and mothers that there is not enough religious training instilled into the children, and does a good purpose in that way."

Below is given a statement of the number between 16 and 21 who have passed through the Tombs City Prison for the five years ending June 30, 1925, which is submitted for the thoughtful attention of those who are interested in the rising generation: .

<i>Age</i>	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	<i>Total</i>
16	150	121	46	97	89	503
17	187	174	89	160	178	788
18	259	242	118	232	158	1009
19	272	282	212	199	219	1184
20	457	341	204	215	189	1406
21	375	424	216	230	243	1488
	<hr/> 1700	<hr/> 1584	<hr/> 885	<hr/> 1133	<hr/> 1076	<hr/> 6378

It should be borne in mind also, that the numbers given above do not indicate those who have passed through the sifting processes of the Magistrates' courts, where large numbers have been found guilty of petty offenses, sentenced, sentence suspended, placed on probation or discharged.

A trip through the section in which these boys were confined and conversations with each of them gave the impression that they were not an unusual type, very few indicating tough or sordid natures, but most being of the ordinary type that one sees about the streets, in the subways and street cars of the city. Very few of them seemed to realize the desperate plight that they were in or the seriousness of the crimes they had committed and the outlook for their future lives. If it is true, as recently stated by an authority on prison population in a public address—that only one out of ten are captured and that a large number presently accused of serious crimes are out on bail—the magnitude of the proposition becomes a startling one. It is again recommended as a work worthy of some great foundation, that a study be made of the localities and homes from which these boys come and that an organized attempt be made to improve the surroundings and influences which drive these boys into lives of crime. The medical profession has been able to locate and stamp out many types of contagious diseases which years ago were thought could not be eliminated, by locating the sources and removing the cause. The information as to the homes and sections from which a great majority of these boys come is easily obtainable from the public records and would be well worth the effort on the part of citizens who have a care for the future welfare of the city.

A further notable fact is the changing type of men in this and other prisons. A dozen years ago the population was made up of many well known criminals and men along in years. At this time, a large percentage of the entire population of the Tombs is made up of men and boys under thirty years of age, many of them never accused of crimes before and their only contact with the courts being in the Children's Court, showing at the outset the lack of parental care and guidance.

The Commissioner of Correction should take prompt action to temporarily relieve the overcrowding in the main prison and the separation of the convicted from the unconvicted by putting into use the now vacant annex, at one time used for drug addicts. With proper repairs, this would in a measure relieve the overcrowding in the main section and provide for an observance of the laws as to classification. To also aid in classification, it is recommended that the partitions on the north and south sides of the dormitory floor be carried to the end of the building and banks of toilets and wash basins be placed on the west side of each partition.

The keeping in constant repair all available cells is urged as absolutely necessary.

A further matter that must be taken care of at once is the keeping of the occupied cells clean and free from rubbish and dirt. With the large number of penitentiary and workhouse help here, cleaning should be carried on continually, and these cells can, and must, be kept clean; it is possible and is done in other prisons.

Warden Mallon has done a very good job in the painting of the corridors, annex, and throughout the prison. With the large amount of available help, this should be kept up continually.

Another matter which requires serious attention is that of the medical facilities afforded here. Only one doctor serving for eight hours is provided. He is an excellent man who understands his job thoroughly, but is helpless to take care of the multitude of duties which are bound to arise among this large population, many of whom are suffering from disease. There is no chemist, no visiting physician, no hospital facilities and only the very sick are sent to the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital. Others must be treated in their cells, at some times doubled-up with others. It is recommended that a section be set aside on the dormitory floor as a temporary hospital for the use of men requiring medical attention, and that an additional physician and male nurses be appointed to take care of the needs of this institution.

An inspection of the visiting quarters, where from 90 to 150 persons call each day and talk with prisoners under confinement, shows a very bad arrangement which should be remedied, if possible. The noise and confusion here make it practically impossible for a prisoner to visit or confer with his family with any degree of satisfaction, and an effort should be made to find improved quarters for this purpose. A great proportion of the men confined here are presumed to be innocent until found guilty and many are found innocent by the courts and discharged. They should have a decent opportunity to confer with their people while awaiting trial. The visiting room was described by a visitor as follows:

"The visiting room is a delirium of screaming men and women. A double screen is used and there are at times ten, or even twenty people attempting to make themselves heard. How the officer in charge of this room stands such a daily bedlam is a mystery. It is quite possible that this is the best arrangement which can be made at the institution, owing to lack of space, but it is outrageous nevertheless, and some way should be devised to remedy it."

Greater attention should be given to the matter of baths for prisoners received here. Every man should have his clothes disinfected and be given a bath upon entering and required to take frequent baths while confined here. Arrangements should be made so that every man should receive clean blankets, sheets and pillow cases upon his arrival, and care should be had that these are frequently washed.

Provision is now made so that prisoners received here from the Magistrates' Courts after the regular meal hours are furnished with food upon arrival here.

The arrangements for prisoners washing their clothing is very bad, but with the congested conditions there does not seem to be much hope of improving them until larger quarters are provided. There is a laundry for the washing of bedding and a disinfecting apparatus for blankets and bedding. A disinfectant concern makes frequent applications of its product on the cell tiers and the warden stated that there is little complaint of vermin.

The Commissary conducted by the Department of Correction employs several people here. The sales are approximately \$200. a day. Copy of the price lists is submitted herewith. The prices are reasonable in comparison with those on the outside.

The kitchen at this point is reasonably satisfactory and no fault could be found with the food, excepting the practice of feeding men in their cells, which is a very bad one and adds to the disorder and uncleanliness of the cells. A new prison should provide for a decent mess hall where food can be served. Copies of the inmates' menus are submitted herewith for examination as arranged by the Commission.

The cost of the salaries for the year ending June 30, 1925, was \$133,899.00. The cost of boarding prisoners for the same time was \$195,514.78.

Exercise is allowed on the corridors during the morning, and in good weather, an hour daily in the yard, but the inmates spend twenty hours in their cells daily, and they should be clean, orderly and sanitary.

Religious services are held weekly and frequent visits made by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains.

It is suggested that arrangements be made with the Public Library officials for the furnishing of reading matter, as is done at the City Prison, Brooklyn.

The Commissioner of Correction should be asked to advise the Commission what steps will be taken to overcome temporarily the conditions described above, and what definite plans he has in mind as to the future of the prison necessities of the borough of Manhattan.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

CITY PRISON—BROOKLYN

RAYMOND STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 9, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Harry C. Honeck, warden.

On this date there were 341 male prisoners and 38 females on hand. The classification and distribution, by tiers, was as follows:

NORTH SECTION—MALE

1st Tier	Minor felons, awaiting trial—age 16 to 18 inclusive -----	21
2nd Tier	Minor felons, awaiting trial—age 19 to 20 inclusive—Lower part of tier for misdemeanants -----	17
3rd Tier	Minors, convicted and sentenced -----	12
4th Tier	Drug addicts, investigations and isolations (venereal, safety, etc.) -----	17
5th Tier	Homicides -----	20
6th Tier	Adults convicted and awaiting sentence -----	26
7th Tier	Adults, felons, awaiting trial—bail under \$5,000. -----	25
8th Tier	Penitentiary and Workhouse help -----	26

SOUTH SECTION—MALE

1st Tier	Observations and adults sentenced—awaiting transfer -----	20
2nd Tier	Adult felons, awaiting trial—bail over \$5,000. -----	26
3rd Tier	Adult felons, awaiting trial—bail under \$5,000. -----	25
4th Tier	Penitentiary and Workhouse help -----	26
5th Tier	Adults sentenced to City Prison, Brooklyn, 10 days or less -----	23
6th Tier	Federal and overflow from South 2 tier -----	14
7th Tier	Misdemeanants -----	23
8th Tier		

Penitentiary and Workhouse help—short-time men overflow

Fireroom help—lower end of tier -----	20
Total -----	341

FEMALE SECTION

1st Tier	
Trial -----	15
2nd Tier	
Minors and convicted, overflow -----	5
3rd Tier	
Sentenced -----	18
Total -----	38
Grand Total -----	379

Workhouse Help		Penitentiary Help	
Male Female		Male Female	
70 8		15 1	

For the year ending June 30, 1925, 13,178 males and 1,139 females passed through this prison. It is interesting to note that, of this number 4,870 males and 329 females were foreign-born and 3,416 males and 207 females were aliens. The highest number at any one time for this period was 392 males and 51 females. The average daily number of inmates during the year was 308 men and 33 women.

The population of this prison continues to increase rapidly. In 1920 the average population was 275, while at the present time it has increased to 330. Today's population shows a total of 379.

At present, the segregation of the different classes as required by law is an extremely difficult matter. The warden has done the very best possible with the facilities he has at hand. With the continuing increase in population because of the rapid growth of Brooklyn, the problem will soon be at hand when it will be impossible to take care of the prisoners who are sent here and maintain any sort of classification. The Commissioner of Correction should proceed immediately to provide for plans which will take care of the future necessities of this prison. In case the population increases further and doubling in the cells is necessary a new prison would be most desirable to segregate first offenders from hardened criminals.

On this date there were 49 boys under 21 years of age, several of whom were but 16 years old, charged with all sorts of crimes from murder down to petty offenses. For the year ending June 30, 1925, the number of each age from sixteen to twenty-one years was as follows:

	Male	Female
Sixteen years -----	219	15
Seventeen years -----	303	39
Eighteen years -----	435	41
Nineteen years -----	532	45
Twenty years -----	583	61
Twenty-one years -----	740	42
Total -----	2817	243

For the five years preceding, 12,342 boys and 1,346 girls were incarcerated here, making a total for the six years of 16,259 boys and 1,589 girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. This exhibit of the crime and depravity which has been rampant among the youths of the Borough of Brooklyn for the past five years is a startling and terrifying

one. With the many interested organizations and persons who are endeavoring to locate the cause of crime, it might be well for them to begin a systematic study of the individual cases, going back into the localities and individual homes from which these boys and girls come. All of this information is obtainable from the public records and, in the opinion of the undersigned, would be well worth the time and money necessary to conduct such an investigation.

On recommendation of the Commission, made in its last report of inspection, three prison gates have been installed on the second tier, so as to permit all prisoners on these tiers to exercise on their respective tiers and observe the classification laws by not mingling on the main floor. The warden stated that this practice would now be put in effect within a week. The platform on the north second tier has been extended to the wall and a stairway constructed to the main floor to permit boys from the upper floor to reach the exercise floor without coming in contact with the other prisoners. In the male section all prisoners are exercised in the corridors twice a day, and on days when the weather permits, both men and women are allowed to exercise in the yard, with the exception of some prisoners who are held under close observation.

On this date 21 men were awaiting trial for murder and homicide. It would seem that this is an unreasonable number of cases to be held here and something should be done to expedite these cases. There were also some cases awaiting disposition by the courts where the prisoners had been held from three to six months. The records show that 1 has been held since March 16, 1 since April 6, 1 since April 29, 1 since May 5, 3 since June 2, 3 and 17 respectively, 8 since July, 8 since August, and 3 since September. These cases should also be taken up by the courts for prompt disposition. It is a generally acknowledged fact that a great deterrent to crime is a speedy trial and certainty of punishment.

The prison physician visits the prison daily and is subject to call in emergencies. The Commission should again call attention to the absolute necessity of a resident physician located in this prison, available at all hours of the day and night. With the large number of prisoners constantly on hand, the necessity for a physician is beyond dispute. No medicine should be administered to any inmate by keepers, matrons or prisoners, but by the doctor personally at all times. In the mind of the undersigned it is absolutely necessary that all prisoners committed here be examined upon entrance to determine whether they are suffering from any communicable diseases. The Commission has just passed a resolution favoring legislation making this mandatory. It is strongly recommended that the Commissioner of Correction take up the matter at once and provide for such an arrangement as indicated above.

The standard Department of Correction menu, submitted in other reports, is in effect here.

Inquiry was made as to whether or not prisoners who come in here after the noon meal from the Magistrates' Courts are given food, as no provision is made for them in the Magistrates' Courts pens. It was found that persons coming in, up to 2.30 P. M., are given warm food; those after that time have to wait for the evening meal. Many of these people, having spent the night in the police station, are taken early to the court where they are kept until the middle of the afternoon and have no food during all this time. Inquiry should be made of the prisoners when they come in as to whether they have been without food for some hours, and if so, special arrangements should be made to provide some food for them prior to the evening meal.

Once again the necessity for a mess hall in this prison is recommended. The practice of feeding prisoners in their cells is one which cannot be too strongly condemned. This recommendation of the Commission was approved by the February grand jury of Kings County. The new kitchen and mess hall might be built in connection with the new addition to the prison recommended above for the segregation of first offenders from hardened criminals, and thus do away with the present method of handing food through an opening in the door of the cell, which results

Once more the Commission gives warning as to the danger of the wooden roof on this prison. With the construction of new buildings in this neighborhood, the fire hazard increases daily. This is a matter in which the Kings County Grand Jury also concurred with the Commission.

The commissary in this prison was conducted by a private individual up to October 16th, at which time it was taken over by the Commissary Bureau of the Department of Correction. Six people are employed in the work here. The prison prices remain the same as under the old arrangement. It will be interesting to note how this new arrangement works out as compared with the old one. It is suggested that the waiters who come on the main corridor with supplies be required to keep refuse off the floor about their stands.

A fine chapel is provided in this prison. Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Christian Science services are held regularly.

A most commendable arrangement is made with the Brooklyn Public Library, whereby prisoners are periodically provided with good books and allowed to make choice of the books they desire on the next visit.

The prisoners are engaged at present in repainting the prison and this work is continued generally throughout the year.

Notwithstanding the enactment of section 186 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, providing for the transfer of apparently insane prisoners to the psychopathic ward of Kings County Hospital, no arrangement has been made here for taking care of these prisoners as provided in this law. In the past year, from 20 to 30 undoubtedly insane prisoners, 7 of whom needed restraint, were held in this prison. There was also a large number of cases of men in a serious condition—and equally as difficult as violently insane prisoners—suffering from the effects of the poisonous liquor which is so easily obtainable. We are informed that there are suitable prison wards in Kings County Hospital with accommodations for approximately 10 men and 15 women. Keepers and matrons are provided there and also a policeman. This matter was taken up with Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, on April 27, 1925, by the Prison Association of New York. The secretary should be directed to confer with Dr. Haviland in relation to the matter of the transfer of apparently insane prisoners from this prison—which has no proper quarters for their detention—to the wards in the Kings County Hospital. It is suggested that if the matter meets with his approval, he confer with Hon. George W. Martin, Presiding Officer of the County Judges of Kings County, in an endeavor to make an arrangement whereby this troublesome question can be settled for all time.

Attention is again called to the insufficiency of information given the prison officials in relation to prisoners who are sent here from the Magistrates' Courts. The secretary should once more be directed to confer with the Chief City Magistrate, asking if more complete information cannot be given on the commitment cards, particularly in relation to prisoners charged with crimes of violence.

The same situation continues in relation to United States prisoners, of whom 868 males and 11 females were sent here during the year. This should again be taken up with the U. S. District Attorney.

With the crowded conditions in this jail, the sending of short-term prisoners here should be abandoned. The Commissioner of Correction has in mind the re-opening of the Harlem Prison for prisoners sentenced to terms of ten days or less, and it is urged that he provide for such prisoners to be transferred from this prison as promptly as arrangements can be made for providing other quarters. It has been found necessary, two or three times in recent months, to transfer prisoners to other prisons because of the congestion here.

We believe that in the assignment of workhouse and penitentiary prisoners here, these two classes should not be commingled; that those assigned to work in this prison be either all penitentiary or all workhouse, except under unusual conditions.

Since the last inspection report one new van has been provided for this prison; the others are practically all worn out and should be replaced by the new vans of modern type adopted by the Department.

Once again the recommendation is made for a ventilation system, by exhaust fans or otherwise, to add to the ventilation of this prison.

It is found that prisoners here are allowed to retain the money which they bring with them into the prison. This is very bad practice and would add very greatly to difficulty of recapture of any who may escape. A property clerk should be provided here who should be responsible for all the money and properties brought in by prisoners, and purchases from the commissary should be made by orders from the property clerk and not through cash transactions.

A clerk is urgently needed in the office to relieve the keeper, who is needed in work about the prison.

The appointment of a matron to accompany women to and from the night court is strongly urged. She could be used for supervision of the prisoners while detained in the pens of the night court. At the present time there is no matron in charge there and women are brought back and forth to the prison in vans in charge of a male attendant only. The Commission, at its last meeting, recommended the passage of a law which would require a woman attendant for the care of female prisoners under such conditions.

The prison was found in as orderly and cleanly condition as is possible with the plant provided here. There was an ample supply of bed linens, which was found in a satisfactory and clean condition.

The secretary should be directed to take up the recommendations contained in the body of this report, with the proper officials, and report to the Commission on or before January 1, 1926, as to the replies received.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

CITY PRISON—QUEENS

LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected October 22, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Frank W. Fox, warden. The staff consists of 1 head-keeper, 14 keepers and 3 matrons.

On the date of inspection there were 117 prisoners, 98 of whom were males and 19 females, classified as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Examination -----	10	2	12
Special Sessions -----	4	--	4
Grand Jury -----	46	1	47
Workhouse -----	20	10	30
Penitentiary -----	17	5	22
Pending transfer -----	1	1	2
	<hr/> 98	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 117

The prisoners were found segregated by tiers as far as possible, although they are all required to mingle on the ground floor for meals. On the top floor were 17 boys, 5 of whom were 16 years of age, 2 seventeen years, 5 eighteen, 4 nineteen, and 1 twenty—charged with all sorts of serious crimes—burglary, grand larceny, rape and hold-ups; one boy aged 16 with knee trousers was held for burglary and grand larceny.

It was a most distressing thing to witness these young boys started on a career of crime. It was shown that for the year ending June 30, 1925, the number of boys and girls twenty-one and under was as follows:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
16	47	4
17	71	11
18	96	3
19	117	4
20	108	5
21	114	9
Total	553	36

Here, as in all of the other city prisons, this live question of youngsters embarking into serious crimes constitutes one of the gravest problems with which this great city has to deal. The people of the Borough of Queens might well make an analysis of who these boys and girls are and where they come from and, if possible, take remedial measures which will keep others out of their footsteps.

A bad situation here is the mingling of penitentiary and workhouse prisoners, the former usually charged with serious crimes and the latter with petty ones. There is no attempt whatever to segregate them. It is recommended for the serious consideration of the Commissioner of Correction that all prisoners sent to other institutions to do work be either all penitentiary or all workhouse prisoners—that prisoners of both classes be not sent to the same institution.

Another question which appears in all of the city prisons is the sending here of short-time prisoners charged with petty offenses, to serve ten days or less. On this date there was a chauffeur sent here in default of a \$10. fine; he was put in the same section with men serving long penitentiary sentences. This again brings up the question of the re-opening of the Harlem Prison for this purpose.

There are 137 cells for males and 72 for females. The prisoners held for court occupy the three upper tiers, the fifth tier being entirely for boys. The lower two tiers are used for prisoners serving time.

It was found that some of the bars on the outer windows were in very bad condition and were under repair. Careful examination of all the bars in this prison should be made and tool-proof steel substituted wherever bad conditions exist; later on, an effort should be made to equip all of the outside windows with tool-proof steel bars.

Religious services are held here every week by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains, in a very attractive and well kept chapel which is provided in this prison.

The very commendable practice of furnishing books by the Queens Library is continued here.

A department commissary is available for prisoners two days each week. The standard Department of Correction menu for meals is used here.

The resident physician visits the prison daily. Serious surgical and sickness cases are sent to the hospital on Welfare Island. The Commission has from time to time urged that all prisoners coming to this prison, who have not been given a thorough physical examination, be subjected to examination upon entry, and if any are found suffering from communicable diseases that they be segregated. Today a prisoner was found suffering from syphilis; he was sent to the hospital for treatment.

A fire alarm box, which was recommended in previous report, is being installed.

The electric lighting equipment has been thoroughly gone over and a new water line has been put in from the street main to the building.

The roof on the men's section has been repaired and a new skylight installed.

There were 15 workhouse and penitentiary women sent here to do the cleaning and other work. Many of them remain idle a good part of the day. They should be provided with proper employment so as to occupy all of the usual working hours.

The following recommendations, which have previously been made, are renewed and called specially to the attention of the Commissioner of Correction:

1. Construction of a proper mess hall with kitchen attached.
2. Construction of an adequately-equipped laundry, with apparatus for drying and sterilizing bedding and clothing.
3. Drainage of the prison yards, which could be done at small expense and no cost for labor.
4. Erection of suitable fire escapes on the building.
5. Overhauling and repairs of the heating and plumbing equipment. The prison was found clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

SECOND DISTRICT PRISON

JEFFERSON MARKET

10TH ST. AND 6TH AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 13, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; S. W. Brewster, warden.

This prison is used for the confinement of practically all women charged with crime in the borough of Manhattan. A room on the first floor of the building is used for the detention of men held in connection with the Jefferson Market Court. They are entirely separated from any contact with the women.

On the day of inspection there were 21 women in what is known as the "Tombs" section and 13 in the women's court section; of the latter, 10 were awaiting trial, 2 awaiting sentence, and 1 sentenced to Bedford Reformatory. Ten female help from the Workhouse were quartered on the top floor of the prison.

In the men's section on the first floor the number averages from 10 to 12 a day, and sometimes runs to 20. No food is provided for these men if they are held after the regular meal hour in the prison. Arrangements should be made so that they will be fed upon transfer to the Tombs.

One of the pitiful cases in the women's section was that of an unmarried woman, age twenty-seven, with a three weeks old baby.

The prison was fully described in previous reports and will not be repeated here.

The matrons in charge have an intelligent understanding of the necessity for proper classification.

For the year ending June 30, 1925, 2,838 women were received here by commitment, the highest number at any one time being 31 and the lowest 14. Of the 2,838 females committed here, 2,003 were citizens and 835 were aliens; 1,776 females were reported as native born, and 1,031 as foreign born. The number committed here 21 years of age and under was as follows:

	Male	Female
16 years -----	--	46
17 years -----	--	64
18 years -----	--	102
19 years -----	--	100
20 years -----	--	126
21 years -----	--	146

Among the crimes for which they were committed were the following:

Assault (felonious) -----	29	Intoxication -----	55
Carrying dangerous weapons	7	Grand larceny -----	33
Common prostitute -----	13	Petty larceny -----	685
Disorderly conduct -----	104	Vagrancy -----	1676
Gambling -----	7	Drugs -----	14
Incorrigible -----	82		

The attention of the Commissioner of Correction is called to section 19 of the United States Immigration Laws in relation to aliens convicted of crime involving moral turpitude and those being inmates or connected with the management of a house of prostitutes or practicing prostitution. Any alien prisoners coming under these classes should be deported upon expiration of their sentences, under provisions of this section. This will, in a small way, aid in ridding the country of some aliens found to be undesirable.

There is an effort on the part of all those interested in the matter of female delinquents, so far as is possible, to keep out of this prison those of tender years, particularly those under twenty-one who are charged with petty offenses and having no criminal record. In cases of this kind the desk officers at the police station are under instructions to send this class of prisoners to the Florence Crittendon Home. During 1924, 376 girls of this type were sent from the police department and 185 from the women's court, 19 from the Court of Special Sessions, 6 from the Court of General Sessions, and 19 from other courts. It was stated that from time to time girls of tender age and with no police record are sent here. This is practically true during the shopping season prior to Christmas when many foolish girls are arrested for shop-lifting small articles of finery in the department stores. A letter was written to Commissioner Enright under date of November 11, 1925, asking that the commands at the precincts in the shopping districts be cautioned as to this matter in the season now about to open. He replied under date of November 13th, advising that the matter would be investigated and proper action taken.

During our visits to the various magistrates' courts we have found a number of the younger class of girls held in the detention pens awaiting trial. This class of prisoner is brought to the Jefferson Market Prison at night and taken back and forth to these courts as many times as is necessary in prison vans. A few years ago there was very serious objection to taking women prisoners back and forth to Welfare Island and this practice was stopped. We are informed that the Women's Court has jurisdiction over all cases other than felonies, and there is no real necessity for the transportation of these young women to the magistrates' courts in Manhattan and the Bronx, sometimes requiring several trips in prison vans. On a recent visit to the Washington Heights Court, two very young girls were detained there, charged with disorderly conduct. In our opinion, serious consideration should be given to the question as to whether or not all young girls under twenty-one, who are charged with vagrancy and like crimes, should be treated as wayward minors under the law of 1923 and their cases disposed of in the women's court—to obviate the necessity for transportation in vans and where they would be looked after by women matrons. It seems also, that all other cases, except felonies, might be tried here and that transporting to and from other courts should be avoided. The secretary should be directed to take up

this matter with the Chief Magistrate and ask him to place it before the Board of City Magistrates for consideration.

Enamel top tables and stools for meals have been provided—a commendable improvement.

The commissary, which has been run under private management, has been taken over by the Commissary Division of the Department of Correction. Officers of the prison state that the present practice is very much more satisfactory, resulting in better food and lower prices. It is stated that the receipts average about \$12. a day. One woman is in charge.

Care should be given here that women who are brought in from other magistrates' courts for detention after the meal hour are provided with a reasonably good meal.

It was noted that women coming to this prison are taken charge of by the head-keeper. It would seem that a woman should be provided at this prison office to look after the reception of women brought in.

The entire place has been repainted and was in a cleanly and orderly condition.

The Commission looks forward to the carrying out of the plans for a house of detention for women in the city. An appropriation of \$750,000. has been made and there seems no good reason why the work should not be proceeded with. We are advised, unofficially, that the plan of building this house of detention on 30th street, which has been disapproved by this Commission, has been abandoned. It is hoped that when the house of detention is built, it will be located on a plot of land which will provide for plenty of room for proper classification and an opportunity for outdoor exercise for women detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

3RD DISTRICT, ESSEX MARKET PRISON

2ND AVENUE AND 2ND STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 24, 1925. Julius Miller, borough president; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; S. W. Brewster, acting warden; Alfred Hall, head-keeper.

This prison is located on the second floor of a good building, which is occupied also by the 3rd District Magistrates' Court, and the prisoners received all come from this court.

There are six modern cells for men and three for women, all equipped with good toilets and wash basins. Benches are provided in each of the cells.

A matron is assigned to this prison but was not on hand today when a woman was locked in one of the cells. As stated in last year's report, and no change has been made, the matron assigned here is frequently called away to serve at the Homicide Court, leaving this place without a matron. The Commissioner of Correction should be asked to give assurance to the Commission that whenever women are locked up here they will be in charge of a matron.

On this date there were 9 men and 1 woman held here awaiting transfer to the Tombs and Jefferson Market Prisons. At times, the number of prisoners held here runs from 10 to 50.

It is stated that during the winter, court often continues until 4, 5 and 6 o'clock. No provision is made for furnishing food to prisoners who are held here over the noon hour and this matter cannot be longer overlooked. When prisoners are sent from here to the Tombs or Jefferson Market and arrive there in time for the regular meal they are taken

care of; otherwise, some go many hours without any food. The Commissioner of Correction should be asked to take up the matter of providing food for prisoners held here beyond the noon hour and especially those held until late in the afternoon.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON

153 EAST 57TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 9, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; S. W. Brewster, acting warden. One keeper and a matron are employed here.

This prison consists of 11 cells for males and a room for females and is used in connection with the 4th District Magistrates' Court. No prisoners are held here over night, men whose cases are not heard being disposed of by sending them to the Tombs and women to the Jefferson Market Prison.

Four of the cells in the men's section are used for storage. It would seem that with the number of men sometimes confined here that it would be necessary to use all of the cells. Consideration should be given as to whether or not these four cells should be emptied and made available for service.

The cells and women's room have good toilets and wash basins.

From 9 to 15 males are held here daily and in times of raids the number runs very much higher.

Prisoners who are held here over the noon hour and sometimes until late in the afternoon are not given food unless they have money to buy from a caterer who comes in. Arrangements should be made with the Tombs and Jefferson Market Prison to feed these prisoners when they reach the prison and not require them to wait until the next meal.

Quarters and supplies given the matron here are not of the best. The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

FIFTH DISTRICT PRISON

121ST STREET AND SYLVAN PLACE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 9, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Thomas Campbell, custodian.

This prison known as "Harlem Prison" is connected with the Fifth District Magistrates' Court House. Formerly men and women were confined in it under sentence. During the past year it has been discontinued as a prison. Men detained for trial or hearing in the Magistrates' Court are held in a court pen, a large room containing a sanitary toilet. Women are detained in the chapel of the prison, attended by a matron.

The prison contains 40 brick cells, each 5 x 8 x 8 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet. Twenty-four cells are arranged in three tiers, eight cells in a tier in the men's section, and sixteen cells in two tiers are in the women's section. Both cell rooms are well lighted and ventilated. If the plumbing in the cells be overhauled and the cells and cell rooms be repainted, the prison will be in fair condition.

A large number of young male first offenders, convicted of minor offenses are sentenced to the penitentiary, Tombs and Kings county jails for short terms of ten days or less. They are commingled with old offenders and hardened criminals and the associations are demoralizing. A communication from the President of the State Commission of Prisons to the Commissioner of Correction, dated December 31, 1924 suggested that selected short term male prisoners be segregated in the Harlem Prison and not confined in the Penitentiary and Kings County Jail.

It is recommended that Harlem Prison be re-opened, the plumbing overhauled, the interior of the cells and cell rooms repainted, and selected short term young male first offenders serving sentence of ten days or less be transferred to it by the Department of Correction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

5TH DISTRICT PRISON

(Harlem Prison)

121ST STREET AND SYLVAN PLACE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 29, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Thomas Campbell, custodian.

The Harlem Prison is not used at the present time, except in the so-called ten-day room where men awaiting transportation to the Tombs are detained. There were two on hand today and it is stated that the number sometimes runs from fifteen to twenty. Women are detained in charge of a matron, in what was formerly the chapel of the prison.

This old prison has forty brick cells which are not in use. It was recommended in a report by Commissioner Wade, under date of July 9, 1925, that this prison be used for first offenders convicted of minor offenses and sentenced to terms of ten days or less, instead of being sent to the penitentiary. This was also suggested to the Commissioner of Correction under date of December 31, 1924. Nothing has been done to put this prison in order and the only evidence of any intention to do so is that some paint was delivered there about a week ago.

It is again recommended that the prison be used for the purpose already mentioned. Before doing so, however, the entire place must be overhauled, repairs made to the windows, plumbing made sanitary, the entire place repainted, and such other repairs made as are necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

6TH DISTRICT PRISON

MORRISANIA

BROOK AVENUE AND 162ND STREET, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected October 15, 1925. Henry Bruckner, borough president; Edward J. Flynn, sheriff; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Albert Creelman, clerk of Magistrates' Court; James Thornton, clerk of Traffic and Homicide Courts.

The prison at this point is located in a fine new city court building, constructed in 1923, and has by far the best detention quarters of any of the magistrates' courts in the greater city.

There are six steel pens for men and three for women, equipped with sanitary toilets and wash basins, good benches and shower baths in each section. There is good light and ventilation.

On the visit today 6 men were confined in the men's section and 2 in the women's section. The male section is in charge of two deputy sheriffs, one officer of the Department of Correction, and one court attendant. A matron is in charge of the women's section.

The Sheriff of Bronx county made an effort last year to secure two additional deputies to safeguard the prisoners at this place, and also in their transportation back and forth from the county jail; he was allowed one additional man, and arrangements have been made for a woman to accompany the van whenever women are transported from the jail to the court.

From January 1, 1925 to date, the number of cases heard in the Magistrates' Court was 6,981; in the Traffic Court, 8,061; Homicide Court, 95; Municipal Term, 1,289; and Special Sessions cases, 4,184.

Care should be taken here so that homicide cases should be separated from other persons held for trial. Further, with the splendid and adequate facilities, care should be taken to segregate youthful prisoners and those charged with petty offenses from hardened criminals.

The place was in a most commendable condition as to cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

SEVENTH DISTRICT PRISON

(WEST SIDE)

317 WEST 53RD STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 9, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Peter A. Mallon, warden; Lazarus Levy, head-keeper

There were 69 prisoners and 8 witnesses in confinement on day of inspection. Of the 69 prisoners 34 were held for trial, 5 convicted, and 10 were Workhouse prisoners assisting about the building.

The institution is intended for the temporary detention of persons accused of crime and held for examination in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th and 12th magistrate courts. When held for the higher courts they are removed to the Tombs. Material male witnesses in criminal cases whom it is considered necessary to take into custody, are also confined in this building.

The accommodations for women under arrest are inadequate. They are detained in the congested office in the custody of a matron, and must necessarily come in view and more or less contact with men passing through the office. On an average, 5 women a day are kept in this office, often from three to five hours. No convenient toilet is provided for the women and they must be taken some distance. Better arrangements should be furnished for these women. They are not held over night; in case their hearing is not completed they are taken to the Jefferson Market Prison.

The detention quarters for male material witnesses are on the first floor in the rear of the office. The rooms are completely shut in by surrounding buildings and the ventilation seems insufficient. They sit all day in a large outside room and sleep in a connecting dormitory equipped with eight cot beds placed close together. The cots and bedclothing were clean. One toilet and wash basin were available. These men receive no outdoor exercise and are often held, shut up in the gloomy rooms, for a long time. Men not accused of crime and serving the State should be given outdoor exercise at least daily.

The Workhouse prisoners sleep in a dormitory on the third floor containing ten cot beds, one toilet, and one wash basin. This room also seemed poorly ventilated.

The prison is antiquated and inadequate. Old brick cells in which two prisoners are often confined, rusty bars in rattling windows, broken down old style toilets and plumbing, and several broken locks on cell doors, indicate the need of a complete overhauling of the building or the construction of a modern building. Modern toilets and plumbing should be installed without delay if the building is to be retained as a prison.

The classification is bad. The facilities of the prison make it difficult to separate the various classes whom the law requires to be segregated. Complaint is made of the heating at night. Either the furnace is inadequate or neglected, as the prison gets cold at night. It was reported that efforts were under way to correct the bad heating conditions.

Most of the prisoners receive their meals in their cells. The witnesses and some other persons take their meals at small tables in the basement. This arrangement should be extended to all prisoners, and tables furnished on the various floors. The bread and food supplies were wholesome. No complaint was received of the food. A civilian chef is employed. A new gas range was recently provided for the kitchen. The laundry facilities and equipment are inadequate.

The interior of the building was recently painted. A new screen gate on the third floor to prevent access to stairway, and an additional shower bath, were reported installed.

The recommendation in the inspection report of August 9, 1924--that the Commissioner of Correction advise the Commission, "if he believes that the available facilities meet the situation"—is renewed.

The prison appeared cleanly throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

SEVENTH DISTRICT PRISON

(West Side)

317 WEST 53RD STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 5, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; S. W. Brewster, warden; Lazarus Levy, head-keeper.

This is one of the old-time prisons of New York and badly in need of improvements, particularly as to safe-guarding the windows by tool-proof steel, repairs to the windows generally, and the installation of sanitary toilets in the cells.

On the morning of the inspection 50 prisoners were confined here. Because of prisoners in and out, there were 30 persons awaiting trial, 12 penitentiary and workhouse help, and 4 material witnesses in the house of detention which is also maintained here. It is stated that the number of women held here for a portion of the day averages from 1 to 2, and they are detained in a cage in the outer office in charge of a matron. The arrangement is not satisfactory and some effort should be made to provide a detention room for women, with proper toilet facilities.

The detention room on the first floor is lacking in light and adequate ventilation. In future building plans of the department arrangements should be made for a more satisfactory detention place for material witnesses.

The workhouse and penitentiary prisoners sleep in a dormitory on the third floor, containing ten cot beds. It is a wretched place and to

many beds are maintained in this room; if it were a lodging house it would be condemned by the City Board of Health.

In June and July, the number of prisoners daily here averaged 104 for a period of about three weeks. The general average daily is about 60. There are only 37 old-type brick cells in the prison and some of these are necessary to use for the help who cannot be crowded into the dormitory mentioned above. This requires doubling-up of prisoners almost constantly. At the time of this inspection 8 men were doubled up and there was still a number of prisoners to come in from outside courts. The practice of doubling-up prisoners in single cells has always met with condemnation on the part of this Commission. The dangers of such a practice are so well known to prison men that they need not be enumerated here.

Under no conditions should time prisoners be sent here for short periods, as the place without them is congested beyond all reason. The Commissioner of Correction should undertake to find some plan whereby, if this prison is to be continued, the cells should be limited to one prisoner for each.

The practice of feeding prisoners in the cells is again condemned and should be abandoned. Such practice tends to insanitary conditions in the crowded cells and should not longer be tolerated.

A new and adequate-sized ice box is badly needed.

It was found that the hot water supply here is not satisfactory and it is recommended that a gas heater be provided for the hot water boiler so that plenty of hot water may be available for cleaning and other uses.

Recommendation is again made that tool-proof steel bars be placed on all the outer windows at this prison as a guarantee of safety of prisoners.

It is further recommended that new toilets of single-piece vitreous ware type be installed in all cells.

New window frames should be placed in the room used as a dormitory, and elsewhere as needed.

I am glad to report that the insanitary laundry facilities are to be taken out, the laundry work of the prisoners now being done at the penitentiary.

The Commission has for the past few years called attention to the unsatisfactory and inadequate heating of this prison at night. The heating apparatus is used also for the adjoining court and offices and is in charge of employees of the Bureau of Buildings. During the cold weather in the latter part of November, the prisoners and help suffered severely during the night for lack of heat. The matter was taken up, under date of November 30, 1925, with Hon. Joseph Johnson, Commissioner of Public Works, and it is now reported that the heating has been taken care of. Commissioner Johnson has given the matter very careful attention and advised that steps have been taken to continue heating of the building for twenty-four hours each day. The Commissioner calls attention to a report of a mechanical engineer of his department, showing numerous defects in the prison itself—properly the duty of the Department of Correction to remedy. This includes the large number of broken panes of glass and windows without necessary glass; sashes in bad shape and apt to break out at any time; the large number of windows in which the glass does not fit properly; and the windows facing the cell tiers with glass out, panes broken, and sashes loosened. In the dormitory referred to elsewhere, he states "all windows in rotten shape", panes out and casings loose. The Department should immediately proceed to see that necessary repairs are made on all defects enumerated by the mechanical engineer of the Department of Public Works.

The Commission appreciates the cooperation of Commissioner Johnson in relation to the situation at this building. A copy of this report should be sent to him.

The Commissioner of Correction should be requested to advise this Commission on or before February 1, 1926, as to what measures will be taken to improve the conditions and to remove the objections made in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

8TH DISTRICT PRISON (WEST FARMS)

FAMILY COURT

181ST STREET AND BOSTON ROAD, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected December 23, 1925. Henry Bruckner, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; S. W. Brewster, warden; James A. McMahon, clerk, Magistrates' Court; Rowland Sheridan, clerk, Family Court.

The prison at this location holds prisoners from the 8th District Magistrates' Court and the Family Court of the borough of The Bronx.

From January 1, 1925, to date, 4,912 cases were heard in the Magistrates' Court, and 1,389 cases in the Family Court. Since the last inspection the traffic cases usually heard here have been taken to the Traffic Court in the Bronx.

There are three pens on the first floor of the building—two under the Department of Correction (one for men and one for women), and a pen for males under jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court officers. It is stated that approximately 975 men and 160 women were held here since January 1, 1925.

The Department of Correction pens are equipped with toilets, wash basins, benches and chairs. The entire place has been repainted and was in better condition than for some time past.

Attention has been previously called to a structural encumbrance in the pen under the control of the Magistrates' Court; this is in connection with a theater adjoining. The Secretary should be directed to write to the Borough President, asking if he will not have an investigation made by his Department of Buildings as to whether or not all or at least a part of this encumbrance cannot be taken out of the pen, and further, that a toilet and wash basin be installed there.

Since the last inspection, the City has taken over the matter of heating the building and it was very comfortable today, the weather being very severe.

The plaster has been repaired, as recommended.

Attention was called in the last report to the fact that a matron was not always on hand here when women prisoners are confined, one woman being required to divide her time between two Bronx courts. Arrangements have been made that an attendant is always present when a woman is detained.

It was found, as mentioned in the report on Jefferson Market Prison, that some women are tried here who might well be taken care of in the Women's Court close by Jefferson Market Prison. It is necessary to take these women to and from the prison to Jefferson Market when their cases are disposed of here. Today there was a woman charged with vagrancy, who was also a drug addict, being tried in this court; she might have had her case disposed of in the Women's Court.

Ofttimes prisoners are held here as late as four o'clock in the afternoon, and unless they have funds, are not given any food. Some of these who have been in police stations over night have probably not had any food since the day before. This practice should no longer be tolerated.

It is stated that men confined in the Magistrates' Court pen are not

even permitted to allow the other attendants here to send out for food. The reason for this is not apparent and it should be remedied at once.

The place was clean and in good order except the toilet which should be given closer attention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

12TH DISTRICT PRISON

(Washington Heights)

1130 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE CORNER 166TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 20, 1925. Julius Miller, borough president; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frank B. Masterson, chief clerk.

The prison at this point is located on the first floor of the building which contains the 12th District Magistrates' Court. From January 1, 1925, to date, 9,255 cases were heard in this court.

There is one large pen for men and a smaller one for women, equipped with toilets, wash sinks and benches. Toilet paper and paper towels have been provided, as recommended in the last report.

Attention was called to a place in the male pen where the steel sheeting was pulled away from the wall. It is urged that this be repaired at once.

Hot water service is now given and a slop sink has been provided, as recommended. In accordance with the recommendation in the last report, the pens have been painted.

There is one pen which is now being used for storage. If the number of prisoners should increase here so that this pen is needed, it should be equipped with toilet and put into use.

On this date, 20 men were confined in the pen and 3 women. A matron was in charge of the women.

The heating of the room in which the pens are located is not sufficient in cold weather and the attention of the owner of the building should be called to the fact that additional heat must be turned on here during the cold weather. If the radiators are not sufficient, additional ones should be provided.

Prisoners are often held in these pens until four o'clock in the afternoon, without food, unless they have money to send out to nearby restaurants. This matter has been called to the attention of the city authorities many times and the responsibility for providing food was placed upon the Board of City Magistrates. It is again urged that they take action which will take care of this situation. In the meantime, the Commissioner of Correction should be asked to see that food is provided at the Tombs and Jefferson Market Prisons when prisoners are brought in from the Magistrates' Courts who have been held after the time of the regular meal service in the prison.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

On December 14, 1925, an order was issued by the Commissioner of Correction of the city of New York, effective December 17th, designating the north wing of the Correction Hospital on Welfare Island for use as a hospital for men. The women who had occupied this wing were ordered transferred to the south wing, heretofore used almost exclusively as a hospital for females.

With the opening of the north wing, treatment of drug addicts at the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island was ordered discontinued, and all addicts requiring treatment thereafter received at the Penitentiary were ordered transferred to the Correction Hospital. Self-committed drug addicts at the Municipal Farm were ordered transferred to the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island. Those who have completed a course of treatment at the Hospital are to be transferred to the Reformatory Prison and the others are to be returned to the Penitentiary on Welfare Island "and assigned to light work there preliminary to further assignment by the warden of the Penitentiary as opportunity permits." The self-committed addicts sent to the Reformatory Prison were ordered assigned to a separate dormitory and "when able and qualified" assigned to the road, cemetery, coal, dock, kitchen and mess gangs.

Able-bodied Workhouse inmates and such Penitentiary inmates as may be suitable for work at the Municipal Farm were ordered transferred there as required "in such numbers that all dormitories at Riker's Island will be occupied to capacity, in order that the preliminary work on the new Penitentiary and Industrial Buildings may progress as speedily as possible."

The reason given for the change as stated in the first paragraph of the order is:

"The badly over-congested condition at the Penitentiary and the pressing need and desirability of coordinating the hospital facilities of the department makes it imperative that additional quarters be provided for the more efficient, effective care and custody of certain groups composing the prison census of the department."

The acting warden of the Correction Hospital was directed to take charge of the south wing, or female section, and the north wing was designated as an annex to the Penitentiary and was placed under the jurisdiction of the warden of that institution. The order places the Medical Director of the Department of Correction "in full charge of both hospitals with jurisdiction in all that pertains to medical treatment and administration. He will take such immediate steps as may be necessary to render this order effective and to carry out the new hospital policy of the Department."

As soon as the order became effective the women in the north wing of the Correction Hospital were transferred to the south wing. Fifty-nine self-committed drug addicts were transferred from the Municipal Farm to the Reformatory Prison. To provide a separate dormitory for these men the warden of the Reformatory Prison transferred 60 men back to the Penitentiary. These self-committed addicts who are "off the drug" are confined in a dormitory in the hospital building at Riker's Island.

On December 28th there were 820 inmates at the Reformatory Prison, which is practically the capacity of the institution. Of these 143 of the aged and crippled were confined in what is known as the "Old Men's Home" on the hill at the north end of the island. There were 23 cases in the tuberculosis hospital and 25 patients in the general hospital. Practically all of the dormitories were filled to capacity except the boys' in division 9 where there were 39.

Two additional dormitories are to be provided on the first floor of the Administration Building. To make room for one of these the showers and toilets in the present bath room are to be removed and it is planned to build a new bath house on the foundation built several years ago. The other dormitory will be provided by tearing out the rooms now occupied by officers. Rooms for the latter are to be provided on an upper floor. Since the eight-hour system has been in operation fewer officers remain over night at this institution. Each of the new dormitories will have a capacity of about 60 men. Contracts for the work have been awarded.

On December 28th there were 393 inmates of the Municipal Farm. Of this number there were 260 who had been transferred from the Workhouse who are not addicts. These were housed in four dormitories—67 in No. 1, 72 in No. 3, 52 in No. 4 and 69 in No. 6. There were 101 addicts from the Workhouse of whom 38 were in dormitory No. 5 and 63 in Upper No. 8. Penitentiary addicts numbering 32 were in Upper No. 7. The warden stated that he could accommodate about 100 more men without crowding the institution.

On December 29th the population of the Penitentiary, which has a cell capacity of 1113, was 1336, including 33 at the Correction Hospital. There were 116 men occupying 58 cells in the north wing and 182 in the dormitory of the old industrial building. In the South wing, of the 218 inmates, 94 were being treated for venereal disease, 8 for scabies, and 28 were under observation. Forty-nine degenerates were also housed in the South wing. Up in the medical ward there were 15 patients and 14 so-called workers, and there were 10 cases in the surgical ward with 4 workers.

On December 30th there were 193 female inmates in the South wing of the Correction Hospital. Of these, 95 were in the hospital proper and 98 were in quarters designated for those transferred from the North wing.

Of the 95 in the hospital, 6 were in quarantine, 8 surgical cases in Ward B, 11 medical cases in ward E, 5 drug addicts undergoing treatment in Ward D. In these wards white and black were commingled. White patients with venereal diseases, or suspected cases, were in wards F-1, F-2 and F-3. Twenty-eight colored inmates with venereal diseases were in wards G-1 and G-2.

Of the 98 in the prison section, 14 white drug addicts with short sentence were in annex No. 1. These might be transferred to City Prison, Queens, if proper quarters for them are available there. The other inmates, all colored, were in annexes Nos. 2 and 3 and in cells formerly used for drug addicts. All of the colored women are assigned to work in the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and to other institutional duties.

Under the new order, 11 drug addicts, both self-committed and convicted, had been transferred to the north wing for treatment on December 29th. They occupied cells on the first floor, north side. On the opposite side of the corridor were 22 prisoners, transferred as helpers from the Workhouse wing of the Penitentiary.

There are 136 large cells and 7 dormitories in the north wing. The cells are without modern sanitary facilities. The dormitories are of different sizes, but should hold an average of 16 each. This would make the total capacity of the wing approximately 250. With an average of from 25 to 40 drug addicts undergoing treatment, all of the venereal cases, those with scabies, and others undergoing observation and the medical and surgical cases at the Penitentiary, as well as the 25 cases at the Reformatory Prison, could be removed to the North wing and still have room for helpers.

This, however, cannot be safely done until the wing has been put in condition for hospital use. It is said that certain parts of the old building are insecure. Painting and renovating is necessary and equipment will be required in the dormitories. The Department states that repairs will not be completed before the first of February.

It would appear that there is room for much improvement in the hospital and medical service of the department. Thousands of persons pass through the institutions annually. The commitments numbered 65,892 during the last fiscal year. On June 30th, at the close of the year, there

were 3,948 males and 395 females in custody. Many of this huge army are in ill health. The majority of them pass through the Penitentiary and from there are transferred to other institutions. The average daily population of the Penitentiary during the past fiscal year was 1,315. The medical director is in charge of the hospital service of the department. The patients in the hospitals at the Penitentiary and Correction Hospital are looked after by internes and a visiting phychiatrist. There is but one civilian nurse employed at the Penitentiary; the others who assist in caring for the sick are inmates. There is a resident physician at the Reformatory Prison and one at Municipal Farm, and part-time physicians at the City Prison, Manhattan and the City Prison, Brooklyn. Physicians from New York give their services in operative cases. There are female trained nurses on duty at the Correction Hospital in addition to the matrons. The institution has what is said to be a well-equipped operating room where it will be possible to operate on male as well as female patients.

The proposed plan to make the Correction Hsopital a hospital as its name implies, and centralize there the males and females requiring medical and surgical treatment, may have its advantages, but the order was put into effect without putting the north wing in condition for use as such. It should be repaired, painted and renovated as soon as possible.

The order provides that the acting warden in charge of the institution shall have authority only over the south wing or female section. The North wing is designated as a Penitentiary annex in charge of the warden of that institution, with a keeper on duty to look after the few men now in custody there. There is much in common in connection with the administration of this institution. There is one kitchen, one heating plant, one office, etc. To divide responsibility for its management would appear to be ill advised. It is not apparent why men transferred to this institution from the Penitentiary should remain under the jurisdiction of the warden of the Penitentiary any more than those transferred to the Municipal Farm or Reformatory Prison.

The order has not been in effect a sufficient time to demonstrate its practicability. Another inspection should be made within a few weeks to ascertain what further has been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1925.

COURT PENS

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING, CENTER & FRANKLIN STS. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 13, 1925. Julius Miller, borough president; Edward R. Carroll, chief clerk, Court of General Sessions; Frank W. Smith, chief clerk, Court of Special Sessions.

In connection with these important courts there are four detention pens on the ground floor—two used for males on trial in General Sessions, one for males and one for females in Special Sessions. These pens were found in satisfactory condition.

A matron has been provided for the women's section. It is stated that the number of women detained here runs from 4 to 10 daily.

The number of men detained for Special Sessions today was 15, the average daily number being 25, and for General Sessions 21, the number sometimes running to 46.

On floor M-1 there are four pens for males on trial in General Sessions—two on the north side and two on the south side; there is also a separate room for females.

All of the pens have been repainted; the plumbing was in good shape and the condition generally satisfactory. There is a toilet and lavatory in each pen.

A matron is in charge of the female detention pen as recommended by this Commission. An attempt should be made to do something to give better ventilation to this room, as the only ventilation now is through a window which is near the toilet.

The lights recommended for the pens on the north side have been installed and the work is satisfactory.

It is found that toilet paper is provided in the women's section, but not in the men's. It is a reasonably decent and sanitary thing to do to provide toilet paper, and this is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

TRAFFIC COURT DETENTION PENS

HOMICIDE COURT

301 MOTT ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 15, 1925. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Isaac Rice, clerk; S. W. Brewster, acting warden.

There is a large detention room in connection with these courts, about 20 ft. x 40 ft., furnished with benches, good toilets, and fairly satisfactory lighting and ventilation.

The business of the Traffic Court is constantly increasing. In 1923 there were 54,705 traffic cases and 558 homicide cases; in 1924 there were 76,151 traffic cases; from January 1st to date there were 62,404 traffic cases and 401 homicide cases.

The fines collected by the Traffic Court in 1923 amounted to \$426,537.00; in 1924 the fines amounted to \$444,438.00. During the year 1924, 2,393 traffic violations were committed to prison in default of payment of fines, and 1,306 were given straight prison sentences. The above two figures indicate fairly well the number held in the detention pens during the year.

Yesterday, there were 33 prisoners held there. Today the number ran to about 15. On special days during the week the crowding in the court rooms is very bad. An effort is being made by the Automobile Merchants Association for an additional Traffic Court to be located uptown.

In a report dated September 22, 1924, the following statement was made:

"Attention is called to the fact that the homicide cases are detained in the same room with men convicted of traffic violations and given a small fine or a few days in jail. This practice should not be continued and the suggestion is made that a detention pen for homicide cases be provided at the same time as the new court now under consideration."

The recommendation is renewed—that a separate place of detention be provided for homicide cases. It is not proper that men charged with some petty crime, oftentimes only a violation of parking or signal traffic requirements, should be placed in the same room with men charged with murder sometimes of the most extreme nature. The Secretary should be directed to take up with the Chief City Magistrate and the Commissioner of Correction the matter of separate detention pens for homicide cases.

A special effort is made to keep this place clean and orderly and those in charge should be commended for its condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

3RD DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

2ND AVENUE AND 2ND STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 24, 1925. Julius Miller, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Julius V. Lyons, clerk.

The detention pens at this court are in connection with what is known as the Essex Market Court, which handles a large number of cases.

From January 1, 1925 to date 9,768 cases were tried here. Of course, only a small proportion of the prisoners were detained in the pens.

There is a large pen adjoining the court room where prisoners are held just prior to trial. On the ground floor are six cells equipped with sanitary toilets and wash basins.

On recommendation of the Commission made last year, all of the cells have been provided with benches and the place had been painted.

It was stated that from 30 to 35 prisoners are held here daily.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

WOMEN'S DAY COURT PENS

10TH ST. AND 6TH AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 11, 1925. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; William McAadoo, chief city magistrate; Charles Anthes, clerk.

The detention rooms in connection with this court are used entirely for the women tried in the women's court. There are two good rooms equipped with benches, tables, chairs, toilets, wash basins, paper towels and toilet paper.

The old and hardened offenders are separated from first offenders by placing in different rooms whenever it is possible.

A matron is in charge when prisoners are held.

From January 1, 1925, to date 2,123 cases were tried in this court. During the year 1924, the type and number of cases heard here were as follows:

Prostitution -----	1,736
Wayward Minors -----	262
Petit Larceny (Shoplifters) -----	908
Other Offenses -----	41
Total -----	2,947

The pens were cleanly and the situation here is reasonably satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

FIRST DISTRICT (TOMBS COURT) MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

110 WHITE ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 18, 1925. Julius Miller, borough president; William McAadoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Thomas H. O'Kane, clerk.

From January 1, 1925 to date, 8,010 cases were tried in this court. On the day of the inspection, there were twenty-one prisoners in custody. It was stated that this number frequently runs up to forty a day. Not more than five women are held here each month.

There is a detention pen adjacent to the court room where prisoners are held just prior to their cases being called. On the ground floor there are four pens—two for men and two for women. Jurisdiction over these pens is divided between the Department of Correction and the Magistrates' Court.

The only natural light in the pens is from ventilator skylights over head. The ventilators have not been in order for some time; this was brought to attention last year but nothing has been done. In one of the pens, the electric light was not in order and, on a bright day, the pen was very dark.

Attention was called in last year's report to the necessity for properly safeguarding the ventilator skylights to avoid escapes. Last year there were two escapes in this way and one attempt was made this year. Steel barred doors were recommended on the Lafayette Street side of the first floor and at the top of the stairs leading to the courtroom and it was further recommended that the stair railing be extended to the ceiling with

grille work to add to the safe custody of prisoners. It was stated in this report that only one keeper is in charge here and that, with the large number of prisoners held, it would be easy for anyone to come into the corridor from the street, overpower him and release all the prisoners.

Under date of August 15, 1924, Frank H. Hines, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, stated that the ventilators would be repaired at once; that additional supports would be placed on the bars of the skylights and barbed wire strung there; that new locks would be placed on all cell doors and grille work installed from stair balustrade to ceiling, and, that barred doors would be installed on the Lafayette Street side at the top of the stairs within a month. None of these things has been done.

Later, under dates of October 25, 1924, and January 16, 1925, it was stated that this court was to be removed to the Criminal Courts Building and that adequate pens would be installed there. It was found that this work has progressed very slowly and is a long way from completion.

It is evident that these pens will have to be used for some time in the future. The Secretary should be directed to advise the Borough President, that, if they are to be continued any reasonable length of time, they should be properly protected as indicated in the foregoing or the Commission should consider issuing an order to show cause why the place should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

2ND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

10TH ST. AND 6TH AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 11, 1925. Julius Miller, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Joseph Doran, clerk.

The pens at this lockup are in connection with what is generally known as the Jefferson Market Court.

From January 1, 1925 to date 10,445 cases were heard in this court.

There are two detention pens located at the rear of the court room, the whole place being rather dark. There is one pen for men and the other for women, equipped with toilets, benches and wash basins. The pens, as far as size is concerned, seem to be adequate for the requirements here.

The entire place needs painting and the ceilings and walls, repairs. The Borough President should be asked to have the pens and corridor painted in a light shade waterproof paint, which would add to the lighting and permit of hosing down and scrubbing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

4TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS—FAMILY COURT

151 EAST 57TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 9, 1925. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; James P. Conway, clerk, Magistrates' Court; George P. Richter, clerk, Family Court.

There are two good-sized steel pens used in connection with these courts. They are equipped with benches, good toilets and wash basins, and the place is well lighted and ventilated.

The average number of men held here daily runs from 5 to 12, except in time of raids when the number runs as high as 22.

Very few women are held here except in time of raids.

From January 1, 1925, to date 6,333 cases were heard in the Magistrates' Court. The number of complaints in the Family Court runs about 10,000 a year. In connection with the operation of the Family Court, approximately \$1,500,000. is received here from husbands and disbursed to wives and children, the amounts running from \$2.00 to \$25. per week. During September the arraignments were 146; re-hearings 147; summonses 217; and warrants 118.

Probably in no place in New York is a better insight given into families, domestic relations. Thousands of misfit marriages and tragedies of home life run through the family court each year, every nation on the earth being represented. It was stated that with the excellent method in vogue here fully 60 per cent. of the cases presented are settled between man and wife without coming before the court, through the efforts of the clever women engaged in connection with the court.

The condition of the detention pens was very satisfactory, having in mind the large number of people who use them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

170 EAST 121ST ST. (HARLEM), BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 29, 1925. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Edward F. Tyrell, clerk.

The number of cases heard in this court from January 1st to date was 8,423.

There are two pens adjacent to the court, provided with benches, toilets and wash basins. Toilet paper and paper towels are provided.

The place was in a satisfactory condition.

It is recommended, for sanitary reasons, that the wooden tops on the toilets be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

10TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS—NIGHT

COURT FOR MEN

314 WEST 54TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 5, 1925. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Arthur Coddington, clerk, 7th District Court; Alfred F. Volgenan, clerk, 10th District Court.

There are two good-sized pens in connection with these courts, equipped with benches, toilets and wash sinks. These pens are used by both the Magistrates' Day Court and the Night Court for Men. They are adequate for the needs of the Day Court but, as has been previously reported, en-

tirely inadequate for the needs of the Night Court, when sometimes the number of men detained runs to over 100.

Since the last inspection the pens and corridors have been repainted as recommended.

From January 1, 1925, to date, 9,582 cases were heard in the 10th District Magistrates' Court, and 17,831 in the Night Court for Men.

It is recommended that an endeavor be made to find additional quarters for the detention of men awaiting arraignment in the Night Court. The Department should see that toilet paper is provided for these detention pens.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

KINGS COUNTY COURT HOUSE PENS

SCHERMERHORN ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 14, 1925. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; Delisle S. Green, custodian.

The detention pens in connection with the Kings County Court are located in the basement of the Court House building. Male and female prisoners awaiting trial in this court are held during the day. If their cases are not disposed of, they are returned to the City Prison.

There is a large room for males, with two steel cages for segregation of prisoners, equipped with toilet, urinal and washstand. Benches are placed all around the room.

The women's room is across the corridor and is equipped with benches, chairs, toilet and washstand.

On the date of this inspection 27 men and no women were detained here. The number of men runs at times to 40 or 50. The number of women held here is very small, rarely being more than 2. A matron is in charge when female prisoners are held.

Prisoners held over the noon hour are not provided with food unless they have funds to send out to some restaurant. Arrangements should be made with the City Prison that when prisoners are returned there after the meal hour they shall be provided with food. The Secretary is asked to communicate with the Warden of the City Prison, Brooklyn, in relation to this matter.

The men's detention room is cleaned every day and scrubbed once a week. The appearance and sanitation of the room is being much improved by painting in a light colored waterproof paint which will permit of the walls being hosed down, and this is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—DETENTION PENS

171 ATLANTIC AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 19, 1925. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; Frederick Kernochan, Chief Justice, Special Sessions; Criminal Courts Building, New York; Joseph L. Kerrigan, clerk; John J. Dorman, deputy clerk.

The courtroom and detention pens of this court are located on the third floor of a rented building.

The number of cases heard in this court annually is about 3,500.

There is a large detention room for men on the left side of the court. It is adequate in size, well lighted and ventilated. It is supplied with a sanitary toilet. Attention was called last year to the fact that this room needed painting very badly. It was recommended that the detention room be painted in a light colored waterproof paint, which would permit of washing down the walls. There are two benches in the room, seats being broken in each. It is recommended that four new benches be purchased for this room, the seats to be made of planed board, instead of patent bottoms as at present.

In the report of last year, attention was called to the matter of detaining women in this court, and an arrangement has now been made whereby a woman matron is attached to the court, and is at hand at all times when women prisoners are held here. The detention section has been moved to the right side of the Judge's bench, which is much better than the old arrangement, when they were seated directly in front of the men's pen. The number of women held here is not very large. It is stated that only two have been held in charge of the matron during the present month.

When conditions require, a proper detention room should be provided, in connection with this court, for women, so that they will not be required to sit in open court for observation, and listen to all sorts of cases which come before the court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

TRAFFIC COURT DETENTION PENS

BEDFORD AND LAFAYETTE AVENUES, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 5, 1925. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; William F. Delaney, chief clerk, board of city magistrates; Thomas F. White, chief clerk of court.

The traffic court has been transferred from the old location at 182 Clermont Avenue to a building formerly used as a synagogue at the above location. The court rooms are large and well arranged. Up to the present time, no place has been found for a detention pen; a room on the second floor is being used temporarily for that purpose. We conferred with Chief Clerk Delaney and, at a later time, he will visit the court with the undersigned and go over the plans for a permanent detention pen.

The number of detentions here run from 35 to 50 per day and a place must be provided which will be adequate, sanitary and properly ventilated. The wretched place in the old traffic court was subject to condemnation for some time and the authorities are anxious to have a proper detention pen provided in this court. Further report will be made when this is accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

HOMICIDE COURT DETENTION PENS

(Flatbush)

31 SNYDER AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 24, 1925. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Thomas Higgins, clerk.

The Homicide Court is a new one for Brooklyn, having been opened on January 5, 1925. The trial of cases for homicide, reckless driving and intoxicated drivers is heard here. From January 5, 1925 to date, 1,262 cases were heard in this court.

The court and detention pens are those previously used by the 7th District Magistrates' Court, which were subject to continued criticism by this Commission and civic bodies, which resulted in their abandonment and the erection of the fine building now occupied by the Magistrates' Court.

The attendant stated that no women were held in the detention pens but were kept in the court room awaiting trial or arrangement. The 7th District Magistrates' Court is within a short distance of this court, and it is suggested that one matron might be provided for both courts.

The court room is in excellent condition, although it has already proven too small and the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce is now making an effort to increase its size.

The detention pens which were so severely criticized by this Commission when in use by the Magistrates' Court, have been cleaned up, thoroughly repainted, and excellent toilets placed in them. While these pens were being placed in condition for use a letter was written to Hon. Edward Riegelmann, then Borough President, dated November 25, 1924, by the undersigned, as follows:

"I wish to suggest at this time that in order to make these old pens habitable, that the walls separating them from the windows be torn out and the windows properly safeguarded and fitted with translucent glass. Also, outer screens provided to prevent the passage of anything from the outside to prisoners within.***** I am writing you at this time to obviate the necessity of criticism when the job is completed."

The necessity for the work outlined above to provide proper light for these detention pens is so apparent that there can be no argument. The Secretary should be directed to communicate specially with Borough President Guider and ask if this work will now be done.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

FAMILY COURT PENS

327 SCHERMERHORN ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 19, 1925. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Paul J. Donnelly, clerk.

In connection with this court there are two detention pens located at the rear of the first floor—one for men and one for women—fitted with toilets and benches and provided with toilet paper. The pens are adequate for the needs of the situation.

Two men were detained at the time of inspection and it was stated that the number rarely runs more than five or six. Very few women are detained in these pens.

At times prisoners are held here until late in the afternoon and do not reach the City Prison in time for meals. The Secretary should be directed to write to the warden of the City Prison, asking if arrangements can be made to feed these people who arrive after the regular meals at the City Prison.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner

WOMEN'S NIGHT COURT

318 ADAMS ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 10, 1925. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Seymour Finkel, acting night clerk.

The Women's Night Court is held in the same building occupied by the First District Magistrates' Court, and is open from 7:00 to 12:00 P. M. All women arrested at the close of the Day Court are brought here for arraignment or trial.

As stated in the report of the First District Magistrates' Court, the building in which this court is conducted is a wretched one, long out of date and very much out of repair. On the night of the inspection there were only two women held here. The records, however, show that 420 cases were heard here from January 1, 1925 to date.

A report showing the number of arraignments in this court for 1924 is as follows:

Prostitution -----	304
Wayward Minor -----	46
Petit Larceny -----	165
Intoxication -----	100
Disorderly conduct -----	44
Miscellaneous -----	52

The proportion of convictions in prostitution cases was 55 per cent., which gives a fair idea of the cases held in the detention pens, as comparatively few are let off with fines. All those not allowed to go on the payment of fines were transferred to the City Prison.

In the report dated October 10, 1924, the following statement was made:

"Attention has been called in previous reports to the fact that women are taken back and forth to the City Prison in a van with only a male driver. At times there is but one woman who is taken back and forth to the prison with a male driver. At the City Prison women are received by the male attendants who take them to the women's prison. The practice of handling women prisoners by male attendants is a dangerous one and is condemned by the Commission, and is not in accordance with proper conduct of the custody of women prisoners."

Notwithstanding this, no change whatever has been made in the custody or transfer of women prisoners. No matron is provided in the court. The Court of Special Sessions with much less number of women than here provided a matron this year. At the present time there is a very competent woman probation officer on duty in this court, but she has no authority over the handling and custody of prisoners, and cannot legally be called upon to perform any duties outside of those for which she was engaged.

The General City Law, Article 6, and the Greater New York Charter, sections 359 to 367, provide that accommodations must be made for women under arrest so that they will be kept separate and apart from the cells, corridors and apartments provided for males under arrest, and that they shall be in the custody of matrons, in the police stations of the city. The State Charities Law also provides that women officers must be in charge of women and girls to and from institutions. Although the law does not provide for such treatment of women in Magistrates' Court pens, the same requirements should apply, and common decency should impel the authorities to provide such officers. If necessary to accomplish this, the Commission should endeavor to have legislation passed at the next session of the Legislature to this end.

The situation in the Women's Night Court of Brooklyn would seem to be a matter to which some of the powerful women's clubs in Brooklyn might give their attention. It is respectfully suggested that they look into the matter if the public authorities do not take prompt action.

The Secretary should be directed to take up with the Chief City Magistrate and the Commissioner of Correction as to whether or not women detained here will be put in charge of a matron and if arrangements will be made for their transfer to and from the City Prison under the escort of a matron.

The Board of City Magistrates is on record as asking for a new court building at this point, and Borough President Guider has expressed himself that the conditions surrounding the operation of the courts in the borough of Brooklyn are far from what they should be, which applies strongly to this court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

318 ADAMS ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 5, 1925. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Joseph N. Esquirol, clerk.

The court and detention pens are located in a wretched run-down building, which long since served its purpose as a city building. It is unfortunate here, as in other places in Brooklyn, that dignified and cleanly court rooms cannot be provided, so as to lend a dignity to the court and properly impress those having business before it. The Board of City Magistrates is asking for a new court building here, but the 9th and 10th District Courts are so much worse, and both in leased buildings, that it would seem well to direct present efforts to getting these two straightened out before making a show-cause order against this place.

There are two pens, equipped with benches and sanitary toilets. One pen is used for men and the other for women, when they are held for trial in court.

The women's section is without a matron, which common decency demands should be provided. There are statutory requirements for women matrons where women are confined in police stations but, unfortunately, none for the detention pens in connection with Magistrates' Courts.

The number of cases heard in this court from January 1, 1925 to date of inspection was 4,021. On date of inspection there were 12 men and 2 boys aged 17, without proper segregation as required by law, and 5 women confined in the pens.

Additional benches are needed in the men's rooms. It is stated that at times as many as 90 men are held here awaiting trial. Benches should be provided at once.

If the city authorities do not provide a new court building with proper detention pens before the inspection next year, the matter should then receive the special attention of the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE PLAZA, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 16, 1925. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Daniel T. Donovan, clerk.

There were 6,200 cases heard in this court from January 1, 1925 to date.

The detention pens are located in the basement of the building, there being two large pens—one for men and one for women—equipped with toilets and benches.

A matron is in charge when female prisoners are held here.

It is stated that the number of men runs from 9 to 10 a day. The number of women is very small.

In order to get this place into a clean and sanitary condition, it is recommended that the walls be painted with some kind of waterproof paint which can be hosed down. It is also recommended that hot water supply be provided, which can be done at a small expense, so that these pens can be hosed down and scrubbed frequently. A sink should also be provided in the corridor of the room where the pens are located.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

6TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

495 GATES AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 23, 1925. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Charles Nitze, clerk.

From January 1, 1925 to date, 5,082 cases were heard in this court.

The detention quarters at this court are located in the basement of the building, but although undesirable, criticism of the location of the pens is withheld since they are so much better than those in the Fifth Avenue and New Jersey Avenue courts. They were found to be in cleanly and orderly condition.

Wooden tops have recently been placed on the toilets in the detention pens. Upon taking up with the custodian of the building the danger of spreading disease with the use of these wooden tops, he agreed to have them removed.

Today 4 men and 2 women were held for trial. The clerk stated that because of the lack of a matron, women were usually held in the court room awaiting arraignment. He is to be commended for not locking women up in the detention pens without a matron, except under the most unusual circumstances.

The number of men held here runs from eight to nine a day, and women about two a day.

The attendant stated that men are rarely held in the pens after one o'clock and they are sent to the Raymond Street Jail in time to be furnished with food.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

SNYDER AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 24, 1925. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; William J. Hunter, clerk.

The Magistrates' Court and detention pens are located in a splendid building, opened nearly two years ago. It is a striking contrast to the wretched buildings provided elsewhere, notably Adams Street, New Jersey Avenue, and the Fifth Avenue courts.

There are two pens on the ground floor, furnished with toilets, wash basins and benches, and there is similar equipment for women on the second floor.

From January 1, 1925, to date, 5,669 cases were heard in this court. The number of males average 14 per day—the number of females from 2 to 5 per month.

Because of the ample facilities for segregation here, care should be taken that youthful offenders and those charged with petty offenses should not be placed in the same pen with hardened offenders.

No matron is in charge of women here and women from this court are transferred from here to City Prison by male officers. The same criticism is made in relation to the handling of women here as is made in other courts where no matrons are provided. One matron could easily take care of the women here and those at the Homicide Court, a short distance away. It is recommended that the Commission endeavor to secure legislation requiring the same treatment of women in Magistrates' Court as is provided by law in police stations.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

8TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 8, 1925. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Abraham Marker, clerk of the court.

This court covers the Coney Island section which produces a large amount of business during the summer season.

From January 1st to date 5,220 cases were heard in this court. Today, the number of cases was about 30. Following a holiday the number sometimes runs to 150.

Adjoining the court room are detention cells—11 in number; two of these are double cells, eight are in use, the others being used for storage.

Since the last inspection the cells have been repainted and new sanitary toilets of the type approved by the Commission have been installed. This makes a very great improvement in this frequently criticized building. Women are no longer held in these cells but detained in an attendant's room, which is satisfactory.

There are nine windows, giving reasonable ventilation. One window was broken and should be repaired.

The time must come in the near future when a proper building must be erected for the court at Coney Island. The present detention pens are adequate for the needs of the Coney Island District in times other than during the summer Coney Island rush. It is understood that the borough authorities have in mind a modern court building with proper detention pens in this section.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

9TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

5TH AVE. AND 23RD ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 12, 1925. Joseph A Guider, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; James M. Cummings, clerk.

The Magistrates' Court and detention pens are located in a wretched old building which has been condemned for years by this Commission, civic organizations, and magistrates who preside here.

It is most unfortunate that in this location, where a large proportion of the prisoners are foreign born, a court is not provided which will impress upon them the dignity of the law and the administration of justice. Such an effort is impossible in a place like this.

From January 1st to date 5,083 cases were heard in this court. The average number of prisoners held here in the detention pens is from 12 to 15, and this sometimes runs to from 30 to 50.

The detention section consists of two pens—one for men and one for women. There is no place for the separation of the young from the old and hardened prisoners. Women are detained in a pen facing into a room sometimes filled with male prisoners. The General City Law and New York City Charter provide that separate quarters must be provided for women held under arrest in police stations, and must be kept separate from the quarters where men under arrest are detained, and a matron must be in charge.

Last year, attention was called to the fact that no women should be kept in these pens or adjoining room. This recommendation has been ignored. One woman was in a pen at the time of inspection, and it is stated that just recently one of the attendants was required to take a woman to the House of the Good Shepherd, there being no woman matron available. There is no place here where sick prisoners can be taken care of and there are long delays after an ambulance is called from Kings County Hospital.

The court here usually runs to 2 o'clock in the afternoon in summer and 4 to 6 o'clock in the winter.

No arrangement is made for furnishing food to prisoners who are detained over the noon hour. The force of officers is inadequate to allow attendants to go out at all times for food for prisoners who have money.

Prisoners who are to go to the City Prison are also held here for many hours because of poor van service.

It is stated that a colony of rats make their home in this building and are frequently seen scampering about the place.

There are no toilet facilities provided here for attendants, who are obliged to use those in the prison pens.

The whole situation is discreditable to the city and the administration of justice.

After an inspection of last year Borough President Guider wrote to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, particularly in relation to the court pens of the 9th and 10th District Magistrates' Court and of the Traffic Court, as follows:

"I should like to impress upon the Board, as forcibly as I may, the necessity of making provision for the better housing of the courts of this borough. It is a fact that the conditions surrounding the operation of the courts are far from what they should be and are a source of complaint from both the court officials and others appearing before the courts."

and asked for funds for the construction of new court houses in the Borough of Brooklyn. Absolutely nothing has been done and this place has gone from bad to worse.

The same conditions obtain in the 10th District Magistrates' Court pens, which will be discussed in a separate report. It is therefore recommended that the Commission make an order to show cause why these court pens should not be closed on the grounds that they are inadequate for the number confined or for proper segregation of minors and adults, males and females; that they are insanitary, unsafe for custody, and generally unfit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

10TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

133 NEW JERSEY AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 29, 1925. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; James J. Monahan, clerk.

The court at this section takes in all of the East New York section of the borough of Brooklyn. From January 1, 1925, to date there were 5,600 cases heard in this court.

Attention has been called in several previous reports to the fact that this court and detention pens are located in a dilapidated old wooden structure entirely unfit for the purposes for which it is used. The court room is not one which would impress foreign-born citizens, who largely compose attendance at this court, with the dignity of the administration of justice. This building is leased by the city up to February 15, 1927. It was stated informally to the undersigned that the present owner would be glad to get rid of the court as a tenant so that it could be used for manufacturing purposes, but this could not be verified.

The pens are in the basement—one for males and one for females. They are provided with benches and toilets and there is a wash sink outside. A single window at the rear was dirty and the whole place was dusty and unkempt. In the front part of the basement, where the pens are located, there is a toilet for the use of persons attending the court. It was filthy, dirty and insanitary. The Commissioner of Health would undoubtedly condemn it if he were to see it in the condition as it existed today.

Although attention has been called in the last two inspection reports on this court to the fact that women should not be detained in this place, one was found here at noon today who had been held since 9:30 A. M. There was a man confined in one of the pens awaiting trial. No matron was in charge. It is again recommended that under no circumstances should women be detained in this place.

The court and detention pens at this place are the very worst in the entire borough of Brooklyn. The conditions to which attention has been called by the Commission for the past two years are recognized by all the

magistrates who sit in these courts, and by the Borough President, and they are in accord with the opinions expressed by this Commission.

The Board of City Magistrates have been using every effort to secure new courts in the 1st, 9th and 10th Magistrates' Court Districts, which would provide for proper detention pens. The last reports submitted by the Commission on these pens were transmitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by President Guider and funds requested for the construction of new court houses. No attention has been paid to these requests and it is recommended that proceedings be instituted to close the detention pens in the 9th and 10th Magistrates' Court Districts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

COUNTY COURT PEN

TREMONT & ARTHUR AVES., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected October 31, 1925. Henry Bruckner, borough president; Albert Cohn, county judge; Edward J. Flynn, sheriff.

There is a pen for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial in the county court, adjacent to the court room.

In the inspection report of last year attention was called to the fact that it was inadequate in size and not provided with any ventilation or toilet facilities. The Borough President promptly took up the matter and has provided for practically double the space, which would seem to give an adequate room for the detention of time prisoners, which is also now provided with sanitary toilet and ventilating apparatus.

Women on trial in this court are held outside of the courtroom.

The Borough authorities are to be commended upon their very prompt action in endeavoring to put this detention room in proper condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, PART V.

TREMONT & ARTHUR AVES., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected October 31, 1925. Henry Bruckner, borough president; Frederick Kernochan, chief justice; Edward J. Flynn, sheriff; William E. Cullen, clerk.

The pen in connection with this court is used for males only and is located in a room apparently adequate for the present needs.

Criticism was made in last year's report of inspection as to the lack of ventilation and no provision for toilet facilities. President Bruckner, under date of June 1, 1925, stated that he would ask for an appropriation of \$5,000. to remedy the existing conditions. However, nothing has been done and it is recommended that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Borough President, asking if the Commission can be assured that some reasonable system of ventilation will be installed here and also a single-piece vitreous ware toilet and wash basin.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

QUEENS COUNTY COURT DETENTION PENS

LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected October 22, 1925. Hon. Burt J. Humphrey, county judge; Maurice Connolly, borough president; Edward J. Smith, chief clerk.

There are two steel detention pens adjacent to the county court rooms where prisoners are held when their cases are on the day's calendar. Only one is in use and that is supplied with benches. There is no toilet in the room but there is one not far distant. It is recommended that a toilet be placed in the pen now in use. It is also recommended that the place be scrubbed and kept clean. It was not in cleanly condition today.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Maurice Connelly, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Joseph Sullivan, building commissioner.

While inspecting the court pen at Far Rockaway, I met Joseph Sullivan, commissioner of buildings for the Borough of Queens. I took up with him the inadequacy and overcrowding of the Magistrates' court detention rooms, and informed him that the State Commission of Prisons in the performance of its duty will be justified in issuing closing orders. I found him desirous of cooperating with the Commission, and made an appointment at his office in Long Island City on July 26th to examine plans already prepared. There seems to be some difficulty in the procedure required to secure an appropriation for the work.

The plans for the improvements at Flushing provide for the enlargement of the men's room to a room 5 x 20 feet with sanitary toilet and lavatory and the construction of a women's room 5 x 12 feet with sanitary toilet and lavatory.

Commissioner Sullivan stated that the police department will remove from the second floor of the town hall at Jamaica about the first of the year to a new building under construction. He will recommend that the coroner be given accommodations on the second floor, and that the coroner's office on the ground floor be reconstructed into detention rooms for men and women. This is a large corner room 27 x 19 feet and will provide adequate space for all future needs. The court pen at Far Rockaway can be enlarged without difficulty, as appears by the accompanying inspection report.

Copies of the plans for the reconstruction of the court pens of the Second District Magistrate's Court at Flushing, and on the ground floor of the Town Hall at Jamaica, showing where the proposed changes can be made, were kindly furnished by Commissioner Sullivan and are hereto attached. The recommendations of this Commission in regard to the improvements of the court pens at Flushing, Jamaica and Far Rockaway are reasonable, and if they are not followed or other satisfactory means adopted to correct the bad over-crowding, the rooms should be ordered closed. In the meantime proceedings should be instituted so that closing action can be taken if there be unreasonable delay.

Many persons are detained in the Magistrate's Court pens from early morning until late afternoon, as appears by the accompanying inspection

reports. No luncheon or food is served to them, and they are often hungry. This is not a humane practice, and should be remedied. It is recommended that a special communication be sent to the Chief City Magistrate describing conditions, and that he be requested to apply for an appropriation which can be used for furnishing lunches to persons detained over the noon hour in the Magistrates' court pens of the Borough of Queens.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) · FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

August 1, 1925.

1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

115 FIFTH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 14, 1925. Maurice Connolly, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; William E. McGee, clerk.

The detention pen for males is located adjacent to the court room on the second floor of a rented building. There is a place partitioned off at the rear of the court room for women. The number of women detained here is negligible; the clerk stated that it would not average more than one a month.

An inspection of the records of detention in the male pen showed that the number runs from four to twelve a day.

There is a toilet and wash basin adjacent to the court room.

While this is not the most desirable place for a detention pen, it is better than any of the others in Queens county, and no recommendations are made at this time.

From January 1, to date 5,155 cases were tried in this court, the greater portion of them being traffic cases.

The place was in orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

SECOND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 16, 1925. Maurice Connolly, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Benjamin H. Hewlett, clerk.

The Second District Magistrates' Court is held in the Town Hall, an old two-story and basement brick building, 120 Broadway. Sessions are held every day for arraignment, and for trial of cases twice a week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

On trial days a large number of men and occasionally some women are detained for trial, and after trial for transportation to jail. From January 1, 1925 to date 3,847 cases were heard. On day of inspection 53 cases were on the calendar.

All male prisoners awaiting trial and transportation after trial are locked up in a small room adjoining the court room. This room is about 4½ feet wide and 12 feet long. The walls and floors are covered with galvanized tin. A bench which will seat 8 or 10 men runs along one side of the wall. The room is lighted and ventilated by a large window. It contains no toilet facilities.

From 8 to 45 men are packed in this little room on trial days.

Those transferred to jail are held from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and sometimes to 4 o'clock in the afternoon without sanitary accommodations. At times the overcrowding is disgusting.

The men's toilet room is in the basement, a long distance away. With only two court attendants and sometimes only one, as on day of inspection, the attendant cannot be spared to conduct prisoners to the men's toilet, in fact they are sometimes taken to the so-called women's toilet off the stairway.

No accommodations are provided for the separate detention of women. They are required to sit pending trial and transportation in the court room, and if rape or other sex cases are tried, to hear the proceedings. A toilet room off the stairway, which was intended for the clerical force is designated as the women's toilet. The office and court employees have no separate toilets.

The facilities for the detention of prisoners are inadequate and insanitary.

A prison van serves the Flushing and Jamaica courts. The large number of cases in Jamaica sometimes delays the van until the late afternoon. An additional van is needed.

No lunch or food is served to prisoners detained from early morning until late afternoon.

The overcrowding and insanitary conditions are unnecessary. For a small expenditure adequate and sanitary accommodations can be provided. The men's pen can be extended ten feet and a sanitary toilet and lavatory installed in it and a women's pen with toilet and lavatory can be constructed adjoining. The space adequate for such extension is used for a sort of storage room.

The toilet called the women's toilet should be freed for the court officers and attendants.

These inadequate and unsanitary conditions have for years been condemned in inspection reports of the State Commission of Prisons. Promises of abatement have been made. While a small outlay will remedy them, nothing has been done.

It is recommended that the proper authorities be cited to show cause why the court pen should not be closed under subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law. It is also recommended:

1. That when prisoners are detained over the noon hour a lunch be served.
2. That an additional prison van be provided.
3. That at least one additional court attendant be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

THIRD DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PEN

FAR ROCKAWAY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 24, 1925. Maurice Connolly, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; John Allen, clerk.

The magistrate's court is housed in a one-story frame building. Trials and arraignments are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week.

Far Rockaway is a popular summer resort. Comparatively few persons are detained during the winter months. Most of the detentions are during the summer months when there is bad congestion. Last year 3,699 cases were heard. So far this year 3,144 cases have been disposed of.

The men's detention pen is about 15 feet long by 10 feet wide. A

small connecting room contains a sanitary toilet and lavatory. During the summer an average of 25, and at times from 40 to 50 men are packed into this small room. It is inadequate and should be enlarged. It can be extended about 5 or 6 feet on the south side at small expense.

During 1924 an addition was constructed to the building and the clerk's offices extended. A portion of the room formerly occupied by the clerk was made into a room for probation officers and detention accommodations for women provided. A sanitary toilet and lavatory were installed for women detained, and an additional toilet for the office force.

Persons are often detained from early morning until late afternoon without lunch or food.

The inadequacy of the men's detention room and the unsanitary conditions resulting from overcrowding have for several years been condemned in inspection reports of this Commission.

It is recommended:

1. That the proper authorities be cited to show cause why the court pen should not be closed under subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

2. That lunches be provided for persons detained over the noon hour.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner.

FOURTH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 16, 1925. Maurice Connolly, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; William N. George, clerk.

The Fourth District Magistrates' Court is housed in the Town Hall, an old three-story and basement building, corner of Jamaica and Flushing avenues. The large number of cases require daily sessions of the court. Special Sessions court is also held every Tuesday.

Since January 1st of this year 6,194 cases were disposed of in the Magistrates court. For the same period last year there were 5,414, and in 1919, 3,920 cases, indicating the large increase of court business.

A pen for men about 12 feet square, is all the accommodation provided both for the Magistrates' court and Special Sessions court. No accommodations are furnished for women, about 1,500 of whom are tried during the year. They are detained in the court room and hear all kinds of cases. All detentions are from early morning and prisoners held for transportation to jail remain until two o'clock or later in the afternoon. No lunch or food is given to persons detained.

A little coop or pen off the hall is sheathed with galvanized tin. It has a heavy wire mesh door with frail mental casing which can be easily forced. A wire mesh screen over the window has a broken padlock. No toilet or lavatory is in the pen. From 9 to 30 men, and at times 50 men are daily packed in like sardines. It is inadequate, insanitary and insecure.

A police station is in process of erection which is expected to be ready for occupancy the first of January. When completed the police department will vacate the second floor of the Town Hall. If the coroner is given accommodations on the second floor as recommended by the building commissioner, his room on the first floor can be reconstructed into adequate court pens for both men and women.

The bad conditions of overcrowding, insanitation and insecurity have for years past been condemned in inspection reports of the State Commission of Prisons and promises of abatement made.

It is recommended:

1. That the proper authorities be cited to show cause why the court pen should not be closed under subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.
2. That lunch be served to persons detained over the noon hour.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

906 FRESH POND ROAD, RIDGEWOOD, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected September 29, 1925. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Maurice Connolly, borough president; John H. Gerold, clerk.

The magistrates' court and detention pens are located in a rented building, which is also used by a fraternal society. The pens are located in the basement of the building—one for men and one for women. They are reasonably well lighted and ventilated and have sanitary toilets and wash basins and are provided with benches.

The women's room is used very rarely.

The wall in the men's room is badly marked and contains some obscene writing. It is recommended that this room be repainted in a paint of waterproof type so that the walls can be washed down and kept clean.

From January 1, 1925, to date 3,111 cases were heard in this court.

It was stated that when court is held, three times a week, there are from six to eight men confined in the pens.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
Commissioners.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

POLICE HEADQUARTERS

240 CENTER ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 14, 1925. Richard E. Enright, commissioner of police; Inspector John D. Coughlin in charge.

The detention quarters here are for the purpose of confining males accused of felonies, who are being investigated by the Detective Bureau of the Department and are held for the line-up at police headquarters daily.

There is one large pen, two double cells and nine single cells, all equipped with benches, good toilets and bunks. The light and ventilation are reasonably good.

It is stated that the average number of people detained here over night is 20 to 25, and at times up to 35.

The prisoners held here over night are fed from the Tombs Prison kitchen in the morning; those held for a longer period receive food if they have money of their own. It is stated that, of a number of United States prisoners brought in here for detention, a considerable proportion are drug addicts. In these cases, the United States officers provide food for them.

There is a large number of men detained, many of them over night, and the quarters do not permit of having any prisoners outside of those specially wanted at police headquarters.

The United States prisoners who are drug addicts need medical attention while here, and there are no facilities for such treatment. It is suggested that the Police Commissioner arrange with the United States authorities for the detention of this class of prisoners at some other location, so that the quarters badly needed for police prisoners be used solely for that purpose.

There is also a detention pen, about 30 ft. x 12 ft. in the Criminal Identification Bureau provided with benches and is satisfactory.

The large pen has an open bar top which is dangerous, as has been demonstrated here. It is recommended that close wire mesh similar to that placed on other cells be provided in this pen.

Both places were clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

1ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION (OLD SLIP)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 2, 1925. Edward J. Quinn, captain; James Brady, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 125, including 3 police matrons.

Males arrested here are sent to the 2nd precinct, Beach street. The precinct at this point is used only for women, and those arrested in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5-A precincts are brought here.

From January 1, 1925, to date there were 1,965 arrests in this precinct.

During that time 15 women from the 1st precinct and 200 from other precincts were locked up at this point.

The building is a fine one, equipped with 24 modern cells for men and 5 for women. The entire place was in good repair.

In last year's report attention was called to the fact that the women's section with five cells has only three small windows with grating above leading to three larger windows on the floor above. On the day of inspection, with the sun shining brightly, it was impossible to see into two of the cells without turning on the electric lights. On the other side of the building, well lighted and ventilated, are 24 cells not in use. It was suggested last year that as many of these cells as are necessary should be used for the women's section until such time as it is again decided to use this for the confinement of men. No attention was paid to this suggestion. The Police Commissioner should be asked to advise the Commission as to the practicability of the suggestion which was made.

Mattresses have been provided in the women's section as recommended. The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

2ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(Formerly 4th Precinct)

16-20 BEACH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 3, 1925. Joseph McGrath, captain; James H. Dwan, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 104.

The prison at this place is located in a modern building which was found in excellent condition. The prison is used as a male detention place for the 1st, 2nd and 5-A precincts, the Marine precinct and also for Coast Guard prisoners.

Women arrested here are sent to the 1st precinct.

The number arrested in this precinct from January 1st to date was 3,503.

The number arrested in this precinct from January 1st to date was from this precinct and 837 from others—a total of 1,146.

There are 16 cells for males—8 on the first floor and 8 on the second—with good light and ventilation. There are 4 cells in the female section, which are being used for storage purposes. The cells have plank bunks, niche toilets, and wash basins. Toilet paper and paper towels are provided.

The place was clean and orderly and showed that care is taken that no marks are allowed on the cell walls.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

4TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(Formerly 13th Precinct)

118 CLINTON ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 12, 1925. George L. Sullivan, captain; Patrick Curry, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 209, including 3 policewomen matrons.

This precinct covers the Williamsburg Bridge section of Manhattan and a large territory on the thickly populated East Side. The building is a fine one of modern type. The prison contains 34 cells for males and 6 for females. Recently, the entire prison was renovated, the 10 cells on the first floor provided with integral-seat vitreous ware toilets of approved design, which are set in the portion of the cells formerly used for the niche toilets which have been condemned by the Commission, and the remaining 24 cells on the second floor have been closed up and will not be used for the present at least. The 6 cells for females have been similarly equipped with good toilets. Both sections have been painted.

In a letter dated January 31, 1925, Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien stated that wire mesh screens would be provided for the top of all the cells similar to what has been installed in the cells at Police Headquarters; also, that the floor drainage would be changed so that the cells and corridors could be properly flushed. The placing of wire mesh screens and the drainage of floors have not been attended to, and these things are again recommended.

Three mattresses with waterproof covers and one without cover were found in the women's section. It is recommended that three additional mattresses with covers be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons for this section.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1925, to date was 8,107. Inasmuch as the prison was only reopened for the detention of prisoners a week ago, the number of detentions will not be given at this time.

Male prisoners from the 3rd and 4th precincts and females from the 4th and 6th are detained here.

Care should be taken, that if at any time it is found absolutely necessary to place more than one prisoner in a cell, it be done only under constant supervision.

The work done by the Police Department here is commendable and it is hoped that additional improvements promised by the Superintendent of Buildings will be promptly taken care of.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

6TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

321-325 FIFTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 22, 1925. Patrick Kennay, captain; Anthony N. Kelly, sergeant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 123.

The arrests here from January 1, 1925 to date were 7,143.

Male prisoners only are detained here from this precinct, except at times when there is an overflow from other precincts. Female prisoners are sent to the 4th precinct.

From January 1st to June 30, 1925, 4,345 prisoners were detained in this precinct.

This is a modern prison with ten cells, equipped with niche toilets, wash basins and plank bunks. Five cells are located on the first floor and five on the second. The cells have good light and ventilation. An electric ventilator was found in working order and ventilation is provided in the cell niches. The markings on the cells have been removed and the place was clean and in good condition.

It was stated that from five to eight prisoners are held here over night. At the time of the inspection there were six in custody. Two of

these were drug addicts and the attendant stated that the doctor had been summoned to give them attention.

Care should be taken that two prisoners are not placed in any cell for the night, except under unusual conditions and then with constant supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

7TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

138 WEST 30TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 25, 1925. Patrick Brady, captain; Abraham Cohen, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 377, including 3 policewomen matrons.

This police station is probably the most important in all of Greater New York, covering the Broadway and White Light districts, and the number of prisoners passing through the station, as indicated below, is the greatest in any precinct in New York. The total arrests from January 1, 1925, to date were 16,480.

This prison is the principal place of detention for men and women from five precincts and is also used for detention from other commands as well as fugitives from justice and United States prisoners. The table below gives the total number of detentions from January 1st to July 31, 1925:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
7 -----	5234	674	5908
9 -----	954	124	1078
9-A -----	664	66	730
12 -----	673	84	757
5 -----	816	55	871
Miscellaneous -----	114	23	137
	<hr/> 8455	<hr/> 1026	<hr/> 9481

The highest number during one day in January was 88 men and 9 women; February, 178 men and 14 women; March, 148 men and 13 women; April, 206 men and 13 women; May, 76 men and 9 women; June, 47 men and 14 women; and July, 50 men and 10 women.

The station house is about 18 years old. The prison has modern cells, toilets and wash basins. The cell rooms are dark and artificial light is necessary most of the time because of the congested section in which the building is located.

There are 20 cells for men—9 on the first floor and 11 on the second. There are 22 cells for women—11 on the first floor and 11 on the second. The cell rooms were clean and in good condition.

The entire prison is in need of repainting; the last time it was painted was in April, 1924.

It is evident from the figures given above that 20 cells are inadequate for the number of males confined here. In previous report it was suggested that the police building at 434 West 37th street, New York, be used for women and the entire prison here for men. Since that time the building referred to has been taken over by the sheriff of New York County to be used as a county jail. The 11 cells on the second floor of the women's section are rarely used. They are good cells and in perfect condition and the lighting is better here than in other sections of the prison. These 11 cells or those on first floor, should be added to the detention quarters for men.

Because of the number of prisoners here and the danger of their harming themselves, attendants are required to make a round of the cells at least every half hour. The greatest care should be taken at any time when more than one prisoner is placed in a cell, and they should be under constant supervision. The Superintendent of Buildings advised the Commission on March 20, 1923, that wire mesh would be placed under the top bars of all cells to avoid the danger of suicide, following out the same plan adopted at police headquarters. Attention was called to this matter in the report of July 25, 1924, but the open bars remain. There is also danger in the bars at the top of the toilet niches and above the cell doors. This work should be done immediately.

A large proportion of the women brought in here are not of the criminal type, but foolish women and girls who, through a desire to secure some bit of finery in the department stores, steal and are arrested for shoplifting. Many of the cases brought in here are from good families and are pitiful in the extreme. These women and girls are kept in the cells sometimes until nine o'clock at night when, if they are not bailed out, they are sent to Jefferson Market prison. They are given no food unless they purchase it themselves or it is furnished through the kindness of the attendants. There seems to be no reason why these women should not be taken to Jefferson Market prison early enough in the afternoon so they will get the evening meal there, and they should not be held here until there is a sufficient crowd to fill a van but should be taken to Jefferson Market prison at frequent intervals.

It was found that only two mattresses are provided in the women's cells. Every other women's prison in New York provides waterproof mattresses, which are made at Sing Sing Prison and can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. There is greater need for them here than in any other place in the city. It is not fair or decent to require any woman to lie on a latticed steel bunk. Arrangements should be made also to provide some blankets here for use during the winter.

An Emergency Squad, similar to that at the Classon Avenue station in Brooklyn, is located in this precinct. It has a force of 24 men. It is a notable addition to the police service of the City of New York.

A word should be said in praise of the clerical records which are kept here; they were found to be up-to-date and available for use.

The electric lighting in the women's section was out of order and was being repaired.

It is recommended:

1. That the prison be repainted according to Police Department standards.
2. That waterproof mattresses be secured for all of the cells used for the detention of women and a reasonable supply of blankets for winter.
3. That 11 cells in the women's section, either on the first or second floor, be assigned to use for male detentions.
4. That the top bars of all cells be covered with close wire mesh, also the bars at the top of the toilet niches and above the cell doors.
5. That women be promptly transferred to the Jefferson Market prison and not held here unnecessarily long.

The Police Commissioner should be asked to advise the Commission on or before October 1, 1925, if these recommendations will be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

10-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

153 EAST 67TH ST., YORKVILLE

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

inspected February 7, 1925. Edward Shelvey, captain; John Casey, lieutenant at desk.

There are 168 officers in this precinct, including 3 matrons and 1 patrolwoman.

Both male and female prisoners are sent here from the 8th, 8-A, 10th, 10-A, 11th, 13th and 13-A precincts. During the month of January 814 males and 56 females were detained.

This is one of the old station houses which the Commission has recommended be closed as a place of detention for males and that they be confined in the 13th precinct which has a well lighted and sanitary prison. The prison at this station house is of an obsolete type, located in a basement with but little light on the south side and none on the north. The ventilation is inadequate and the eighteen cells are equipped with old type toilets. There are no wash basins in the cells, but there are in the corridor. The cell room for women has ten cells equipped with toilets flushed from the corridor, with a wash basin in the corner of the corridor. Since the last inspection mattresses with waterproof covers have been provided for the women.

The Police Department is endeavoring to secure a new station house in this precinct and has decided it would not be to the best interests of the Department to comply with the recommendation of the Commission—that the male section of the prison be closed. Unless assurance is given that there is a possibility of improved conditions in this precinct within a reasonable time, it is recommended that the Commission give consideration to a proceeding to close at least the male section of the prison for detention purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

10-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

153 EAST 67TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected April 18, 1925.

The purpose of this inspection was to ascertain if conditions still prevailed as on former inspections, as it had been recommended in previous inspection reports that this station house be used only for the detention of women in the 3rd Inspection District and that the men's section be used only in case of overflow.

On the day of inspection there were 2 women under arrest, and as there had been a raid in the vicinity about an hour or two before my visit the men's section was filled to overflowing, one cell housing 4 men and another 3. The place was clean and showed evidence of care, but the loud talking and singing of the men was very audible in the women's section.

I do not think it necessary to describe this station house in detail, as the Commission is familiar with it and knows all its objectionable features, especially the basement cell room which, in my judgment, is positively unfit for the detention of prisoners.

I therefore recommend that if this place must be used, it be used only for the detention of women and that the housing of male prisoners in this station be discontinued and if possible bring pressure to bear on the city authorities to provide a new station house for this district.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

10-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

153 EAST 67TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 30, 1925. Walter J. Abrams, captain; John Casey, lieutenant at desk.

There are 161 officers in this precinct, including 3 policewomen matrons.

Male and female prisoners from the 2nd and 3rd Inspection Divisions are confined here.

From January 1st to August 31, 1925, 5,934 male prisoners and 492 female prisoners were confined in this prison. Prisoners are brought here from the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 10-A, 11th, 12th, 13th, 13-A and 16th precincts; also, at times, federal prisoners. The number of males from precinct 10-A was 1,324; precinct 13—1,257; precinct 13-A—1,068; precinct 10—704; precinct 8—935, and smaller numbers from other precincts. One hundred five female prisoners were detained here from the 10th precinct; 86 from the 10-A; 157 from the 11th; 37 from the 8th; 42 from the 17th; and smaller numbers from several other precincts.

The station house and prison was built in 1887 and the prison still continues of the type of forty years ago. It is the very worst in the city of New York and a striking contrast to the new prisons which Commissioner Enright has built within the last few years. The place has been repeatedly condemned by the Commission, but nothing has been done. The precinct is one of the busiest in the city of New York and should have a proper and decent building. At the time of inspection there was a body of a man who had been killed just prior to that time, lying on a cot outside the prison, as there was no other place to put it. The body of another man was expected at any moment. There is a large number of lost children picked up here also and they are taken care of by the matron. At the time of inspection there was one boy, aged seven years, whose parents the matron was endeavoring to locate.

Because of the fine cooperation received from the Police Commissioner in improving station prisons throughout the City, the Commission has hesitated to institute a proceeding for the closing of this prison in the hope that the Police Department would do so without being forced by the Commission. The last word from the Police Department in relation to this prison was a letter from Thomas E. O'Brien, Superintendent of Buildings of the Police Department, dated January 31, 1925, in which he stated:

"No change has been made. Reports were submitted and approved by the Police Commissioner that it would not be to the best interests of the Department to make the changes recommended."

Attention has previously been called to the very much better prison in the 13th precinct, located at 177 East 104th Street. Why the 13th precinct with a satisfactory prison should send 1,257 prisoners here up to August 31st is not easily understandable.

There are ten old-type cells for women, equipped with good toilets and mattresses and with wash basins in the corridor. There is reasonably good light and ventilation.

The men's section of 18 cells in the basement is damp, insanitary and impossible to properly ventilate and the only light is obtainable from artificial light. It is a veritable group of dungeons in this section.

The large number of prisoners confined here, as indicated above, adds to the seriousness of the situation and it is recommended that if the Police Department does not advise of the discontinuance of this prison or the submission of plans for the erection of a proper prison at this location by February 1, 1926, proceedings be instituted at that time to close the prison.

The place was as clean and orderly as it is possible to keep it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

13TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

177 EAST 104TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 2, 1925. Joseph P. Loonan, captain; Louis Stillman, lieutenant at desk.

The police force consists of 169 men.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1925, to date was 7,246.

This prison has been designated by the Police Department as an auxiliary prison for the 3rd Inspection Division.

From January 1st to September 30, 1925, 1,411 men were detained in this prison, of whom 1,303 came from the 13th precinct. The others came from precincts 7, 8, 8-A, 10, 10-A, 11, 12, 13-A, 14, and 16.

Although built about twenty-eight years ago, the prison is an excellent one with twenty cells equipped with sanitary toilets and washstands in the corridor.

The cell room is large, reasonably well lighted and ventilated, there being fourteen windows. Notwithstanding this fact, the wretched prison at the 10-A precinct is being used in the main for prisoners from this section.

Although nearly two miles away, 1,257 prisoners were sent from this prison to the prison at the 10-A precinct up to August 31, 1925, and 1,068 from precinct 13-A which is much nearer to the 13th precinct.

It is strongly recommended that the prison at this place be put into use at once as a regular prison, taking at least all of the male detentions from the 13th and 13-A precincts and such others as the Department may find it reasonable to arrange for.

The prison was in good order and has been well kept.

Paper towels and toilet paper are provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
Commissioners.

13-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

148 EAST 126TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Dated October 2, 1925. Frank R. Morris, captain.

The prison at this precinct is reported to the Commission as an auxiliary male detention prison for the 3rd Inspection Division. It was utterly

unfit for use when inspected September 10, 1924. We are advised it is not being used at the present time. Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien advised under date of October 15, 1924, that if it is deemed advisable for the Department to put this in condition, that it would be thoroughly renovated and placed in a habitable condition.

Males and females arrested here are now sent to the 10-A precinct prison. It is recommended that hereafter prisoners be sent to the 13th precinct for detention, which is very much nearer and better than the wretched prison at the 10-A precinct.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

14TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229 WEST 123RD ST.—HARLEM

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 10, 1925. James J. Wall, captain; John Mallon, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 93, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The prison at this point is the main detention place of female prisoners arrested in the Harlem section of Manhattan and covers the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th precincts. Male prisoners from the 14th and 16th precincts are also detained in this prison.

From January 1st to date 4,459 arrests were made in this precinct. The number detained in cells here from January 1st to August 31, 1925, was 3,973 males and 589 females.

The prison, which was built about 13 years ago, badly shows the wear and tear of use. The male prison was in particularly bad shape, needing painting. The toilets are of the old niche type, constantly out of order and bound to be insanitary. The windows, although of a translucent glass type, do not provide good lighting.

In the women's section three additional mattresses are needed, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, at Albany.

Because of a number of raids in this section, it is oftentimes necessary to place more than one prisoner in a cell. The attendants should be warned that at all times when more than one prisoner is in a cell, constant supervision should be maintained so that they will not harm each other.

Toilet paper and paper towels are provided. The place was in as cleanly condition as the circumstances would permit.

It is recommended that the men's section be thoroughly repainted in accordance with the Police Department's standard, and that the niche-type toilets in the entire prison be taken out and single-piece vitreous ware toilets substituted, and also that an effort be made to secure some type of glass for the windows which will improve the lighting in the men's section.

Three additional mattresses should be provided for the women's section.

The Police Commissioner should be asked to advise on or before December 1st if these recommendations will be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

15TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1854 AMSTERDAM AVE. AT 152ND ST.—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 21, 1925. Cornelius O'Leary, captain; James Neilan, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 117.

This is one of the old-type prisons built many years ago and was out of use for some time up to July 19, 1924. It is now designated as the male detention prison for the 15th and 17th precincts. Female prisoners arrested here are sent to the 14th precinct.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1925 to date was 3,533. The number of males detained here from January 1st to August 31st was 1,275.

There are eight old-type sheet steel cells with cross-bar steel doors. The toilets are of a modern type and wash basins are provided in each corridor. The lighting is by two windows on the east and one on the west.

If this old-type prison is to be kept in use, it should be promptly put in proper shape. Last year it was recommended that the entire prison be repainted and that the window glass, which is now painted, be replaced with translucent glass to add to the lighting of the place.

On October 15, 1924, Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien wrote to the Secretary that the prison would be painted and the paint removed from the glass. This has not been done.

The place was found in an uncleanly condition today. It is recommended, first of all, that it be scrubbed out with water and washing powder and hosed regularly thereafter; secondly, that the job of painting and replacing the windows be taken care of promptly.

The reason given for the place not being in a cleanly condition was that one of the attendants was sick and another was off duty.

The prison was supplied with towels and toilet paper.

The Police Commissioner should be requested to advise the Commission in relation to the above on or before November 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

19TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160TH ST. AND 3RD AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 17, 1925. John McCarthy, captain; Cornelius O'Donnell, sergeant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 144, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The prison at this location is the main detention pens for males arrested in the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd precincts, and for all females arrested in the borough of The Bronx. The building is a fine one, but the prison has been allowed to run down, so that now it is badly in need of repairs.

It was recommended in the previous report that the prison be repainted. This has not been done for some time. It is again recommended that this be done, in accordance with the standard prison painting scheme of the Police Department.

The cement floor in the male section is in need of repair and should be attended to. The old latticed bunks look pretty dilapidated and should be replaced by plank bunks, as is being done in other stations.

The plumbing in one cell was out of order and one cell had a broken

lock in the women's section. These should be attended to. In view of the importance of this prison and the large number of detentions indicated below, these matters should have prompt attention.

There are 20 cells for males and 11 for females. The toilets are of a satisfactory type and wash sinks are provided in each corridor. Toilet paper and towels are also provided.

In the women's section it is recommended that two additional mattresses, which can be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons, be secured.

The dark cells in the women's section should not be used except on rare occasions and the number of women held here do not indicate the necessity for using them at all.

Arrests in the precinct from January 1, 1924 to date were 5,088. From January 1st to August 31, 1925, 2,250 men and 139 women were confined here. During August the highest number of men on any one day was 27 and the highest number of women 2.

Care should be taken, whenever it is necessary to confine more than one man in a cell, to provide close supervision during that time.

The prison was in as clean and orderly condition as possible with the present conditions existing here. The Police Commissioner should be requested to advise the Commission by December 1, 1925 if improvements recommended will be made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

20TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1086 SIMPSON ST., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Dated September 25, 1925. Joseph Reynolds, captain.

The prison in this precinct is located in an excellent building and has 15 modern cells. It has been designated by the Police Department as an auxiliary prison for males in the 4th Inspection Division. Inquiry at the station developed that it had not been used for detention this year, hence no inspection was made.

Males and females arrested here are detained at the 19th precinct.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

21ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

167 SEDGWICK AVE. & 167TH ST., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 25, 1925. Louis M. Haupt, captain: John F. Haggerty, lieutenant at desk.

The total number of officers in this precinct is 90.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1925, to date was 1,585.

The prison at this place is located in a good building and has 15 cells for males and 8 for females. They are of modern type, equipped with single-piece vitreous ware toilets.

The prison is designated as an auxiliary prison for the 4th Inspection Division, but it was found that no prisoners had been detained here since January 1, 1925. Males and females arrested in this precinct are sent to the 19th precinct for detention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

22ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1925 BATHGATE AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected October 1, 1925. James P. Treanor, captain; William J. Gillen, lieutenant at desk.

The total number of officers in this precinct is 133.

The total arrests from January 1, 1925 to date were 3,602.

Males and females arrested in this precinct are sent to the 19th precinct prison for detention. The prison at this station is a good one. There are 15 old-type steel cells with excellent toilets and wash basins in the corridor. There is reasonably good light and ventilation. It has been designated as an auxiliary prison for the 4th Inspection Division and has been used only once for this purpose during the year, when from 40 to 50 men taken in a raid were detained here.

Police Headquarters for The Bronx are located at this station, and with the large number of detentions now handled at the 19th precinct it would seem reasonable that this station ought to be opened for male detentions. The estimate was given that the number of prisoners sent to the 19th precinct for detention was between 600 and 700. It is necessary to send prisoners about two miles to the 19th precinct. This matter is recommended to the Police Commissioner for consideration.

If this prison is to be put into regular service, it should be repainted, thoroughly cleaned, and the plumbing given examination and repaired wherever necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

24TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

3016 WEBSTER AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected July 13, 1925. Michael Flattery, captain; Frederick Hanners, lieutenant at desk.

The police force in this precinct consists of 115 men.

This prison consists of 8 modern cells with good toilets.

Since the last inspection the entire place has been repainted as recommended, and now presents a fine appearance. It was clean and in good order.

The prison is one of the main detention places for males in the Fourth Inspection Division, prisoners being sent here from the 23rd, 24th, 26th and 27th precincts. Women prisoners are transferred to the 19th Precinct prison.

The number of arrests here from January 1, 1925, to date was 2,167.

The number of detentions in this precinct from January 1st to June 30, 1925, was 601.

The tops of the cells of this prison are of open bar construction. It has been found that suicide has been easy because of the existence of this construction in other prisons. It is therefore recommended that heavy close wire mesh, similar to that in the detention cells at police headquarters be provided for the top of each of these cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

27TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229TH ST. & WHITE PLAINS AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 24, 1925. Joseph Reynolds, captain; John Wholey, lieutenant at desk.

The total number of officers in this precinct is 78.

Arrests from January 1, 1925 to date numbered 911.

The prison at this station house is located in an excellent building and contains fourteen modern cells for males and ten for females. There are niche toilets in the male section and single-piece vitreous ware toilets in the female section.

The prison is designated by the Police Department as an auxiliary for the 4th Inspection Division, but since its designation only 11 male prisoners have been held here.

The cells have open bar tops, which should be covered with heavy wire mesh underneath the bars if the prison is to be used regularly.

The walls and ceiling of the male prison are in bad order. It is understood that a contract has been made to have the entire station house and prison painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

28TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 4, 1925. Thomas P. Cummings, captain; E. Martini, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers at this precinct is 259.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1925, to date was 1,886.

This precinct covers the Coney Island district, which is visited during the summer months by from 200,000 to 500,000 people daily. The number of arrests here is large, mostly for petty offenses, the number of arrests for serious crimes being relatively small.

Fortunately, no women are detained at this place, all being sent to the prison at the 31st precinct. The overflow from this prison is also sent to the adjoining precincts where prisons are maintained.

It is the aim of the Police Department to give summonses, to avoid locking persons up whenever it is felt safe to do this. The previous captain obtained good results in issuing summonses and not locking people up in cells for the many petty offenses which the mixed crowd of New York

pleasure-seekers are bound to get into. During the months other than the summer the business of the station is relatively small.

The prison was rebuilt, the plans being approved by the Commission in December, 1923, it being understood with Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien that the alterations and improvements were simply to provide a temporary precinct at Coney Island, the Department advising that it had in mind the building of a new precinct station house and prison in the very near future. It was further agreed by Superintendent O'Brien that the plans submitted did not provide an adequate prison for the needs of this section of the city. With this understanding, the old prison was rebuilt, there now being eight cells, equipped with plank bunks and sanitary toilets. The lighting and ventilation of the building is not of the best, but because of its location it would be difficult to secure better conditions.

On the night of the inspection, which was purposely made on one of the busiest days of the year, there were 11 prisoners in the cells—6 young men, all of whom were in the same party, were locked in a large cell at the rear of the room; two other cells each had two young men; and one was in a single cell.

There are 7 cells on the upper floor in connection with the Magistrates' Court, which are also used at times when additional space is needed. These have recently been equipped with new toilets and repainted.

There were 468 persons detained up to date in these cells. Because of the unimportant nature of their charges the greater majority were bailed out before night was out and only a small proportion were obliged to remain over night in the cells until court convened.

The Commission should call to the particular attention of the Police Commissioner the continued necessity for a police station ample in size and provided with a prison which will take care of the situation at this important point. The rebuilt prison is certainly inadequate for the needs of the situation at present.

An important function carried on by this precinct is the care of lost children. Two police women are stationed here and have a very small room, with seats for about ten persons. On July 4th, from 50 to 75 children were brought in up to 9:00 P. M. Boys and girls are mingled here in the same room and there is no place where children could be taken care of if any were taken sick, except to be taken to the hospital some distance away. Up to date, 1,200 children have been brought in here by the police and it is safe to say that nearly all of these have been brought in since early in May. It seems to be pretty well established that many women coming to Coney Island, bringing their children with them, purposely abandon them, knowing they will be taken up by the police and kept until after they have finished their day of pleasure, when they call at the station and take them home. It is also quite certain that few children stray from their parents unless the parents are careless or are not much concerned as to their safety and welfare.

A separate building should be provided for this purpose at Coney Island, in charge of either the Police Department or the Children's Society of Brooklyn, and close supervision given so that parents of children who are at fault in losing children should be arrested and punished when found carrying on this despicable practice, and the little innocents not to be the ones to suffer. The police at this station have all that could reasonably be asked of the Police Department to do in looking after the immense crowds that congregate in the rather limited area in which this pleasure resort is located. They should be relieved of the duty of handling lost children and a special establishment set up, with a building for the separate care of boys and girls, and a small hospital room provided where care could be given children taken sick. It was stated that fifty children were brought in nearly every pleasant day in the summer season, and that this is nothing unusual, and that at times the number runs into the hundreds. The Police Commissioner should be asked to advise if he does not agree that a radical

change should be made in the handling of children at this point.

A further inspection of the conditions at this point should be made later in the season.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

28TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 8, 1925. James H. Gillen, captain; Thomas Rorke, lieutenant at desk.

Inspected September 26, 1925. Edward Day, sergeant at desk.

These two inspections were made for the purpose of following up the conditions which were described in previous reports of the Commission, particularly as to the inadequacy of the present station precinct prison and the matter of detention of children here.

It was found that for the month of July there were 1,247 arrests, and during August 1,019. The Lieutenant stated that it was fair to assume that one-half of these prisoners were detained. The figures of the clerical department do not show the exact number of detentions as in other stations.

The total number of arrests from January 1, 1925 to September 8th, ran to 4,300. On September 26th the number was 4,672.

On a large number of nights during the summer season the station has been crowded to the utmost, and it was necessary to use the cells on the second floor adjoining the Magistrate's Court. It was stated that oftentimes it is necessary to put four prisoners in the smaller cells and a greater number in the larger cells. On the inspection of July 4, 1925, six men were found locked in a large cell.

Attention is called to the fact that the officers are unable to get into the second tier of cells without going around the building because of the fact that there is no opening on the station prison side. It is recommended that alterations be made to the door leading into the Magistrate's cell room, so that it can be used direct from the station house.

It is evident that this precinct prison, which has been approved only as a temporary proposition, is entirely inadequate, and that the Police Department must promptly proceed for the erection of an adequate police station for Coney Island. The matter should be made a special one to be taken up with the Police Commissioner after the first of the year.

As to the matter of lost children brought here, especially treated in the report dated July 4, 1925, the same conditions have continued throughout the summer. The matter was called to the attention of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children under date of August 24th, and on September 8th President Adrian Van Sinderen advised that he and Superintendent Warner of the Society would investigate the matter and after conference with his Board of Trustees would communicate further with the Commission in relation to the matter.

The police record of the number of lost children brought to this precinct from May 30th to August 14th, inclusive, is as follows:

From	To	Boys	Girls	Total
May 30, 1925	June 30th, inclusive-----	225	155	380
July 1, 1925	July 31st, " -----	436	388	824
Aug. 1, 1925	Aug. 14th, " -----	164	104	268
Total	-----	825	647	1472

It is a safe assumption that from August 15th to the close of the Mardi Gras on September 20th that approximately 300 more children were brought to this station, making a total of nearly 1,800.

The days on which the highest number of children were detained here were as follows: June 7th, 129; July 4th, 86; July 7th, 60; July 10th, 59; July 12th, 163; July 19th, 66; August 1st, 52.

Now is the time to straighten out this situation for next year, and it is recommended that the Police Commissioner be requested to work out with the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children a plan that will bring out a satisfactory detention place for lost children at Coney Island during the next summer season.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

29TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(Fort Hamilton)

86TH STREET AND 5TH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 23, 1925. Lawrence E. Patterson, captain; Thomas Slattery, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 75.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1925 to date was 1,596.

Women from this precinct are sent to the 31st precinct for detention.

From January 1st to June 30, 1925, 350 males were confined at this station.

At times when there is an overflow at Coney Island prisoners are sent here during the summer.

The prison is located in a modern building. It consists of seven cells with good toilets and latticed bunks. The place is well lighted and ventilated. Toilet paper and towels are provided.

Attention was called in last year's report to the necessity of repainting the prison. Superintendent O'Brien, under date of October 15, 1924, stated that this house would be painted. This has not been done. It is recommended that this be taken care of as soon as the summer rush is over.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

30TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

BAY 22ND ST. CORNER BATH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 10, 1925. Edward J. Hanley, captain; Daniel Hart, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 106.

Women are sent to the 31st precinct.

From January 1, 1925, to date, the number of arrests in this precinct was 1,603.

The Captain stated that the number of detentions here is not large, averaging only ten a week, which is increased by prisoners sent from

Coney Island during the summer. From January 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925, the number detained here was 264.

The station house which contains the prison is a fine building, being well maintained. There are seven cells for males and three for females, equipped with modern toilets and latticed bunks. Ventilation of windows and over-head ventilator is satisfactory.

The prison was in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

31ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(Sheepshead Bay)

AVENUE U AND 15TH ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 1, 1925. Walter Rouse, captain; John T. Collins, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 77, including 3 police matrons.

From January 1st to June 30, 1925, 1,115 arrests were made in this precinct. Males from this precinct, from the 28th at Coney Island and from the 31st are also detained here. Women are sent here from the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 34th and 45th precincts.

The detentions here from January 1st to June 30th were as follows: Males, 123—13 from the 28th, 23 from the 30th, and 87 from the 31st precincts; 103 females—36 from the 28th, 9 from the 29th, 20 from the 30th, 4 from the 31st, 22 from the 32nd, 11 from the 34th, and 1 from the 45th precincts.

The prison is located in one of the best of the Department's buildings, is modern and well kept up. There are seven good type cells for men and four for women, equipped with bunks and sanitary toilets and having good light and ventilation.

At times, doubling-up in the cells has been necessary because of the number of prisoners sent here. About two years ago one prisoner killed another while confined in the same cell with him. The greatest possible care should be taken not to place more than one prisoner in a cell, and if it is absolutely necessary to do this, there should be constant supervision when such conditions exist. It was also found that at different times this year there have been five, six and eleven women on different nights. It is most undesirable to have this condition existing, especially when there is a splendid women's prison at the Lawrence Avenue precinct which is unused. If this condition of overcrowding in the women's section continues, consideration should be given to opening the women's section in the Lawrence Avenue prison.

An objectionable feature here is the locking of dogs in the cells, of which there seems to be a great number picked up in this section. On this date there was a very bad odor in the men's section which, it was stated, was due to the confining of dogs there. It was stated that at times there are from six to eight dogs locked up here, and in a drive against the canine family the number locked up here was from 75 to 80. If the situation at this point requires it, a separate place should be assigned for locking up dogs.

The place was clean and in good order, care being taken to remove pencil marks from the cell interiors.

Toilet paper and towels are provided and the two additional mattresses recommended in last year's report for the women's section have been provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

32ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(Bay Ridge)

4302 4TH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 6, 1925. Edward F. Hayes, captain; Thomas F. McGauley, sergeant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 118.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1925, to date was 3,508.

The prison at this station is entirely for the detention of men; women are sent to the 31st precinct for detention.

From January 1st to June 30, 1925, there were 749 detentions from this precinct, 2 from 32-A precinct, 18 from the 39th, 5 from the 41st, 4 from the 45th, and 1 from the 42nd—total 779.

The prison at this place is located in a substantial building but, due to the long time it has been in service, it has run down considerably.

Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien of the Police Department wrote to the Commission under date of October 15, 1924, as follows:

"Request has been made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the sum of \$100,000. for to alter this building, and nothing will be done to this prison until definite action has been taken on the request for this appropriation. If the funds are not provided, the prison then can be put in clean and sanitary condition."

The cell room is an excellent one with good light and ventilation. The principal objection to the prison is the wretched toilets which are provided in the eight cells which have outlived their usefulness and are unsanitary and impossible to keep clean. The prison also needs painting, as it is four years since the last job was done.

The place was in cleanly condition, with the exception of the toilets. Toilet paper and paper towels are provided.

It is recommended that if this prison is to be continued, single piece vitreous ware toilets of the type approved by the Commission be installed promptly and the place repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

32-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

575 FIFTH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 16, 1925. George H. Kauff, captain; Jeremiah McMahon, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 76.

During the period from January 1, 1925 to date 2,873 arrests were made in this precinct. Males and females arrested here are sent to the 45th precinct for detention.

This prison was condemned by the Commission in 1920 and was out of use until July 20, 1924, when it was opened as an auxiliary prison for the 5th Inspection Division. Notwithstanding that it is only an auxiliary prison used when other prisons in the division are filled, 734 male prisoners have been sent here for detention from other stations.

The station house and prison was built forty-two years ago and is of that vintage. The cells are old and of the solid brick dungeon type with latticed door and are bound to be dark.

In accordance with the recommendation at the last year's inspection,

the prison has been re-painted throughout and new wash sinks have been placed in each corridor.

Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien advised, under date of October 3, 1924, that inasmuch as the station house at Fourth avenue and Forty-third street is to be rebuilt so as to accommodate male prisoners from this section, it would not be advisable to expend money to replace the cells referred to above. Under these circumstances and with the understanding that the use of this prison is to be only a temporary proposition, no recommendations are made.

The cells have good sanitary toilets. Toilet paper and paper towels are provided. The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

34TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

154 LAWRENCE AVE., PARKVILLE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 20, 1925. Thomas Brennan, captain; William J. Dooley, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 177.

From January 1, 1925, to date 4,219 arrests were made in this precinct.

From January 1st to July 31, 1925, there were 305 men detained here, of whom 220 were from this precinct and 85 from other precincts.

Women are sent to the 31st precinct for detention.

The prison at this point is a modern one with ten cells for men and four for women, equipped with latticed bunks and sanitary toilets. There are wash basins in the corridors. There are large overhead ventilators which were in working order. The plumbing is now being repaired. One bunk was broken. It would be well to have these bunks taken out and replaced by smooth plank bunks, as is being done in some other precinct prisons.

It is recommended that the male prison be repainted.

Toilet paper was on hand, but no paper towels. These should be supplied.

Because of the crowding found at the 31st precinct from Coney Island prisons, it was previously suggested that the women's section here be put into use and all cells at Sheepshead Bay be used for men.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner

37TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

421-423 EMPIRE BOUL., FLATBUSH, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 21, 1925. Joseph D. Martin, captain; John McGarry, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 195, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The arrests here from January 1, 1925, to date were 3,667.

The prison in this precinct is located in a splendid new building opened on May 18, 1925. The building is a fine piece of architecture, designed by Superintendent of Buildings Thomas E. O'Brien and is a great credit

to him. The interior arrangement and furnishings are modern in every respect. There are fine quarters for the police and matrons, and the building with its offices, assembly room and dormitories is the last word in police station construction in the City of New York or in any other place in the State, so far as the undersigned has noted.

Police Commissioner Enright has, during his time, wiped out every one of the unsatisfactory prisons in the Borough of Brooklyn and has made reasonably satisfactory repairs in all of the old prisons. In addition to this fine building, another splendid building to be used as police headquarters is now under construction at Sixth avenue and Bergen St., Brooklyn. It is proper that due credit should be given Commissioner Enright for the work that has been done and for his cooperation in this regard.

The prison consists of two sections—one for males and one for females. The male prison has eight cells—two sections of four cells each, back to back, each facing two large windows. The female section has four cells, also facing two large windows. The cells are of modern type, 5 x 7 x 8 feet, equipped with plank bunks, vitreous-ware toilets with integral seats, and an iron enameled corner lavatory with hot and cold water, and a drinking spout in each corridor. The floors are of concrete composition with floor drains. There is good electric lighting system.

A new feature, which is a most commendable one from a sanitary standpoint and as permanent work, is the tiling of the side walls of the male and female prisons to the height of the cells with 3 x 6 inch first quality white glazed enamel tile capped with a plain bull nose cap and tiles starting on top of the sanitary cement base. This desirable feature in cell room construction should be called to the attention of municipalities in proposed new construction of jails and lockups.

The cells in the women's section are not yet provided with waterproof-covered mattresses. These should be secured at once from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

This precinct covers a large area of thickly populated territory approximately four square miles.

Male prisoners are detained here from the 35th and 37th precincts and females from the 35th, 37th, 38th, 43rd and 44th precincts. The number of detentions here from the time of the opening on May 18, 1925, to date was 247 males and 39 females.

This station might well be set up as an example for other communities which are contemplating the building of new police headquarters and prison attached.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

42ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

653 GRAND AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 8, 1925. Edward S. Walling, captain; John McConville, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 124.

From January 1, 1925, to date the number of persons arrested in this precinct was 6,059.

The prison at this point has been designated by the Police Department as an auxiliary prison for the 5th Inspection Division, but no prisoners have been held here this year. All males and females arrested here are sent to the 45th precinct.

The report dated September 19, 1922, made the following observation in relation to this prison:

"There are 8 old type steel cells in fairly good condition, but they are equipped with old type toilets which should be replaced by modern vitreous ware single-piece toilets of the type approved by the Commission if the prison is to be used as a place of detention."

This observation remains true at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

43RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LIBERTY AVENUE, BROWNSVILLE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 24, 1925. Lieutenant Charles B. Burns, acting captain; James Keenan, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 138.

Up to a recent time, this prison was used for detention of both males and females. At the present time, it is used only for the detention of males held from the 38th, 43rd and 44th precincts. Women are sent to the new prison of the 37th precinct.

From January 1, 1925, to date, the number of arrests in this precinct was 2,763.

The number of prisoners detained here from January 1st to June 30, 1925, was 1,577—males 1,496 and females 81.

There are fourteen modern cells in the male section and seven in the female section, with sanitary toilets. In the male section, one cell was out of order because of a broken bunk chain and one was used for storage purposes.

Care should be taken that no doubling up of prisoners in these cells be permitted. If at any time the cells in the male section are all in use, those in the female section should be made available for male prisoners.

There are windows above the cells in the male section on both the east and west sides and the ventilation and light is reasonably good.

The place was clean and in satisfactory condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

45TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

73 POPLAR STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Inspected August 3, 1925. Joseph F. McMahon, captain; John Forney, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 158, including 4 police women who have charge of the women's section.

At present, the police headquarters for the Borough of Brooklyn is located in this building but new police headquarters for the Borough is being erected at 6th Avenue and Bergen Street, which, it is expected, will be occupied about January 1, 1926. A large and commodious prison has been provided at this place for the detention of males and females.

At the present time, this prison is used for the detention of prisoners from a large number of stations, as shown by the table given below:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
45 -----	2900	162	46 -----	2	11
2 -----	1	--	47 -----	1	26
3 -----	1	--	48 -----	--	2
30 -----	1	--	48-A -----	5	2
32 -----	--	2	49 -----	1	12
32-A -----	212	8	49-A -----	2	12
35 -----	--	1	50 -----	4	9
37 -----	2	--	51 -----	--	2
37-A -----	1	--	60 -----	1	--
39 -----	520	38	71 -----	1	--
41 -----	411	75	72 -----	22	--
42 -----	457	44	Federal Authorities--	14	1
43 -----	--	2			
			Total -----	4559	409

The prison contains 10 cells for men and 5 for women. They are all of modern type, equipped with bunks and good toilets. Light and ventilation are adequate.

From January 1, 1925, to date, 3,077 arrests were made in this precinct.

The detention of prisoners by precincts is given in the foregoing table. With the large number of prisoners indicated therein, it is necessary at times to place more than one prisoner in a cell. This should be done with the greatest caution and any time when two or more prisoners are in one cell, there should be constant supervision by the attendant. The condition could be tolerated as a continuing proposition but, as indicated in the foregoing, will be relieved by the opening of the new police headquarters of Brooklyn.

It is recommended that one additional mattress be provided for the women's section; this can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

The place was clean and in good condition. The attendant stated that the entire place is hosed out with hot water each day and a disinfectant used regularly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

46TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

298 CLASSON AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 17, 1925. John J. Hughes, captain; John J. Keane, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 136.

The station house and prison at this point have recently been rebuilt and placed in splendid condition. The prison has been in use about six months. It is used only as an auxiliary prison for the 5th Inspection Division. Both male and female prisoners are ordinarily sent from here to the 47th precinct on Gates avenue.

There are seven excellent cells, taken from one of the New York City stations which is no longer in use, and placed in this prison. The cells are equipped with niche toilets and plank bunks and the entire place has been painted in standard Police Department manner.

There are three windows on the north side and two on the west, giving good light and ventilation. A wash basin is provided in the corridor.

The floor is of composition and has floor drains, permitting of hosing out of the prison.

From January 1, 1925 to date 2,128 arrests were made in this precinct.

It is stated that the prison is used infrequently except on Saturday and Sunday nights, particularly when there are raids. Care should be taken that whenever it is necessary to put more than one prisoner in a cell they be under constant supervision.

Toilet paper and paper towels are provided.

The place was clean and in good order.

It is to be regretted that single-piece vitreous-ware toilets were not installed here in this fine prison as is now being done generally by the Department. Niche toilets are not satisfactory and eventually cause trouble and have to be removed.

An interesting development in police work has been established here in the Emergency Squad No. 2, which comprises a force of 3 sergeants and 21 men with a splendidly-equipped emergency truck, who are ready for service in times of large fires, accidents or other important happenings. One of these squads has been placed in Manhattan and the one here takes care of all of the borough of Brooklyn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

47TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

627 GATES AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 30, 1925. William W. Duggan, captain; Louis Sharkey, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 113, including 3 police matrons.

The prison at this point is located in a good building with satisfactory light and ventilation. It is the principal detention place for twelve precincts in this section of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The number of arrests for January 1, 1925 to date was 1,693.

The detentions here from January 1st to June 30, 1925, were as follows:

Precinct	Male	Female	Total	Precinct	Male	Female	Total
32-A	--	1	1	48-A	148	--	148
37-A	25	--	25	49	2	14	16
41	12	--	12	49-A	--	3	3
45	--	6	6	50	15	11	26
46	231	11	242	51	--	3	3
47	353	23	376				
48	215	13	228		1001	85	1086

As may be seen by the above the number of detentions here is very large, particularly as to males, and the greatest care should be taken not to double them up in cells except under the most unusual conditions, and then only with constant supervision. At the time of the inspection, there were four males in custody.

There are six cells for males and three for females.

In the last inspection report, recommendation was made that the prison be repainted. This is renewed and should be taken care of promptly. Recommendation was also made that the old toilets be taken out and replaced by modern and sanitary ones. It was found that two new toilets had been placed in the male section and one in the female section. The

remaining toilets were in fair condition but should be soon replaced with modern ones.

Only two mattresses are provided in the women's section and it is recommended that an additional one be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

There is no sink or wash basin in the women's section and there is no place where women confined here can wash. It is recommended that a sink be placed in the corridor at the earliest possible time.

Attention was called to the fact that the barred door in the women's section which has been partially covered with galvanized iron, tends to make the section draughty and cold during the winter. A wooden door should be placed outside the barred door, which can be closed as conditions require in the winter.

Toilet paper and paper towels are provided.

The place was clean and in good order.

The Police Commissioner should be requested to notify the Commission on or before October 1, 1925, if the recommendations made in the foregoing will be complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

48-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WILSON AND DE KALB AVENUES, RIDGEWOOD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 11, 1925. Martin J. Bowe, captain; Daniel F. Mundy, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 109.

The prison at this precinct is used as an auxiliary male prison for the 7th Inspection Division. All male and female prisoners arrested here are sent to the 47th Precinct on Gates Avenue.

There are 7 cells for males and 2 for females. They are of old type with toilets of a pattern not now installed by the Police Department. There are four windows in the male cell room and the place is reasonably lighted and ventilated.

It is stated that at times it is necessary to use all of the male and female cells when large raids are made and a number of prisoners are brought in as over-flow from other precincts.

The number of arrests here from January 1, 1925, to date was 1,506. The number of prisoners detained here from January 1st to July 31, 1925, was 32.

The place was clean and in good order. If it is to be used regularly as a detention place, new toilets should be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

49TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LEE AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 27, 1925. E. L. B. Von Diezelski, captain; Max M. Bekker, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 98.

The prison is located in an old building, with seven old style cells.

Light and ventilation are good and the toilets, although not of modern type, are in fairly good condition.

The number of arrests here from January 1, 1925, to date was 2,553. The number of prisoners, all males, detained here from January 1st to June 30, 1925, was as follows: 49th precinct, 410; 49-A precinct, 297; 50th precinct, 256; 51st precinct, 328; and miscellaneous (warrant squad and 12th Division) 29—total 1,320.

Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 47th precinct for detention.

The large number of detentions here indicates that at times there must necessarily be doubling up in the cells. This should never be done except under the most unusual circumstances, and then only with constant supervision.

The prison was repainted since the last inspection and was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

49-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

263 BEDFORD AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 5, 1925. James H. Gillen, captain; James S. Leith, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 92.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1925, to date was 2,167.

The prison at this place is located in an old-time building which shows the ravages of the ages. Although the prison is lighted by electricity, it is strange to say that the rest of the building is still lighted by gas and has the usual accompaniments and furnishings which go with that period.

The prison consists of ten old type cells equipped with toilets and plank bunks. It is used as an auxiliary prison for detentions in the 7th Inspection Division.

From January 1, to July 31, 1925, 204 men were detained here. Men are regularly detained at the 49th precinct and women are sent to the 47th.

Light and ventilation are good.

If the prison is to be continued, it should be entirely repainted and the present toilets replaced by single-piece vitreous ware toilets.

Toilet paper and paper towels are provided and the place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

56TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

275 CHURCH STREET, RICHMOND HILL

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 25, 1925. James J. Shevlin, captain; Thomas A. Conlin, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 120, including three police matrons.

The prison at this place is located in a fine building, opened in 1913.

Due to some defect in building or drainage, there has been great trouble from dampness for some time back.

The prison contains ten cells for males and five for females. Light and ventilation are good.

When the prison was constructed, the mistake was made of placing niche toilets in these cells. Practically all of those in the male section are now in very bad condition, those on the south side being foul and absolutely unsanitary. Attention has been called to the condition of these toilets before and with the large number of detentions now being made here, if immediate steps are not taken to make the cells sanitary by the installation of proper toilets, the Commission should take action to close the male section of the jail.

Attention is again called to the open bars protecting the ceiling lights at the tops of the cells, which are dangerous for prisoners with suicidal tendencies, and it is again recommended that they be covered with closely woven wire mesh.

It is recommended that three additional mattresses be purchased at once from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, for use in the women's section.

From January 1, 1925, to date, the number of arrests in this precinct was 2,069.

Due to the fact that the prisons at the police stations in the Rockaways, Glendale and Jamaica are unfit for use, all men and women arrested in these places and detained are sent here from the 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 56th and 58th precincts. The following table gives the detentions from January 1st to June 30, 1925:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
52 Rockaway Beach -----	147	9	156
53 Far Rockaway -----	17	4	21
54 Glendale -----	142	4	146
56 Richmond Hill -----	367	15	382
58 Jamaica -----	284	22	306
	<hr/> 957	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 1011

From May 1st to July 25, 1925, the detentions were as follows:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
52 Rockaway Beach -----	136	10	146
53 Far Rockaway -----	20	4	24
54 Glendale -----	58	1	59
56 Richmond Hill -----	228	6	234
58 Jamaica -----	174	21	195
	<hr/> 616	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 658

It was stated that at times from 35 to 40 prisoners are held here and, at one time, nearly 50 men were held; frequently the number runs from 20 to 25. With only ten cells for males, this produces a very dangerous situation, a condition which the Commission cannot tolerate. The failure of the City to provide proper police stations at Jamaica and the Rockaways, from which large numbers of prisoners come, is responsible for the congestion and overcrowding here.

Under date of August 4, 1925, the Superintendent of Buildings advised that the toilets in the cells at this station will be repaired so as to place them in a sanitary condition. He further states that when the station house at Jamaica is completed, the Richmond Hill station will be used only as an auxiliary prison for male prisoners. He advises that the site has been selected at Far Rockaway for a police station and prison covering that

section but that title has not yet been vested in the City. Plans will be prepared for the Rockaway station, providing for the detention of both male and female prisoners, which will take away from the other Queens County stations care of all prisoners from Rockaway Beach and Far Rockaway. The Police Commissioner should be urged to make all possible haste to secure the erection of a proper police station and detention prison in the fast growing Rockaway section.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

58TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

FLUSHING AVENUE AND FULTON STREET, JAMAICA

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 25, 1925. Henry McQueeney, captain; Michael J. Cuzza, sergeant at desk.

The prison at this place has been designated as an auxiliary prison for the 8th Inspection Division.

It was found that there are 6 cells, 3 of which are available for use and that in a recent time when the Richmond Hill prison was filled to capacity, 8 prisoners were detained here over night—5 in one cell and 3 in another.

The prison has been repeatedly condemned by the Commission and, for the reasons given in reports of inspection, should not be used for the detention of prisoners. The Police Commissioner should be asked to assure the Commission that no further prisoners will be confined in this prison.

Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien advises, under date of July 30th, as follows:

"* * * * that the plans for the new station house to be erected at 91st Avenue and 168th Street, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, have been filed with the Bureau of Buildings.

"First floor plan showing the cell construction will be submitted to you for approval. As soon as the Bureau of Buildings have approved the plans filed they will be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"I have every reason to believe that construction work will be begun on this new house within the next three months."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

59TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

85 FOURTH STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 14, 1925. James E. Troy, captain; Thomas Polski, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 95, including 4 policewomen matrons.

The precinct prison is located in a fine building equipped with modern cells, sanitary toilets, and a good ventilating system. There are twelve cells for men and six for women.

Since the last inspection the recommendation as to the painting has been carried out and hinged wooden bunk boards have been substituted for the latticed steel bunks, the former being the more desirable. The heating system of the place has been greatly improved.

Mattresses are provided in the women's section. Paper towels and toilet paper are provided in both sections.

From January 1, 1925, to date, the number of arrests in this precinct was 1,973. During the period from January 1st to July 31, 1925, the detentions here were as follows:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
64 -----	254	11	265
59 -----	375	29	404
60 -----	41	7	48
65 -----	10	14	24
52 -----	10	7	17
	<hr/> 690	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 758

The prison at this place is in a most commendable condition and deserves praise.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

65TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

42 NORTH PRINCE STREET, FLUSHING

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 17, 1925. John Lundrigan, captain; Charles J. Kramer, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 148.

The prison at this place is used for the confinement of males detained from the 60th and 65th precincts. Women are sent from this precinct to the 59th precinct prison at Long Island City.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1925 to date was 1,263. The number of detentions in this prison from January 1st to June 30, 1925 was 361.

There are four cells of old type, equipped with plank bunks and good toilets. There is a wash sink in the corridor. The place is well lighted and ventilated. Toilet paper is provided but there were no paper towels on hand as in other stations: these should be supplied.

In last year's inspection report, attention was called to the open bars at the top of the cells and to the necessity for painting. Under date of October 15, 1924, Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien stated:

"65th Precinct Station House prison will be painted and wire mesh will be placed under top of cells if funds are available. I will have the necessary requisition prepared and estimate obtained for this wire work in connection with other wire work to be done for the Department."

It was found that neither of these matters has been taken care of. It is recommended that wire mesh be placed on the tops of the cells and that the place be painted in the near future. The Superintendent of

Buildings should be asked to advise when this will be done.
The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

66TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

RICHMOND TERRACE AND WALL STREET, ST. GEORGE, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected September 9, 1925. Walter Rouse, captain; William Jones, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 162, including 3 police matrons and 1 policewoman.

The prison at this station is a modern one, located in a fine building which was opened in November, 1923. There are 16 cells for males and 3 for females, equipped with plank bunks, niche toilets and wash basins. There is sufficient lighting and ventilation.

All male prisoners arrested in the 66th, 68th and 71st precincts are brought here for detention, also all females arrested on Staten Island.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1925 to date was 2,485. The number detained here from January 1st to August 31, 1925 was 587 males and 45 females. It is stated that at times as many as 26 to 30 prisoners are held here at one time. The greatest care should be exercised when more than one prisoner is confined in a cell.

As has been the case many times before, niche toilets installed here have not proven satisfactory and have been frequently out of order. This was the case today. The Department will eventually have to substitute single vitreous ware toilets in these cells, as is being done elsewhere. There ought to be no doubt as to what type of toilets should hereafter be installed by the Department.

Waterproof mattresses have been provided in all of the women's cells as recommended.

The place was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

70TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

TOTTENVILLE, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected September 22, 1925. James McIvoy, captain; Frank White, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 62.

The number of arrests from January 1st to date is 504.

This precinct is located in a splendid station building opened in June, 1923. It was found to be in perfect condition and a very great credit to the Police Department and the local officers.

Seventy-two male prisoners were held here from January 1st to August 31, 1925—28 from this precinct, 28 from the Detective Division, 1 Federal prisoner, and 15 from other precincts.

Female prisoners are sent to the 66th precinct at St. George.

Paper towels and toilet paper are provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

PENITENTIARIES

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

ALBANY

Inspected June 19, 1925. Claude C. Tibbitts, sheriff; William C. De Rouville, deputy custodian. Employees include 13 keepers, 3 matrons, and 2 chaplains.

There were 72 inmates at the time of inspection—65 adult males, 3 male minors, and 4 adult females. The highest population since January 1, 1925, was 225, the lowest 60, and the average about 140.

This institution, built about 75 years ago, has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. There is a main cell block containing 255 brick cells for males and a women's wing of 40 cells. Female jail prisoners occupy a number of cells in the wing. Assurance was given that the two classes are not permitted to commingle.

It is far from modern and it is expected that the Board of Supervisors will soon complete arrangements for the construction of a new modern plant outside the city. In the meantime, the authorities are doing all in their power to keep the place in good repair and sanitary condition. Inmates were engaged in painting the cell blocks and the entire interior. White enamel paint was being used on the cell blocks and on the walls to a point about seven feet from the floor, above which whitewash was used. White enamel which does not chip and afford lodgment for vermin is to be preferred to whitewash for institutions of this kind. The ironwork about the building is being painted dark red and the woodwork gray. The buildings were all in clean and orderly condition, reflecting credit on the management.

EMPLOYMENT AND DISCIPLINE

Male inmates are employed at institution work, making inmates' clothing, laundering, and cultivating a small garden. Female prisoners do the ironing and mending. With the small present population there is employment for all prisoners who are physically able to work.

The discipline appeared very good and the record showed that only ten men had been confined in the punishment cells for infractions of the rules since January 1, 1925. It was stated that they are put on reduced rations when under punishment but that in no case is a prisoner held in these cells longer than 48 hours. A record is kept of all punishments and the cause thereof.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

There is a large hospital room equipped with eleven white enameled iron beds; and there is another room adjoining which can be used for serious cases requiring segregation. The physician calls at the institution daily and is subject to call at all times, but prisoners are not given a physical examination upon entrance. It was stated that the inmates

are required to bathe on admission and if they are found to be afflicted with disease the physician is notified and they are kept in a separate section, using special dishes and bedding. The only arrangement whereby the health of the other inmates and the officials can be properly protected is to have the physician examine all inmates as soon after admission as possible and if any are suffering from communicable disease, to segregate them immediately. In addition to the penitentiary physician there is a physician appointed by the United States government who is called in the case of illness among the Federal prisoners. It was stated that very few drug addicts are received and that the health of the inmates had been uniformly good.

KITCHEN AND MESS HALL

The food is prepared by male inmates under the direction of a matron. Inmates receive three meals a day at wooden tables in the mess hall, seating eight. Stools are used, but these make a very dangerous weapon in case of trouble among inmates and it is hoped that when the new institution is built other seating arrangements will be made.

All the bread used is baked here and it is of excellent quality. The menu for the week was given as follows: Breakfast—cereal with syrup, bread and coffee; dinner—

MONDAY

Fresh beef, peas, bread and coffee.

TUESDAY

Frankfurters, beans, bread and coffee.

WEDNESDAY

Beef, potatoes, bread and coffee.

THURSDAY

Beef, peas, bread and coffee.

FRIDAY

Corned beef, beans, bread and coffee.

SATURDAY

Beef, macaroni, bread and coffee.

SUNDAY

Beef, mashed potatoes, bread and coffee.
supper—same as dinner.

It was stated that the meat ration was about three-quarters of a pound per prisoner per day. The food supplies were examined and found to be of good quality. It was suggested to the authorities that some condensed milk be supplied for the coffee. The additional expense would not be very great and the inmates would receive sugar and butter fat which seem to be lacking at the present time.

GENERAL

Religious services are held in the chapel every Sunday morning, the Catholic and Protestant chaplains officiating on alternate Sundays. Inmates are at liberty to attend all services.

There is a library, but it was stated that the inmates preferred the current magazines as the books are mostly out of date.

As at the other institutions where Federal prisoners are detained, the officials at times experience difficulty in having prisoners who have served their sentences and against whom deportation warrants have been lodged, removed by the Immigration officials. There was one young German, who had been sentenced last November and whose time had expired in December, still awaiting deportation. The officials have communicated with the United States authorities, but it appears that there are delays in the matter of passports. It is unfortunate that there is no other place where these men can be kept after they have paid the penalty

imposed by the court. Most of them have been convicted of entering the country illegally and are not of a criminal type. It is suggested that the Secretary correspond with the proper United States officials and endeavor to have this case disposed of as quickly as possible.

RECOMMENDATION

That all prisoners be examined by the physician as soon after admission as possible, for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

MILLGROVE

Inspected April 20, 1925. Horace F. Hunt, commissioner of charities and corrections; Frederick E. Thieroff, superintendent.

The Erie County Penitentiary continues in process of construction; most of the principal buildings are completed. Sufficient progress was made to close the old penitentiary in Buffalo last September and remove the prisoners. All commitments have since been made to the new institution.

The two men's cell houses will furnish separate cells for 626 prisoners. The women's building has facilities for 56 inmates, the boys' prison for 42 youths. Plans have been authorized by the Board of Supervisors for another men's cell house containing 120 cells.

The entire institution when finished will have a capacity for about 850 prisoners, and will cost approximately two million dollars. It has been planned and constructed in accordance with modern and sanitary ideas and will compare favorably with any institution of its kind in the country. Prison experts visiting it report it as one of the best.

It stands on a farm of 746 acres, about 18 miles from the City of Buffalo. The main line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad runs within a short distance of the north boundary of the site. The crossing approaching the institution is at grade and dangerous. The proposed plans for constructing a subway under the tracks and beautifying the grounds in front of the institution should be expedited. The railroad should cooperate by making the necessary property transfers and by removing the old wooden buildings and erecting a sightly station.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS

The buildings are constructed in two main groups—the prison group and the farm group. The prison group is located near the Wende railway station. The farm group is back on the farm.

The prison buildings form a compact unit connected together by corridors and built of red pressed brick, except as the original building known as the shelter which is constructed of cement blocks.

The prison group contains the administration building, the superintendent's residence, the men's cell house, the women's building, the boys' cell house, the shelter and kitchen, the bakery building, the laundry building, the chapel, the shop building, power house, and sewage disposal plant.

The administration building, two-story and basement 150 x 53 feet, faces the railroad and extends east and west. On a line with the administration building is the superintendent's residence 42 x 44 feet, forming with the administration building and the entrance to the women's building the architectural front of the institution.

The men's cell house No. 1 extends north and south, 396 x 44 feet, at right angles to the west end of the superintendent's residence. High corridors connect the administration building with the superintendent's residence and the women's building.

The north-south corridor runs from the middle of the administration building back to the south part of the prison yard, connecting the shelter, bakery and laundry. An enclosed area 179 x 290 feet is bounded by the superintendent's residence, the north half of the men's cell hall No. 1, the shelter house, the corridors, and the section of the wall between the superintendent's residence and men's cell hall No. 1.

The shelter, two-story and basement 210 x 20 feet extending east and west, is 179 feet back of the administration building. Attached to the shelter is a kitchen 45 x 44 feet, and a guards' dining room 32 x 34 feet. Parallel with the kitchen are the laundry and bakery buildings, each 68 x 41 feet, one on each side of the north-south corridor.

Ninety feet to the east of the administration building and on a line with it extending north and south, 135 x 44 feet, is the women's building. Twenty-seven feet back of the women's building, 73 x 44 feet, is the boys' cell house. The women's building, boys' cell house, east half of administration building and connecting corridors enclose another area which is divided by a wall into a women's exercising yard, 161 x 92 feet, and the boys' exercising yard, 161 x 101 feet.

The east-west corridor runs from the center of men's cell house No. 1 connecting with the shelter and kitchen, the north-south corridor at right angles, the boys' cell house, future men's cell house No. 3, the center of men's cell house No. 2 to the chapel. The two main corridors are in the form of a cross, joining together all the buildings of the institution.

Men's cell house No. 2 begins 68 feet east of the women's building and boys' building, and extends north and south 396 x 44 feet. On the south side of the east-west corridor and on a line in the rear of the boys' building will be the future men's cell house No. 3. Adjoining men's cell house No. 2 on the east line of the yard is the new chapel 76 x 99 feet.

Fifty feet in the rear of the kitchen is a large boiler and engine house, and 75 feet in the rear of the boiler house is a shop building two stories high, 300 x 43 feet, extending east and west at the extreme south end of the prison yard. The south half of men's cell houses Nos. 1 and 2 the shop building, the shelter, the corridors and connecting walls enclose the largest separate area of the yard broken up by various buildings but of sufficient size for exercise and recreational purposes.

Outside of the enclosure to the south of the shop building is the sewage disposal plant of the institution.

The farm group consists of a large concrete cow and horse barn, constructed with two wings, the farm utility building, a cement block milk house, cement block hog pen, and cement block slaughter house, the tile and cement products manufacturing building, the poultry houses, and runways.

The central part of the cow and horse barn, 400 x 40 feet, is built of cement and wood, and each wing 100 x 34 feet is built of cement blocks. Four huge silos are attached to the barn. The utility building, made of cement blocks, is 200 x 40 feet. Midway between the railroads is the hog pen, located there for sanitary reasons. The slaughter house is nearby. All of the farm buildings were erected by prison labor.

THE WALL

The institution is not enclosed by a wall. The main enclosures are cell houses Nos. 1 and 2, the administration building, superintendent's residence, shop building, and high covered outside corridors connecting the buildings. The wall fills in a number of gaps between these buildings, especially in the rear part of the yard. Where necessary to make a complete enclosure, a connecting wall has been built of cement 16 feet high, 28 inches thick, faced on the outside by red pressed brick to harmonize with the buildings and corridors. While the institution is not a

walled prison, it is made equally secure by the location of the buildings and corridors along the outside limits of the yard.

A number of gates open into the yard. These gates are wooden and insecure; they should be replaced as soon as possible by steel gates securely locked. One of the gateways is wide open, having no gate at all.

As the administration building forms part of the outside enclosure, steel bars should be placed on all the front windows of the basement in which prisoners move about in large numbers. Secure locks instead of padlocks should be placed on the doors. Prisoners with criminal records should be kept inside the yard at all times and guarded securely.

THE CELL HOUSES

Men's cell house No. 1 containing 300 cells has been in service since September, 1924. It is divided by a broad corridor into a north and south cell hall. The north cell hall has three separate floors with 50 cells on a floor—25 on each side. Each cell is 6 x 8 x 8 feet.

The south cell hall contains a cell block of 152 cells approached by steel barred balconies. The steel cells of the old prison in Buffalo were utilized in the construction of this block, two cells being welded together making the cells 8 x 9 x 7 feet.

Every cell in both cell houses is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and folding cot with adequate bed clothing. On the second floor center between the cell halls is a bath room equipped with 16 showers at one end and an undressing section at the other. It is stated by the architect that booths or screens will be installed in the bath rooms of the men's cell halls, as recommended by this Commission. On the third floor center is a locker room containing 302 individual lockers for prisoners.

The windows in both cell halls are large and numerous and afford good light and ventilation. All of the corridors are wide. The floors of the corridors and cells are cement, colored a deep red. The cell halls are lighted by electricity. The candle power has been increased as recommended in last year's report. If further light is necessary to avoid eye strain when prisoners read in their cells, reflectors should be used.

Men's cell house No. 2 will be ready for occupancy in September. It is the same size as men's cell house No. 1, containing 324 cells on three floors divided into two cell halls by a central corridor. The cells are 6 x 8 x 8 feet, and the general construction and equipment are the same as the construction and equipment of the north cell hall of men's cell house No. 1. A bath room and locker room will be on the second and third floors center.

Men's cell house No. 3 will also be similar in plan and construction to the north cell hall of men's cell house No. 1.

The women's building is in part two stories and in part three stories high. The front part of the two stories is equipped for administration and matron's quarters. The hospital room is supposed to be on the second floor, but is not in use. It is reported that an equipment has been ordered. It is exceedingly slow in coming. Proper hospital accommodations should be made available without further delay.

The prison section is three stories and basement. The first floor has a dining room, work room, and two prisoners' corridors having each four cells 7 x 7 x 8 feet and a shower bath on each side.

The second floor contains 24 steel cells—12 on each side—7 x 7 x 8 feet, doubly barred by steel prisoners' corridors. The third floor has 24 rooms, 7 x 9 x 8 feet, with outside windows, a proper construction for women. Each cell is equipped with toilet, lavatory, folding cot, mattress, and clean bed clothing. Shower baths are provided on each floor.

The plumbing is defective. About one-third of the toilets do not properly function and are reported creating a nuisance. This new defective plumbing should be replaced at once by sanitary plumbing.

Large rooms are unused in a well lighted basement. There is plenty of room for reception quarters, kitchen, laundry, ironing room, and other service if the same were installed. There is no necessity of permitting women prisoners to come in contact with or view of men prisoners.

The exercising yard has not yet been put in use. This yard can be made fit with little labor, and the women given outdoor exercise; 37 women were in the building on the day of inspection.

The boys' cell house is three stories high. Fourteen cells and two isolation cells, each 7 x 8 x 8 feet, and shower baths are on each floor. The cells are equipped the same as in the men's cell house.

Defective plastering is being replaced by the contractor.

There were 21 youths in the building on day of inspection.

Until the men's cell house No. 2 is completed temporary dormitories are provided in the shop building for the excess of inmates. All of the second floor and one-fourth of the first floor is utilized. On the day of inspection 332 prisoners were sleeping in these dormitories. While conditions are not satisfactory, they are superior to the old cells in the Buffalo institution. This will be remedied when the new cell house is opened.

Incoming prisoners are not furnished with clean blankets for the cots; they have one sheet and sleep next to a blanket. This is not sanitary if prisoners have contagious or skin disease. If it be not practical to supply clean blankets for every change of prisoners, the blankets should be fumigated and a clean sheet furnished. The blankets are washed every six weeks.

INCOMING PRISONERS AND VISITING ROOM

Arrangements and equipment for the reception of prisoners are not sanitary. Prisoners are conveyed from Buffalo in a large covered motor van. Men and women are delivered at the entrance to the men's cell house No. 1. The women are taken around a large part of the institution to the women's building, and the men to the basement of the administration building. Conducting the women through the men's cell hall, shelter and corridors is objectionable and wholly unnecessary. Women should be delivered either at the women's building or administration building. Men should also be delivered at a door planned for that purpose in the rear of the administration building.

Incoming men prisoners are first taken into a room where their possessions are removed and safeguarded. Then they go to the disrobing room where their clothing is stored in cloth bags and tagged. After disrobing they enter a bath room equipped with six showers. After bathing they pass into a dressing room where they are furnished with prison clothing and supplies. The bags containing the prisoners' clothing are cluttered and piled around in several rooms. The basement of the administration building has sufficient empty rooms to supply adequate storage. Separate compartments or lockers should be installed and a better storage system adopted. A fumigator to sterilize the clothing is supposed to be in use. It was purchased several months ago, but does not work properly. This defective fumigator should be repaired at once and put in operation as a sanitary measure.

Arrangements are even more crude for the reception of women. Reception quarters were equipped for them in the basement of the women's building, but the room is not adequately heated. More steam pipes or a radiator are needed. The quarters intended have never been utilized, and the west cell corridor of the building supplied with one shower bath has been used. The women's clothing is likewise cluttered around and improperly stored. The grand jury observed these conditions last November and recommended a better system of storage for men and women's clothing which is reported as having been adopted but never installed.

Within 24 hours after the prisoners are assigned to quarters the Bertillon measurements and finger prints are taken and recorded. A physical examination is made of each person. No mental examination is made. The doctor, two internes and first-aid man, with reasonable preparation and the assistance of a physician assigned from the State Hospital or some other State institution, could organize a clinic. The State Commission for Mental Defectives would probably cooperate in instituting such a clinic.

The men's visiting room is in the rear of the men's entrance to the administration building, and the women's visiting room is in the women's building. They contain booths heavily screened, separated by several feet through which the visitor and the prisoner talk loudly to each other. The booths are the best of the old style prison method. State prisons and institutions generally are taking out the screen booths and permitting the visitors, who are restricted to the immediate family, to sit down in contact with the prisoner under supervision. The institutions are finding this method more humanizing and satisfactory.

MEALS, KITCHEN AND BAKERY

The first floor of the shelter is utilized as the men's mess hall. The women receive their meals in their own building. Old wooden tables and benches removed from the Buffalo institution are still used, both in the men's and women's dining room. Small porcelain-top tables and stools are being generally installed in State institutions; similar tables and stools are reported ordered; they are more sightly and sanitary and will be in harmony with the high grade construction and equipment of the new penitentiary.

The meals are served in enamel ware bowls, cups and plates. No knives and forks are supplied. The enamel is chipping off and the bowls, cups and plates are defaced. As stated in last year's report, aluminum bowls, plates and cups are more durable and sanitary. It is reported that the order for their purchase from the Institution for Defective Delinquents has been placed.

The service of the men's meals cafeteria style has worked satisfactorily during the last year. The men march through a door from the mess hall to the kitchen, pick up a tray, receive their food from the serving table, and pass through another door into the mess hall, helping themselves to all the bread they want. These doors are close together, necessitating a short serving table, and the line is delayed and congested. If a door were cut through at the west end of the kitchen it would permit a longer serving table and line of service and relieve the crowding and congestion.

The women's food is cooked in the men's kitchen and carried in covered receptacles to the women's building. It would avoid contact and be more satisfactory if a kitchen were equipped in the basement of the women's building and the women permitted to cook and serve their own meals.

The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—oatmeal, wieners, coffee and bread; dinner—beef stew, bread and tea; supper—fried potatoes, mashed turnips, bread and tea. I tested the dinner, bread and food supplies and found them wholesome. A civilian chef is in charge of the cooking and service.

The kitchen is a small one-story and basement building opening into the mess hall. It is supplied with modern institutional equipment and ranges and is worked to capacity. Two large refrigerators—one opening into the kitchen and the other into the basement—preserve and store the perishable food supplies.

The bakery is a separate building. The walls are white tile and the floor cement colored red. The oven has a capacity of 270 two-pound loaves of bread. There is also a large double mixing machine and a bread cutter. It would be hard to improve on the bakery.

The laundry is a separate building, of similar construction. All the washing is done on the first floor which is equipped with large washing machines, drier, extractor and trays. The ironing is done on the second floor in which is a large mangle and electric irons. From 1 to 3 P. M. each day several women from the women's building, under the supervision of a matron, operate the irons in the men's laundry. The equipment is simple and could easily be removed to the women's building where room is available. The practice of mixing men and women in a men's work room, or even exposing women where they are likely to make contacts with men, is bad. It cannot be properly handled, and the women should be taken out of the men's work room.

Complaint is made of lack of drains in the floor of the bakery, laundry and some of the other buildings. This is troublesome and should be remedied.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICE

The prison doctor, who resides at Alden, visits the penitentiary daily and is in charge of the medical and hospital service. Two internes, studying medicine in the University of Buffalo, room in the institution and assist in medical attendance. There is also a first-aid man—a pharmacist—who gives his entire time to the work.

Hospital equipment has been exceedingly backward. The Buffalo institution had several large hospital rooms for men and a room for women. The new institution has had no hospital accommodations for women, and a small unused room on the second floor of the shelter for men and an improvised room at the north end of the men's cell hall No. 1 have been used.

Plans are proposed to provide adequate hospital wards for men on the second floor of the shelter. These plans should not be longer delayed. An institution of this size into which diseased men and women enter in large numbers, and to which drunkards and drug addicts are committed, need medical and surgical attendance in properly equipped wards. The plans also include a separate isolation hospital for contagious diseases.

The general health of the inmates is said to be, and appeared, good. No dental or optical services are provided. In case of necessity the doctor removes teeth. Glasses are repaired and purchased at times for the prisoners. A dentist should regularly visit the institution. Care should be taken of the eyes of the prisoners, especially in the lighting of the cells and furnishing and repairing glasses in proper cases.

EMPLOYMENT

Management reports that all able-bodied inmates are assigned and kept at some kind of work. Inmates were distributed on day of inspection as follows: Kitchen 39, cell hall and dormitories, 69, cleaning boys' building 21, record room 3, barbers 5, runners 1, Bertillon room 2, tailor shop 57, laundry 6, bakery 6, engine room 29, unloading coal 17, shoveling coal 16, cleaning cesspool 12, working on new buildings 18, working at county house 48, gravel pit 14, construction on farm 11, tile shop 9, farm shop 5, building fence 9, garden 8, tractors 4, chickens 2, night watch 1, teamsters 14, care of cattle 17, trucks 4, sick and cripples 72, arrivals 18; total, 537.

The employment is a great improvement over conditions in the old institution in which a majority of the prisoners were idle. More men than are necessary are assigned to the various duties. A good deal of additional work could be done if provided.

The women are employed at cleaning, mending, sewing and institutional work. There is enough of this kind of work to keep them all busy.

Under a special statute all prisoners who work receive 10 cents a day. This is an excellent provision, as it serves to encourage labor and creates a small fund on release. Only prisoners convicted of felony receive any money for assistance at the termination of their sentence.

THE FARM AND GRAVEL PIT

The farm consists of 724 acres of fairly good land. Originally, a large part of it was poor soil, but extensive tiling and draining by the prisoners have improved it materially. Two hundred fifty acres additional were leased for grazing purposes. All of the acreage is reported cultivated or used productively. Including the sale of gravel, a material gain in the value of the productive income last year gave a small surplus over the overhead. A brief financial statement for 1924 follows:

Credits

Cash received -----		\$60,820.97
Inventory Farm Supplies:		
January 1, 1924. -----	\$5,645.00	
January 1, 1925. -----	7,135.00	
Gain in inventory -----		1,490.00
Inventory Live Stock:		
January 1, 1924 -----	22,005.00	
January 1, 1925 -----	22,385.00	
Gain in Inventory -----		380.00
Equipment Additions -----		2,269.76
Capital Improvements, Land Clearing and Excavations -----		1,095.00
Labor charge in previous improvement	1,206.24	
Supervision in previous improvement	3,812.50	5,018.74
Total Credits -----		<u>\$71,074.47</u>

Disbursements

Salaries -----	\$23,944.54	
Equipment -----	4,407.44	
Supplies -----	17,730.16	
Expenses -----	24,651.05	\$70,753.19
Profit -----		<u>\$341.28</u>

The various products of 1924 are valued as follows: Dairy products, \$32,408.98; field products, \$11,812.27; garden products, \$7,512.45; poultry, \$1,759.05; pork, \$2,795.97; fertilizer, \$3,000.00; gravel, \$18,609.02; natural gas, \$5,000.00; natural ice, \$59.40; total, \$82,957.14.

An examination of the most remunerative products shows that the dairy, garden products and hog raising offer the best prospects for extension. The farm is primarily adapted for this purpose, and there is a steady market for all dairy products. The herd at present consists of 92 pure blood Holsteins, some of which are prize winners, and 58 grade cattle. Increasing cattle will require the continuance of the lease of the additional pasture land. The purchase of pasture land at a reasonable price would be advantageous.

There are at present 133 hogs; they ought to rapidly increase. The garbage from the penitentiary and county house will maintain a large number which can be disposed of profitably.

Intensive gardening should be developed. Adequate labor and rich plots of soil are available. Any excess of produce over the needs of the county institutions can be sold in the open market.

The poultry consists of 755 hens and chickens. Seventeen horses are used on the farm.

The farm is steadily productive and should be cultivated and developed to its limit and made to contribute materially to the support of the institution.

The gravel pit has been a prize investment. It cost originally \$4,000. Up to 1924 over \$10,000 worth of gravel was sold, and in 1925 the value of the gravel removed was \$18,609.02. An unlimited quantity remains, but with the completion of the building of the County Home and penitentiary its principal market will decrease. Other markets ought to open up.

INDUSTRIES

Management should give careful thought to the development of industries. The completion of the new cell house will soon release the shop building in which industries are to be established. When the penitentiary and County Home are completed, construction work will decrease and idleness will become a serious problem unless industries are provided. The farm will supply work for only a small part of the inmates, and good deal of it is seasonable. The experience of penal institutions on farms is

that industrial development is essential to prevent idleness. Certain institutional industries, such as tailoring, shoemaking and repairing, carpentry, blacksmithing, mattress-making, baking and laundry work, will supply work for only a portion of the population. As the population of the institution grows, the need of established industries becomes more imperative.

A cement block and tile industry has been profitable in former years. Last year the sales amounted to \$2,315.00. Twenty-seven thousand tiles were manufactured as compared to 40,000, and 48,000 cement blocks as compared to 70,000 the preceding year. The output and sales should be increased. Tinware, mats, brushes and mattress-making and canning are practicable.

The goal of management should be to make the institution self sustaining. It can be done if the overhead be kept within bounds, but it will require initiative, study and good management. It can only be accomplished by utilizing the idle and waste labor in the institution in profitable industries.

DISCIPLINE

Discipline is reported good. The inmates do not appear restless. Life and work in the open country contributes to a more normal state of mind. A good deal of the trouble in the old style prisons arose from hysteria and protest against harsh conditions.

Comparatively few prisoners are placed in isolation. The deprivation of privileges and loss of reduced time and compensation usually suffice.

Six isolation cells in the boys' prison are now available. They are considered sufficient until cell hall No. 3 is built in which it is contemplated to partition off a section for an isolation prison. Prisoners in isolation receive all the bread and water they want.

CHAPEL, RELIGIOUS SERVICES, EDUCATION AND LIBRARY

The chapel has been completed and is in use. It is an attractive building with a seating capacity of about 800. A miscellaneous lot of chairs are provided. Better seating facilities are necessary and 800 new chairs are reported ordered.

Catholic services are conducted at 8.30 A. M., Protestant services at 9.30 A. M. on Sunday, and Christian Science services from 2 to 3 Sunday afternoon. The Salvation Army is expected to hold services in the near future.

The women attend service at the same time as the men. They sit apart on the left side of the room under the supervision of matrons. No provision is made for a gallery. Bringing delinquent women into view of delinquent men in an institution is a doubtful practice. Some plan of separation ought to be devised. Possibly service can be held at separate hours. No women, however, should be deprived of religious consolation and services under any circumstances.

Large institutions have a resident chaplain who devotes his whole time to conducting services and to the welfare of the prisoners and takes charge of the library. Visiting clergymen of various denominations also conduct services. This institution is sufficiently large to require a resident chaplain.

The building is designated on the plan as the "chapel and educational building." The educational end was lost sight of unless some unused desks in the rear of the chapel are supposed to represent education.

All the State's penal and reformatory institutions have schools. Under a recent law the State Educational Department is to undertake their supervision.

Many commitments to the Erie County Penitentiary are for a year or six months or more. Inmates are illiterate and foreign-speaking. Classes in elementary subjects should be organized. There is sufficient need to occupy the whole time of a teacher conducting such classes. The value of education in reducing delinquency and contributing to self-improvement and good citizenship cannot be measured.

The library has been neglected. Only a small number of books are available. Formerly, the Buffalo library sent used magazines and periodicals, but none has been received since the penitentiary was removed from Buffalo. A few magazines and periodicals are donated.

The Buffalo library sends books to the County Jail. The management should take up with the Buffalo library whether books, magazines and periodicals cannot be sent to the penitentiary for use of the prisoners. A fund for the purchase of books and for the gradual increase of the library should also be started. Magazines and periodicals should be requested from publishers and clubs, and private organizations and individuals.

RECREATION

Because the institution is on a farm there is a tendency among the uninformed to belittle organized recreation. Wholesome recreation is necessary for the welfare of the normal man. He needs it fully as much in the country as in the city. Practically all penal institutions on farms provide for the recreation of their inmates. In the improvement of the institutional yard a baseball field and plots for other games should be prepared. A moving picture machine, as recommended, was installed in the chapel. It has only been operated three times, because no funds are provided for its operation and for films. Arrangements should be made for its regular operation. Radios are also being introduced into prisons. Radio entertainments are comparatively inexpensive. Any investment made for recreation pays many fold in better discipline, better health, better habits, and morals.

POWER HOUSE, WATER SUPPLY AND NATURAL GAS

Bunkers and storage for coal were not provided when the power house was built. Large heaps of coal are piled around in the yard and are unsightly and disorderly. Facilities for the storage and handling of coal are being constructed in the power house. The coal piles, it is stated, will soon be removed from the yard. If a switch from the railroad were extended into the prison yard, coal and other heavy supplies could be brought in directly without the necessity of unloading and handling several times.

About 65 per cent of the electricity for the institution is generated in the power house. If the balance can be made less expensively than it can be bought, additional equipment should be installed and the electricity generated in the plant. Additional electric lights are needed in the yard. The yard and roadways around the institution should be well lighted at night.

Water is furnished by the Western New York Water Company. It was recommended in last year's report that an investigation be made to discover if springs and artesian wells will not supply sufficient water for both the penitentiary and County Home at a saving to the county.

The natural gas supply is diminishing. Two wells are still in operation. An effort should be made to discover if sufficient gas cannot be found on the property to supply the penitentiary and County Home.

HOUSES FOR EMPLOYEES

Decent living accommodations for employees constitute a serious problem in the erection of any public institution on a farm. Some State institutions are badly handicapped in this respect and have difficulty in securing and retaining employees. Erie County authorities showed foresight in the construction of the penitentiary in providing pleasant homes for a large number of employees. Six cottages and a superintendent's residence were constructed by prison labor on the Wende road. Seven double houses and a head keeper's residence were built by contract along the road to the east of the prison site. Six cottages were constructed by the prisoners on the roadway leading to the barns for farm employees.

Several farm houses on the site were also reconstructed. Pleasant quarters for the matrons are furnished in the women's building, and rooms are available in the administration building and the shelter for unmarried guards. All these accommodations are leased to employees at reasonable rates and have solved in large part the difficulty of the housing problem.

ESCAPES

The removal of the prisoners from the penitentiary in Buffalo, the unfinished state of the new penitentiary and work in the open are given as reasons for the escapes of the large number of prisoners in 1924. One hundred thirty-eight prisoners escaped, of whom only 29 were recaptured. Out of an average population of less than 600 prisoners 138 escapes are startling. Making due allowance for all the reasons assigned, the number of escapes are too large and the recaptures are too small for the public welfare.

An analysis of the 138 prisoners who escaped shows that they were dangerous and objectionable to the community. They were convicted of the following crimes: Grand larceny, 2; assault third degree, 9; bribery third degree, 1; concealed weapons, 7; criminally receiving stolen property, 2; burglary third degree, 1; non-support, 8; intoxication, 15; vagrancy, 24; petty larceny, 31; disorderly conduct, 20; soliciting alms, 3; adultery, 1; miscellaneous crimes, 14.

The sentences imposed were one year or more in case of fine, 18; nine months, 4; six months, 34; ninety days or three months, 13; sixty days, 9; thirty days, 20; less than thirty days, 3; failure to give bonds and working out sentences, 37.

Since the investigation made by the grand jury and board of supervisors the escapes have notably decreased. From January 21, 1925 to April 1st there have been 13 escapes and 1 recapture. The number of escapes and the failure to recapture still continue too large. Stricter supervision should be enforced and greater effort should be exerted on the part of the city and county police officers in the recapture of escaped prisoners.

Great Meadow Prison without walls on a large farm with an average population of 610 had 8 escapes in 1924. Westchester County Penitentiary without walls on a large farm with an average population of 145 inmates had no escapes. New York City Reformatory for young misdemeanants without walls on a large farm, with an average population of 243 young men, had 8 escapes and 7 recaptures. New York County Penitentiary on Welfare Island, without walls had men working in the open around the island, with an average population of over 1200 had 2 escapes and 1 recapture.

Lack of walls, the unfinished condition of construction and work in the open do not reasonably account for all escapes from the Erie County institution. Guards and overseers, it is assumed, must have been careless, and should be held strictly responsible for prisoners in their custody.

An escape from a penal institution is a serious offense. The sentiment sometimes expressed—that it might be advantageous to a community for a low type of delinquent to permanently remove himself by escaping from a prison or jail—is fallacious. Disrespect for criminal law and for the execution of the judgment of the criminal courts creates lawlessness and renders life and property unsafe. The taxpayers of Erie County, who are spending two million dollars in the construction of a penitentiary, have the right to insist that prisoners committed to it be retained in it until released by due process of law.

While conditions in the penitentiary are by no means perfect, and there are many details in the construction and management needing improvement and correction, some of which are open to difference of opinion, the outstanding fact remains that a splendid institution is in the making to which careful study and diligent effort have been given by the county officials and for which they deserve commendation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a subway be constructed under the railroad crossing; the ground in front of the institution improved; and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company requested to remove the old structures, erect a slightly station, and extend a switch into the prison yard.
2. That the erection of the unfinished buildings be expedited; steel gates with secure locking devices provided for the prison gateways; steel bars placed on the outside basement windows of the administration building; safe locks substituted for padlocks on the doors; and the yard and roadways adequately lighted at night.
3. That efforts be made to reduce the number of escapes and to recapture escaped prisoners, and that guards and overseers be held strictly responsible for prisoners placed in their custody.
4. That the yard be cleaned up, coal heaps and rubbish removed, coal bunkers and storage room provided in the engine house, and the exercising yard for women used.
5. That incoming male and female prisoners be delivered to their respective receiving quarters in the administration and women's building instead of at the entrance to the men's cell house No. 1; that additional space and better equipment be provided for the storage of clothing of both men and women, and the women's receiving room properly heated.
6. That adequate hospital accommodations be prepared and equipped for men and women.
7. That women be not set at work in the men's laundry; that ironing boards in the men's laundry and the laundry in the superintendent's residence be removed to the basement of the women's building, and a separate kitchen equipped in the women's building.
8. That the defective and insanitary plumbing in the women's building be replaced.
9. That the fumigator be repaired and operated.
10. That porcelain-top tables and stools be furnished for both the men's and women's dining room; that aluminum bowls, cups and plates be substituted for the defaced and chipped enamel ware now in use; that the serving table for the men's mess hall be lengthened and the crowding reduced.
11. That additional industries be established; tinware, canning, mat brush, mattress-making and stone quarrying are suggested; that the tile and cement block industries be increased; and every able-bodied inmate kept employed at eight hours a day.
12. That sufficient pasture land be leased or purchased and the dairy, hog raising, intensive gardening increased, and the farm made more productive.
13. That educational classes in elementary subjects be organized for the instruction of illiterate and non-English-speaking prisoners.
14. That a resident chaplain be appointed who will also look after the welfare of prisoners and take charge of the library.
15. That a fund be appropriated for the purchase of books and the Buffalo library requested to furnish books, magazines and periodicals.
16. That the yard be equipped for recreational purposes; a baseball field laid out; moving picture machine regularly operated and a radio installed.
17. That a mental examination be made of all incoming prisoners.
18. That the question—whether additional electricity can be generated in the power house, and the water supply secured from springs and artesian wells cheaper than by purchase, and whether the natural gas supply can be materially increased—be investigated.

19. That blankets be fumigated and clean sheets furnished to each incoming prisoner; the cells be kept well lighted; dental service when necessary for health provided; and eye glasses supplied and repaired when necessary for health.

20. That drains be made in the floor of the bakery, laundry and other buildings needing them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) 'FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner.

MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

ROCHESTER

Inspected March 10, 1925. William H. Craig, superintendent; John J. Burns, deputy superintendent. Other attaches include ten farmer guards, a night watchman, a baker, three female cooks, one of whom is in direct charge of the female prisoners, a bookkeeper, physician, and two charlains.

The population at the time of inspection was given as 217 males and 9 females. Eight of the males and 1 female were minors. The highest population during 1925 was given as 223, the lowest 181, and the average estimated at 205.

The officials do not exercise sufficient care to maintain the separation of minors from adults, as is required under the provisions of section 325 of the Prison Law. In various parts of the institution male minors were working in company with adults and in the large day room used for idle prisoners several boys were mingled with the older men. This latter condition was remedied by placing the minors in one group in the corner of the room. A separate tier of cells should be set apart for male minors and they should be worked as a separate company and should have their meals at tables apart from the other prisoners. This matter has been previously called to the attention of the authorities and the provisions of the law which are explicit and mandatory should be observed.

PLAN

This institution, containing 450 brick cells in the department for males and 72 in the department for females, is located on a tract of thirty acres in a growing section of the city. It has been fully described in previous reports of inspection, and there have been no material changes with the exception of the addition of an ice house which was erected by inmate labor. An additional wagon shed was in course of erection and the old ice house was being converted into a storage shed. General repairs were being made to the barns and outbuildings, all labor being preformed by inmates.

Attention has been called in many previous reports to the lack of toilets, but there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of installing them. This may well be held in abeyance, as the time will surely come when this large and progressive county will follow the lead of Westchester and Erie counties and transfer the institution to a farm site as Albany county is also preparing to do.

EMPLOYMENT

The main work at this institution is farming, which affords employment for a large number of the inmates during the season, but during the winter the amount of available employment is less and many prisoners sit

about in idleness. Labor assignments on the day of inspection were given as follows:

Kitchen, bakery & mess hall	12	Barbers -----	3
Chicken house -----	3	Engine room -----	7
Farm -----	25	Porters -----	2
Barn men -----	2	House kitchen -----	4
Carpenters -----	3	Hospital orderly -----	1
Painters -----	3	Bertillon room -----	1
Plumbers -----	2	Idle company -----	87
Blacksmith -----	1	Cripples and old men -----	16
Tailor shop -----	1	Sick in hospital -----	2
Harness shop -----	1	Punishment cell -----	1
Laundry -----	4		
		Total -----	181

This list does not include all the male inmates but as given by the officer when going through the institution. It would be much better to keep a daily record of the work assigned for the information of the officials and the official records.

Female prisoners are employed at sewing and mending, and it was stated that there is sufficient work to keep them constantly employed.

FARM

The farm, which consists of 420 acres located a few miles from the city, furnishes all the vegetables and dairy products used at the penitentiary and, in addition, large quantities of milk and farm produce are sold, mostly to the city and county institutions. Last year milk and produce valued at \$27,527.80 were sold, much of it at a price below the market, thus making an additional saving to the county. The land at the penitentiary is also worked and about 300 hens supply all the eggs used at the institution.

BAKERY, KITCHEN AND MESS HALL

The bakery is well equipped and all the bread and rolls used at the penitentiary, county jail and tuberculosis hospital are baked here. The goods are of fine quality and are sold to the other institutions at a price considerably below that charged by the local bakers. Last year the amount turned back to the county from the sale of bread and rolls was \$7,164.25.

The kitchen equipment appeared to be adequate. Cooking is done by inmates and the food is served at wooden tables in the mess hall. Meals are about as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee; dinner—soup or meat or beans, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—soup or stew or beans, bread and coffee. The meat ration was said to be one-half pound per inmate. Inmates interviewed stated that the meals were entirely satisfactory. The noon meal was served at the time of inspection and appeared to be of good quality, well cooked and ample. Prisoners doing heavy work are given an added meat ration at breakfast. Only two meals are served on Sunday.

Most of the dishes used are enamel ware, the balance being aluminum. The enamel dishes are badly chipped and should be immediately replaced by aluminum ware which is more sanitary and economical. This ware can now be obtained from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch at a moderate price.

DISCIPLINE

The discipline appeared to be excellent. Infractions of the rules are punished by loss of good time, confinement in a cell with a minimum of bedding and restricted diet. There are three so-called dark cells for serious breaches of discipline, but it was stated that these had not been used

in several months. No record is kept in the office of punishment inflicted except in cases of lost good time, which record is merely kept by changing the date of discharge. For the official record and the protection of the inmates and officials, a complete record of all infractions of the rules requiring disciplinary measures should be on file in the office.

Cells are unlocked at 7.20 A. M. and prisoners are locked in after supper at 5.30 P. M. Lights are kept burning in the corridors until 8.30 P. M.

On alternate Sundays the Protestant and Catholic chaplains hold service and occasionally the Salvation Army also conducts a service. Chapel attendance is not compulsory, but any who wish to attend any of the services may do so.

After dinner on Sunday inmates are locked in until Monday morning. It was stated that this is necessary because the officers must have some time off, which brings up the matter of the hours of employment of officers. It was stated that guards report before 7 A. M. each day and are actively on duty until after prisoners are locked in and counted, which is about 6 P. M. After they have their supper one-half remain on duty in the guard room until after the lights are out. This seems to be entirely too long to ask men to work at such confining employment, and it is suggested that additional help be employed so as to permit the day force to be relieved after supper.

The eight-hour day, which has recently been inaugurated in the New York City penal institutions with but a relatively small increase in expense and resulting in improvement in the morale and efficiency of the force would not be practical here because of the nature of the work on the farm, but some arrangement should be made so that men would not be obliged to remain on duty from thirteen to fourteen hours a day.

It has been previously recommended that unemployed inmates be exercised in the open air for a couple of hours a day when weather permits, but they are still kept in the large room all day, being permitted to walk about the room for short periods. The men could be exercised without the employment of additional help, and the brisk exercise in the open would benefit the health of the inmates.

Prisoners must bathe on admission and are given an issue of institution clothing, but the physician examines only suspected cases. The recommendation—that all incoming prisoners be examined as soon after admissions as possible for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease—is renewed.

The institution was clean and orderly throughout, showing good care by the management.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the provision of section 325 of the Prison Law regarding the classification of prisoners be strictly observed.
2. That able-bodied unemployed prisoners be exercised in the open air when the weather permits.
3. That aluminum dishes, obtainable from the Institution for Defective Delinquents, be substituted for the chipped and insanitary enamel ware now in use.
4. That the physician examine all inmates as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.
5. That records be kept of punishments inflicted and of daily labor assignments.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY

JAMESVILLE

Inspected April 16, 1925. Charles H. Livingston, superintendent; Irving J. Broad, deputy superintendent.

The population at the time of inspection was 182 males and 5 females. Nineteen were minors.

The highest number in custody at any one time since January 1st last, was 209 males and 11 females; and the lowest 151 males and 4 females.

The main cell block is five tiers high. There are forty-four cells in each tier, placed back to back, with a utility corridor between making a total of 220 cells for males. The minors are kept by themselves on a separate tier.

The eight punishment cells in the basement of the main cell building are well lighted and ventilated and have bunks and toilet equipment. It is said they are little used.

Each cell in the main block has two bunks. Only the lower ones are used and each inmate has a cell to himself. The bedding consists of straw ticks, pillows with slips, sheets and blankets. Each prisoner is furnished with clean bedding upon admission and the sheets and pillow cases are changed once a week.

It is intended to complete the painting of this block, which was started last year.

The toilets in the niches, which have given more or less trouble in recent years, are gradually being repaired by filling the bottoms of the niches with concrete. They are in the best condition that they have been in some time. This building has been occupied about twenty-four years and the toilets have been in constant use since that time.

The "Receiving Room" is in charge of the principal keeper. There are facilities for fumigating incoming prisoners' clothing and the methods used for caring for their personal belongings are very good. The records of the individual property are well and accurately kept.

The women's jail, guard room, halls and barber shop were painted last year and the hospital and chapel were painted and decorated at the same time. They all presented an excellent appearance.

The assignments of the male population at the time of inspection were as follows:

Quarry -----	93	Repairing and painting -----	6
Tailor and shoe shop -----	5	Prison kitchen -----	9
Wing and cleaning -----	22	Mess room -----	3
Power house -----	6	Sick in hospital -----	4
Sick in cell -----	2	Unassigned -----	8
Cripples in yard -----	10		
Farm and outbuildings -----	12	Total -----	182

Every prisoner who is able to work is employed. This is, with one exception, the only penal institution in the State, where the inmates work full eight hours each working day. The management and county officials are to be commended for this and it bears out the contention of the State Commission of Prisons that all able-bodied prisoners in the penal institutions of the State and its political divisions should be employed at least for that length of time on every day in the year, except Sundays and holidays.

As stated in previous reports no credit is given the penitentiary for work done in the quarry, where the majority of the inmates are employed. The Superintendent and Inspectors in their annual report to the supervisors for 1924 say:

"The same policy in regard to working prisoners in the stone quarry as in previous years has been followed during the past year; namely, no remuneration allowed to the penitentiary de-

partment for either the labor of prisoners in the quarry or the salaries of the keepers in the quarry. This arrangement is a great drain upon the appropriation for the penitentiary department. There has been worked by prisoners 14,583 eight-hour days during the year 1924 and about \$9,000.00 paid from the penitentiary fund for keepers' salaries and expenses who work in the stone quarry."

The same report further states that there was "Earned in Stone Quarry @ 3.50 a day \$51,040.50."

It would seem in all fairness that the institution should be given acknowledgment for work performed.

The bread for the institution is baked by the inmates and is as good, if not better, than that used by the average family. In some of the other counties of the State, where penitentiaries are maintained, the bread produced at the penitentiary is furnished to other county institutions. In Monroe county the sale of bread and rolls by the penitentiary of that county amounted to over seven thousand dollars.

The kitchen equipment was in excellent condition and is apparently adequate for the needs of the institution.

The prisoners are given three meals a day, except on Sundays, which are served in the mess hall. The menu is practically as follows:

Breakfast—beef with gravy, bread and coffee. Dinner—beef stew or roast beef and gravy, or pork and cabbage, potatoes, bread and coffee. Supper—beef or pork and beans or potatoes and gravy, bread and coffee.

On Sunday the morning meal is served at 9 A. M. It consists of beef, gravy, bread and coffee.

The afternoon meal is at 3 P. M. and the inmates are given pork and beans, pickled beets, bread and coffee.

The discipline appears to be very good. A complete record of punishments is kept.

About 100 acres of the farm were under cultivation last year. The products of the farm for 1924 were as follows:

287	bushels	apples	-----	\$187.90
212	bushels	table beets	-----	215.50
15	tons	stock beets	-----	135.00
287	bushels	of turnips	-----	143.50
6	bushels	string beans	-----	13.10
100	bushels	beans	-----	600.00
1,279	lbs	beef	-----	114.93
150	quarts	cherries	-----	45.00
75	quarts	currants	-----	15.00
11	bushels	cucumbers	-----	24.45
234	bushels	carrots	-----	117.00
89	heads	early cabbage	-----	8.90
35	tons	late cabbage	-----	210.00
13	heads	cauliflower	-----	2.10
550	bushels	field corn	-----	550.00
359	dozen	sweet corn	-----	89.60
1,000	bundles	corn stalks	-----	50.00
546½	dozen	eggs	-----	323.25
135	tons	hay	-----	2,170.00
285	heads	lettuce	-----	27.00
5,684	quarts	milk	-----	1,568.40
261	bunches	green onions	-----	30.90
158	bushels	onions	-----	236.39
470	bushels	oats	-----	338.40
100	bunches	pie plant	-----	11.50
1,803	bushels	potatoes	-----	901.90
2	bushels	peppers	-----	3.20
50	bushels	parsnips	-----	40.00
5	bushels	pickles	-----	4.05

175	bunches radishes -----	19.50
15	tons straw -----	150.00
300	lbs. squash -----	6.20
44	bushels tomatoes -----	50.50
99	bushels wheat -----	128.70
3	bushels Swiss chard -----	5.25
2	bushels wax beans -----	2.50
675	lbs. veal -----	106.53
	Dressed chicken -----	121.36
	Team work -----	63.70
	Sand -----	7.25
	Pigs and pork -----	126.29
		<hr/>
		\$8,964.66

A new piggery is to be constructed during the present year.

As stated in previous reports of inspection more land could be farmed to the advantage of the county by inmate labor if it could be procured at a reasonable price.

No pheasants will be raised this year and the lot used for that purpose has been plowed up as it is not possible to raise the birds on the same ground for several years in succession. The lot is surrounded by wire netting which extends about two feet into the ground so that animals cannot burrow under the fence. It is expected that the birds will be raised upon the lot in 1926.

In addition to the work mentioned in the report of inspection made last year about 200 feet of new cement walk was laid by the inmates.

The penitentiary physician visits the institution every day, and oftener if necessary. He examines the prisoners upon entry and just previous to their leaving the institution. He is in charge of the dispensary and holds the keys to it.

Prisoners from Albany, Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Franklin, Fulton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Oswego, Schenectady, Tioga, Tompkins and Wayne counties are received in addition to those committed from the county of Onondaga. This includes Federal and State prisoners. Fifteen Federal prisoners were received during the year ending June 30, 1924. One hundred three prisoners under 21 years of age were received during the same period, also two men aged 75 and 78 years respectively.

The institution was very clean and when the projected painting is completed will be in excellent condition. The management is to be commended for the constructive work accomplished during the past year.

The following recommendations made last year are renewed:

1. That the institution be given credit on the county records for the value of the work performed by the prisoners.
2. That the Board of Supervisors purchase additional farm land, if feasible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioners.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY

EAST VIEW

Inspected December 19, 1925. Frederick Close, chairman, Board of Supervisors; George J. Werner, commissioner of public welfare; Warren McClellan, warden.

The penitentiary provided by this county is used for the confinement of prisoners serving time from this and adjoining counties, as well as United States prisoners from the southern and eastern New York United States Judicial Districts.

An inspection of the buildings found them in perfect condition of cleanliness and good order. The grounds about the buildings are well kept and are very attractive.

The institution is located on a group of fine farms of 530 acres, which also provide locations for the Grasslands County Hospital and the County Home. The County has also leased 375 acres of farm land, situated near the institution, from the City of New York, and is operating these farms in addition to those owned by the county. The New York City farms are under the control of the Board of Water Supply and are part of the watershed properties. There are about 300 acres of tillable land on all of the farms and about 35 acres of woodland. All the labor for the three institutions is performed by prisoners from the Penitentiary.

Upon entrance, every man is given a complete physical examination and if found diseased or requiring treatment, is sent to the County Hospital located nearby. Any drug addicts received here are given the "reduction" treatment. A psychiatrist visits the institution once a week and makes studies of those selected by the warden. No transfers have been made from here to the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch. During the year, seven men were sent to the Grasslands Hospital for observation, on recommendation of the psychiatrist, and four were committed to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane. Prisoners whose terms have expired and who continue to have communicable diseases, are sent to the Health Officers of their localities with a statement of their condition upon discharge.

Every able-bodied man is required to work eight and one-half hours a day, weather permitting—a most commendable practice and one which might well be copied in all the prisons of the State.

On date of inspection the population was as follows:

From Westchester County --	151	From Nassau County -----	18
From Dutchess County -----	11	From Sullivan County -----	2
From Orange County -----	7	Federal -----	66
From Putnam County -----	2		
		Total -----	257

For the year 1925 there were 977 prisoners received here, of whom 122 were Federal prisoners. It is stated that of all the prisoners received here during the year, 712 were first offenders. On this date there were 38 boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. For the year, the number of boys twenty-one and under was as follows:

From Dutchess County -----	8	From Westchester County --	107
From Nassau County -----	8	Federal -----	15
From Orange County -----	2		
From Putnam County -----	3	Total -----	143

The boys were divided in ages as follows:

Age	No. Received	Age	No. Received
16	9	19	27
17	8	20	33
18	38	21	28

The statement above, of youths twenty-one and under from this progressive county, is worthy of serious study by the Department of Public Welfare of the county, to determine the causes of their delinquency and, if possible, to take means that may keep them from continuance into a life of crime. The commingling of these youngsters, mostly first offenders, although they are separated by proper classification as to cell location, is not conducive to the future good citizenship of young boys.

Among the population was found a number of old men, many of whom were repeaters many times; one, age 70, had a record of nineteen terms of confinement, so far as could be known. During the year, 46 men between the ages of sixty and sixty-nine were received here; and 12, seventy years of age or over. The number of these men who are recidivists—constantly in and out of penal institutions at a great cost to the county—should be studied by the psychiatrist, and if found to be of feeble-minded type, should be committed to a proper custodial institution for permanent detention.

With the generally acknowledged value of psychiatric examination of prisoners in an institution like this, Commissioner of Public Welfare is urged to have studies made of all inmates coming to this institution, and where feeble-minded are found, have them committed to a proper custodial institution. It would seem that there ought to be a number of subjects for the Napauoch Institution from this penitentiary.

The distribution and employment on this date were as follows:

Barber	1	Bakers	2
Butcher	1	Carpenters	1
Dairymen	17	Kitchenmen	18
Garage	7	Firemen	9
Chicken and Poultrymen	5	Farm	31
Garden	20	Hospital Greenhouse	8
Janitors	13	Telephone Trench	5
Office men	3	Painters	10
Photographers	2	Plumbers	3
Tunnel	42	Construction—new buildings	7
Shoemakers	1	Tailor Shop	11
Blacksmith	1	Sick	7
Teamsters	10	New men	2
Reflecting Room	5	Masons	4
Out on bail	1		
Coal Pile	10	Total	257

In years past, this Commission has been urging the United States authorities and other counties to send prisoners here because of the fine institution, its good management, and the fact that men are compelled to work and feel that their imprisonment is something more than a vacation.

With 286 cells and a population of 257, the county is not anxious to take on any additional contracts for keeping prisoners. This Commission has been endeavoring to have the United States Coast Guard prisoners sent here instead of to the Richmond County Jail, but arrangements could not be made because of the fact that the penitentiary is pretty well filled up at all times. During the year, the population ran to 270. The rate charged the United States Government for prisoners here is ninety cents per day.

The warden stated that the progress made by the Effort League (the inmate organization of the Penitentiary) has not been as satisfactory in the past year as it was in 1924. He attributed this to the fact that the Federal men, most of whom have had institutional experience prior to their sentence here, find it hard to adjust themselves to this type of an institution. It is hard to get them to cooperate with the efforts which are being made for the betterment of the men. The record of the Effort League Court from January 1st to November 30, 1925, is as follows:

<i>Suspended from League</i>		
1 to 5 days -----	92	
6 to 10 days -----	1	
21 to 25 days -----	1	
Indefinite -----	2	
		96
No action -----	11	
Cases dismissed -----	10	
Suspended Sentence -----	51	
Not tried by court -----	1	
Extra work Saturday P. M. and Sundays -----	5	
Suspended sentence with reprimand -----	1	
Placed on probation 10 days -----	1	
Placed on probation 1 week -----	2	
		3
Deprived of privileges 5 days -----	1	
Deprived of privileges 1 week -----	1	
Deprived of privileges, indefinite -----	2	
		4
Acquitted -----		2
Locked in own cell 1 to 5 days -----	1	
Locked in own cell 6 to 10 days -----	2	
Locked in own cell, indefinite -----	6	
		9
Not guilty -----		3
<i>Reflecting Room</i>		
1 to 5 days -----	15	
6 to 10 days -----	9	
11 to 15 days -----	1	
16 to 20 days -----	3	
21 to 30 days -----	2	
Indefinite -----	8	
		38
<i>Reflecting Room—Official Action</i>		
1 to 5 days -----	5	
6 to 10 days -----	9	
11 to 20 days -----	6	
32 days -----	1	
60 days and loss of good-time -----	1	
Indefinite -----	4	
		26
<i>Suspended from League—Official Action</i>		
1 to 5 days -----	1	
6 to 10 days -----	2	
		3
Total cases tried by Effort League Court -----		263

On the date of inspection three were found under punishment—two for attempt to escape and one for insolence to an officer. One of the men had been in isolation for twenty-nine days. Under the rules, these men are given exercise in the corridors under supervision for one hour each day.

They are furnished with bread and coffee in the morning, a regular mid-day meal, and bread and coffee at supper time.

The institution has continued its fine farm work and has had one of the best productive years in its history. Below is a financial statement of the operations of the institution, showing labor value:

<i>Credit—Labor</i>	
Heating Plant—Firemen -----	\$8,641.07
Handling Coal -----	1,477.10
Painting—Hospital, Farm, etc. -----	11,635.32
Carpenter Work—Hospital, Farm, etc. -----	2,030.57
Mason Work—Hospital, Doctors' cottages, etc. -----	1,493.50
Plumbers—Hospital, County Home, Penitentiary -----	3,649.14
Plastering—Hospital -----	356.82
Construction—Dairy, etc. -----	3,093.68
Excavating—Doctors' cottages -----	2,722.14
Baker—Helper -----	852.71
Butcher—Helper -----	412.93
Garage—Mechanics and Drivers -----	2,306.36
Greenhouses -----	877.89
Construction—Tunnel -----	13,629.11
Roads and Grounds—General -----	9,353.57
	<hr/>
	\$62,531.91
 <i>1924 Receipts</i>	
Board of Prisoners -----	\$38,141.54
Tailor Shop -----	11,251.84
Amount credited to Farm or products, etc. -----	56,101.44
	<hr/>
	\$ 168,026.73
Total Debit -----	<hr/>
	43,602.45
Difference -----	<hr/>
	\$ 124,424.28

It will be noticed that the labor credited is due to general plant service. No charges were made for labor which is furnished for the penitentiary alone. All of the items have been furnished as plant service, including County Home, Hospital and Steward's Department. In all of these items the total cost of maintenance has been deducted from the labor value of the men who performed this work and produced labor to the value of \$62,531.91. A total debit of \$43,602.45 is charged against the dairy, poultry plant, house service, and salaries of the head-dairyman and his inmate helpers, the head-poultryman and his inmate helpers, the Farm Superintendent, the tailor foreman and the inmates under his charge.

The financial showing is a splendid one and the county authorities should be much gratified that they have a penal institution which produces such a result to the county, the general ruling being a large deficit instead of profit.

A large amount of work has been done in excavating, putting through a tunnel from the power plant to the Grasslands Hospital, where men work in groups of from sixteen to twenty-two, under an unarmed guard. Many men have been engaged also on the construction of two large buildings. During this outside work there were nine attempts to escape; six have been apprehended and two who escaped in 1924 have been returned.

The cattle on the farms are a notable feature of this institution. During the year, approximately 25,000 quarts of milk per month were produced for Grasslands Hospital and other institutions. The Grand "A" milk for the preventorium at the hospital would have been an expensive item if the county had been compelled to purchase on the outside.

In the tailor shop eleven men are employed in making garments for this and other institutions. The poultry plant, run entirely by inmates, has been very successful. Last year's report recommended the installation

of a printing plant here, and it is certain if such a plant were provided additional large savings to the county would be effected, and the recommendation is renewed.

With the large number of boys here during the year, some of whom are illiterate, many remaining for a full year, it is beyond understanding why a teacher has not been provided for this fine institution. It is recommended that the Commissioner give serious consideration to providing a teacher to at least instruct in the elementary branches.

The library is very limited here and this, too, is surprising, that a county which has progressed so far does not provide suitable reading matter for the shut-in men. It is recommended that prompt steps be taken to provide a sufficient amount of proper reading matter in this institution.

Religious services are held here regularly by Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Christian Science chaplains.

Moving pictures are given once a week and in the summer baseball is a regular sport, the men being allowed to remain on the field Saturday afternoons and Sunday until eight o'clock, when a number of outside ball teams contest with the local team.

The entire interior of the penitentiary is being painted.

A copy of the inmates' menu for the week is attached hereto and made part of the report, for examination as now arranged by the Commission.

Commissioner Werner, Warden McClellan and the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County are to be congratulated upon the excellent condition and successful operation of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

INMATES' MENU

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY

SUNDAY

Breakfast—rice, milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, boiled potatoes, cabbage, bread, tea.

Supper—tea, bread, butter, ginger cake, stewed prunes.

MONDAY

Breakfast—rolled oats, milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—pot roast, potatoes, brown gravy, turnips, bread, tea.

Supper—baked beans with salt pork, bread, butter, tea.

TUESDAY

Breakfast—hominy, milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—beef stew with potatoes, carrots, onions, celery, turnips, bread, tea.

Supper—lima beans, bread, butter, tea.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast—corned beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—roast beef, carrots, boiled potatoes, brown gravy, bread, tea.

Supper—spaghetti with cheese and tomato sauce, bread, butter, tea.

THURSDAY

Breakfast—meat balls, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—corned beef, boiled potatoes, cabbage, bread, tea.

Supper—split pea soup, bread, butter, tea.

FRIDAY

Breakfast—rolled oats with milk and sugar, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—fresh fish, baked or fried, with tomato sauce, boiled potatoes, beets, bread, tea.

Supper—rice pudding with raisins, bread, butter, tea.

SATURDAY

Breakfast—rolled oats, milk, sugar, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—beef stew with potatoes, carrots, onions, celery and turnips.

Supper—bean soup, bread, butter, tea.

COUNTY JAILS

ALBANY COUNTY JAIL

ALBANY

Inspected June 19, 1925. Claude C. Tibbitts, sheriff; John Slyke, jailer. There are also four watchmen and one utility man.

The population at the time of inspection was 83, classified as follows:

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Minors</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Serving sentence -----	27	--	2	--
Awaiting action of court or grand jury	39	5	10	--
Total -----	66	5	12	--

Three of the adult sentenced prisoners and five of those awaiting court action were federal prisoners. Prisoners were properly classified except in the boys' section. Assurance was given that the sentenced prisoners are kept separate from those awaiting examination in the local courts. At the time of inspection, however, there was some plumbing work being done which necessitated leaving the door open between the front and rear sections and the prisoners commingling more or less freely. It is realized that the maintenance of legal classification in this jail is practically impossible and the authorities seem to be doing the best that can be done with the quarters available.

The jail has been fully described in former reports of inspection and there have been no material changes. Since the last inspection the walls have been scraped and repainted, white enamel having been used to a point about seven feet from the floor and throughout the cell block, and on the steel, and the remainder of the walls and ceiling done with whitewash. The work was all done by inmates. White enamel which is impervious to moisture and does not chip and afford a lodgment for vermin would have been better than whitewash, but it is a commendable improvement for which the officials are deserving of credit.

The jail physician calls every day and is available on call. He does not examine inmates on admission for the purpose of segregating those suffering from communicable disease, but it was stated that any known to be so afflicted were kept apart from the other inmates and when discharged their bedding and dishes were destroyed. In many of the jails the physician is examining all inmates as soon after admission as possible and diseased prisoners are segregated, thus protecting the health of the other inmates and the jail attaches. It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors and the sheriff endeavor to arrange to have this practice inaugurated at this jail.

Inmates eat in the Penitentiary mess hall and the menu is the same as in the Penitentiary.

There is no employment for prisoners except at institutional work. It was stated that most of the prisoners received under sentence are for periods of a few days only, the magistrates sentencing all others to the Penitentiary.

The jail was clean and in order throughout, showing good care.

RECOMMENDATION

That arrangements be made to have the physician examine all inmates on admission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

ALBANY COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

ALBANY

Inspected November 20, 1925. Claude C. Tibbitts, sheriff.

This jail is located on the ground floor of the county court house and occupies two rooms adjacent to the sheriff's office. One department has five modern steel cells and the other has three. Each cell is furnished with a polished wooden bunk, niche toilet, and lavatory. An enclosed stairway leads directly from the jail to the court rooms above.

This jail is used during sessions of the County and Supreme courts and also following sessions of the grand jury when prisoners are brought here for pleading. It was stated that the jail was adequate for the purpose at the present time, but it is usually necessary to detain females in one of the offices in charge of a matron.

If prisoners are detained here over meal time, it is the practice to provide food from a nearby restaurant.

The jail was clean but is badly in need of repainting. Prisoners should not be allowed to have pencils and disfigure the walls. White enamel paint should be used on the walls and steel work.

RECOMMENDATION

That the interior be painted with white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

ALLEGANY COUNTY JAIL

BELMONT

Inspected May 19, 1925. De Forrest Bennett, sheriff. There is also a turnkey and the sheriff's wife acts as matron and supervises the cooking.

The population at the time of inspection was 6, all adult males, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 3; serving sentences, 2; civil prisoner, 1. The maximum at any time during the present year was 11, and the minimum 0.

This jail is a two-story brick structure containing 24 steel cells on two floors, built in two sections. One section was built in comparatively recent years and is more modern than the other section. Each department is well equipped with toilets and washing facilities and there are four shower baths. Each cell has a steel bunk provided with mattress, blankets, sheets, and pillow with case.

The jail is well heated, lighted and ventilated, and the interior is painted white. On the first floor white enamel paint has been used and was in first class condition; the second floor should also receive the same finish. The jail throughout, including bedding and fixtures, was clean and in order. The bed linen is changed weekly and the prisoners bathe once a week or oftener if they desire. The supply of hot water is adequate for laundry, bathing and scrubbing. An automatic gas water heater, electric washer and three wash trays are furnished.

The inmates receive three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast—shredded wheat, bread and butter, cooky and coffee; dinner—potatoes with gravy, some meat, vegetables, bread and butter and tea; supper—bread and butter and tea. Some sugar and milk is allowed. It is generally the custom in county jails to allow working prisoners meat once a day. The use of aluminum dishes in place of enamel-ware would be a desirable improvement. They can be secured from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch.

A garden is cultivated by inmate help and the care of county buildings and lawns affords considerable additional employment for a few of the prisoners.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls at the jail when his services are required. He does not examine all inmates at the time of admission for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.

The inmates are furnished with plenty of newspapers and magazines and there is a small library.

The food passes in the corridor grating doors of the newer section are next to the floor instead of four or five feet above the floor. New food passes should be installed in the gratings similar to those in the old section. Otherwise, the jail seems adequate and sanitary throughout. Every effort should be made to comply with the provisions of section 92 of the County Law relative to the proper separation of prisoners.

The sheriff assumed office January 1, 1925, and expressed an active interest in the various phases of jail management.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That food passes be provided as indicated in this report.
2. That aluminum dishes be substituted for the enamel-ware as the present supply is replaced.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

BRONX COUNTY JAIL

177TH STREET AND ARTHUR AVENUE

BRONX COUNTY JAIL ANNEX

161ST STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

Inspected October 31, 1925. Edward J. Flynn, sheriff; Thomas H. O'Neill, under-sheriff; Edmund K. Butler, warden. In addition to the warden there are 15 keepers, 1 guard, 2 cooks, and an elevator man.

Bronx County has an excellent county jail. It was found in cleanly and orderly condition throughout. In the main jail, only male adults are detained.

For the year ending June 30, 1925, there were 2,362 males and 103 females received in the county jail and annex. The highest number at any one time during the year was 99 males and 9 females. The average during the year was 77 males and 3 females. On the day of inspection there were 61 male adults—30 awaiting trial, 6 awaiting action of the grand jury, and 25 serving time—all prisoners being properly classified.

There are 103 cells on different floors and separate rooms for civil prisoners and witnesses. The cells are equipped with sanitary toilets and wash basins, but are not provided with sheets and pillow cases as is customary in other jails throughout the State. It is recommended that these be provided in this jail as soon as reasonably can be done. There is good light and ventilation throughout the jail.

An exercise court is provided on the roof of the building where prisoners are given an opportunity to exercise during favorable weather.

Some prisoners are held here for a long time, one at present being for eleven months and others for ninety, sixty and thirty days.

The kitchen and laundry were in excellent condition. The entire place has lately been repainted and presented a fine appearance.

Religious services—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish—are held weekly in this jail.

All prisoners are examined by the jail physician upon entering to see whether or not they have any communicable diseases, and if any are found, they are segregated from the other prisoners. This is a commendable practice which is being adopted throughout the State.

The salary list of the sheriff for the year was \$101,203., including the sheriff and under-sheriff's salary. The cost of boarding prisoners for the year was \$8,536.67.

During the year there were two attempts at escape, the bars having been sawed, but the diligence of the officers prevented these escapes.

BRONX COUNTY JAIL ANNEX

The force here consists of a head keeper, 11 keepers, 2 guards, and 6 matrons.

Only women and male minors are confined here. On this date there were 22 males awaiting trial, sentence or action of the grand jury, 4 males sentenced, and 3 trustees engaged in work about the place. In the female section there were 7 prisoners, all held for trial.

In the annex jail were found 22 boys under twenty-one years of age; 4 under sixteen years of age charged with burglary, 1 with grand larceny, and 1 with robbery in the first degree; 4 under seventeen years of age, charged with burglary, 2 with grand larceny, and 1 with robbery; 2 under eighteen years of age charged with grand larceny and 1 with burglary; and the others with deeply serious crimes. For the year ending June 30, 1925, the number of boys held here, mostly charged with serious crimes, was as follows:

Years	Male	Female	Percent. of Actual Commitments	
			Male	Female
Sixteen	56	1	2.4	1.0
Seventeen	84	5	3.5	4.8
Eighteen	107	7	4.5	6.8
Nineteen	112	5	4.7	4.8
Twenty	116	5	4.9	4.8
Twenty-one	133	5	5.6	4.8
Total	608	28	25.7	27.2

The situation of young boys charged with crimes of violence and other offences of a most serious nature is one of the most disheartening scenes which is found in practically every jail in Greater New York. It surely calls for serious thought and study of the locations and homes from which these boys come.

The cells here are provided with good toilets and the same equipment as in the county jail, mattresses, sheets and pillow cases being provided in the women's room.

Both the jail and annex jail have been painted and presented an excellent appearance. There is good light and ventilation in both places.

A great fault of the annex is the insufficiency of baths, all prisoners now being required to go to the first floor to take a bath. The sheriff is urged to have baths placed on the cell floors.

Attention is again called to the condition of the outside windows. There should be no difficulty in the Building Department of the Borough taking care of keeping these windows clean.

The kitchen and laundry were models of cleanliness and were in good order.

In the last inspection report attention was called to the necessity of a grated covering over the stairway on the north side of 161st Street. This has been remedied as recommended.

A prison ward is provided at Fordham Hospital for men who are taken sick in the jail, but there is no provision for women who are taken ill to be taken to a hospital in the Bronx. It is understood that at present they are taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Copy of the menu of prisoners for the current week is submitted herewith for examination by a dietitian.

The sheriff is to be highly commended for the excellent condition of both jails under his jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

MENU—BRONX COUNTY JAIL

SUNDAY

Breakfast—coffee, bread and cereal.

Dinner—goulash with beef, bread, large potato and macaroni.

Supper—tea, bread and apricots.

MONDAY

Breakfast—coffee, bread and oatmeal.

Dinner—salt pork and beans, large potato and bread.

Supper—tea, bread and prunes.

TUESDAY

Breakfast—coffee, bread and farina.

Dinner—soup and meat, large potato and bread.

Supper—tea, bread and apricots.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast—coffee, bread and cereal.

Dinner—mutton stew, large potato and bread.

Supper—tea, bread and prunes.

THURSDAY

Breakfast—coffee, bread and oatmeal.

Dinner—soup and meat, large potato and bread.

Supper—tea, bread and apricots.

FRIDAY

Breakfast—coffee, bread and farina.

Dinner—clam showder, large potato and bread.

Supper—tea, bread and prunes.

SATURDAY

Breakfast—coffee, bread and oatmeal.
Dinner—soup and meat, large potato and bread.
Supper—tea, bread and apricots.

MENU—BRONX COUNTY JAIL ANNEX

SUNDAY

Breakfast—bread, coffee, sugar, milk.
Dinner—naval corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread.
Supper—bread, tea, sugar, milk, prunes.

MONDAY

Breakfast—bread, coffee, sugar, milk.
Dinner—beef goulash, potatoes, macaroni, bread.
Supper—bread, tea, sugar, milk.

TUESDAY

Breakfast—bread, coffee, milk, sugar.
Dinner—salt pork, potatoes, bread.
Supper—tea, bread, sugar, milk.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast—bread, coffee, sugar, milk.
Dinner—lamb stew, potatoes, bread.
Supper—tea, bread, milk, sugar.

THURSDAY

Breakfast—bread, coffee, sugar, milk.
Dinner—beef stew, potato, bread.
Supper—bread, tea, milk sugar, prunes.

FRIDAY

Breakfast—bread, coffee, milk, sugar.
Dinner—clam chowder, bread.
Supper—bread, tea, milk sugar.

SATURDAY

Breakfast—bread, coffee, milk, sugar.
Dinner—kidney stew, potatoes, bread.
Supper—tea, bread, sugar, milk, prunes.

BROOME COUNTY JAIL

BINGHAMTON

Inspected March 11, 1925. Harry C. Scudder, sheriff.

The inmate population on this date was 67, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentences, 52 males and 2 females; awaiting court action, 15 males. Eleven of the sentenced men were federal prisoners. The maximum population during the winter was 83.

This jail was found in all respects the same as described in the last report of inspection. It contains a total of 50 cells with two bunks each, and until the new detention jail is completed on the farm it will be subject to the objections incident to overcrowding when the population is high and the difficulty in maintaining a legal classification.

The jail and fixtures were clean and in good condition throughout and the interior well painted. The jail is under careful supervision, both day and night, and order is maintained.

The equipment throughout is fairly adequate except the lack of modern laundry machinery, as is found in many of the jails throughout the State. This has been recommended in many former reports of inspection and is again repeated. It is the purpose of the authorities to employ the sen-

tenced prisoners on the jail farm and the need for an adequate washer and dryer will become more urgent.

It is gratifying to report that the work of constructing the new detention jail on the farm is making satisfactory progress and it is expected it will be ready for occupancy by July 1st. The Board of Supervisors have adopted a plan which is really constructive in providing this new jail outside the city and planning to employ all the able-bodied sentenced prisoners in the open. This will also provide the necessary relief to the old jail in the city, which will be used principally for court prisoners.

Sheriff Scudder is deeply interested in this new project and is at present employing from 15 to 18 men in clearing and rejuvenating the land and salvaging as much as possible of the old equipment. It is his purpose to work the land intensively and, by introducing modern methods of agriculture, make this a model farm in the county. A reinspection should be made as soon as the new building is completed and occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

BROOME COUNTY JAIL

BINGHAMTON

Inspected June 9, 1925. Harry C. Scudder, sheriff.

There were 70 inmates at the time of inspection, all adult males, classified as follows: Awaiting court action, 17; awaiting transfer, 4; serving sentence, 49. Twelve of those serving time were United States prisoners. The prisoners were legally classified.

It is expected that the congestion which has existed in this jail for a long time will be greatly relieved when the new detention building at the county farm is completed, which will be about July 1, 1925.

A padded cell has been installed to be used in cases of prisoners suffering from acute alcoholism.

At the time of inspection the jail was being repainted and it was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

BROOME COUNTY JAIL

BINGHAMTON

Inspected December 16, 1925. Harry C. Scudder, sheriff.

At this time there were 86 prisoners, 24 of whom were at the jail farm. The classification was as follows: Serving sentence 58; awaiting trial 9; held for grand jury 8; held for examination 8; sentenced to Auburn Prison 3. There were no females; 7 were federal prisoners, and 8 of the court prisoners were minors.

The purpose of this visit was to inspect the new detention jail on the farm, which is treated in a separate report, and to ascertain the facts relative to a recent escape of two men from the main jail. One of these men was charged with grand larceny, first degree, and the other was wanted at a prison in New Jersey from which he escaped some time ago. The escape at this jail was effected by sawing a heavy steel cell bar in two places. Using the bar as a weapon with which the night officer, who was making his rounds, was murderously assaulted, the men gained their liberty through the main entrance of the jail. It is believed that through

collusion on the outside these prisoners were provided with files, saws and a cold chisel, and that they made their get-away in an automobile waiting outside. They have not been recaptured.

The report of inspection dated October 11, 1923, contained the following statement:

"There is a condition existing with respect to the location and proper protection of this jail, especially during the night, which bears an element of danger and should be given careful consideration by the authorities. The jail is situated in the heart of the city. It is not protected by walls or fences, and no night watchman is employed outside to prevent anyone from approaching the institution. Only one man is on duty inside during the night; an extra night jailer stationed inside the jail proper, who would make frequent rounds and possess the keys to the main gate, would remedy this condition. It might prevent a wholesale jail delivery as well as the passing in of contraband by vandals on the outside."

Since that time an electric light has been placed outside in the rear of the jail, and the night man gives more active supervision than formerly.

The jail was in its usual excellent condition and seems to be well managed, but so long as it is insufficiently protected and guarded during the night the possibility of jail deliveries will continue. This is an important jail in a thriving industrial center and is over-crowded a considerable portion of the time, so that "doubling-up" in the cells is necessary. Many dangerous criminals are received here each year, and if possible every avenue for the passing in of contraband should be closed. The trusty system should be tolerated only under the most careful supervision, and the jail better guarded and visiting systematically supervised. It may be found necessary to erect a high wire fence around the rear yard to prevent the present easy access to the jail, and this part of the grounds should be kept well lighted.

Besides the sheriff there are an under-sheriff, first deputy, two turnkeys, and four deputies. Of course, the services of all these officers are not available at the jail at all times, and not usually required there: some of them have police duties in various parts of the county. Apparently the jail is properly cared for and supervised during the day. It is extremely doubtful if one man can adequately guard it during the night, considering its location and the large number of prisoners committed to it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the jail be adequately guarded at all times and every precaution taken to prevent the passing of contraband articles to inmates.
2. That the rear of this jail be properly fenced off and the grounds well illuminated at night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Chief Inspector.

BROOME COUNTY JAIL FARM

BINGHAMTON

Inspected December 16, 1925. Harry C. Scudder, sheriff; Charles Crawford, farm superintendent. There are also a turnkey, 2 deputies, cook and herdsman.

A commendable piece of constructive work has been accomplished in this county in the establishment of a jail farm with house of detention, situated about two and one-half miles from the main jail in the city of Binghamton. The land was formerly the county almshouse farm and

comprises approximately 300 acres with barns, silos and other farm buildings.

The jail is a two-story and basement brick structure, entirely fireproof, constructed along modern lines and in accordance with the plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It is located on an elevation a short distance from the highway, not far from the almshouse group.

The main floor center contains the office, turnkey's room, vault, utility room, officers' bath room, and at either end of the building is a cell room containing 12 cells, a total of 24. The cells are 5x8x8 feet, arranged back to back with modern plumbing corridor between. The fronts are of open bars facing four windows on a side. There are three additional windows in the end corridors. There are no corridor gratings between the cells and the windows, forming a prisoners' and guards' corridor as provided in a regular jail for court prisoners. This was not deemed necessary in a detention jail of this character. The windows, however, have "tool-proof" steel guards.

Each cell is equipped with a modern vitreous integral-seat toilet, vitreous lavatory, steel bunk, mattress, mattress case, blankets, pillow with case, metal folding seat and folding table. The end corridors are wide and are furnished with polished wooden bench. This space is utilized as recreation quarters for the inmates during hours off. The cells have sliding doors and modern locking devices. The floor is concrete and the walls brick, not painted. The steel was all painted a dark slate color. This is to be regretted as it darkens the interior of the cells. When painted in the future a light paint should be used.

The second floor is to be a duplicate of the first so far as the cell rooms are concerned. These rooms have not been equipped with cells, but the plumbing and fittings are all extended so that cells can be installed at any time. The jail was first occupied about August 1, 1925, and the officials claim that had the additional 24 cells been installed there would have been sufficient sentenced men to make use of all of them during the season. These twenty-four cells should be installed during the coming year to further relieve the congestion and objectionable doubling-up at the main jail.

The room on the second floor over the office has been neatly finished and equipped for chapel services or as an assembly room. It is provided with an organ and folding chairs. The Salvation Army conducts religious services here each week. On this floor are also two small rooms which are used at present as officers' bed rooms.

The basement floor, which is largely above grade, contains the prisoners' dining room, kitchen, bake shop, scullery and cold storage room, vegetable storage, heating plant, laundry, prisoners' wash room, toilet and shower bath rooms. There are three showers without partitions or enclosure. These should be completed as indicated on the plans.

The dining room is light and sanitary. There are three long wooden tables with benches. All are well painted, the room well lighted by electricity, the floor smooth concrete and the ceiling of beaver board. The cafeteria system of serving food is in operation and is said to be satisfactory. Through an oversight no officers' dining room was provided. The service kitchen is being used for the purpose at present. The built-in cooler as shown on the plans was not completed and a portable wooden refrigerator is used. The facilities for heating, lighting and hot and cold water are excellent.

The laundry equipment consists of a small household electric washer and three trays. Modern laundry machinery, such as rotary washer and extractor, should be installed as the room is ample. These facilities have for a number of years been recommended for the main jail in Binghamton, but they have not been provided and it would now seem wise to install this machinery at the farm jail and all the heavy washing for both jails done by the working prisoners of this institution.

A great deal of work was performed here by inmate labor before the opening of the detention quarters. Since that time 24 men have been housed and employed regularly, and considering the problems to be solved

during the first year of an experiment of this nature, very satisfactory results are reported. Crops harvested were reported as follows:

Hay, 150 tons; oats, 610 bushels; oats, peas and barley, 248 bushels; oat straw, 15 tons; ensilage, 300 tons; potatoes, 1,448 bushels; onions, 163 bushels; cabbage, 6 tons; turnips, 109 bushels; peas, 51 bushels; string beans, 14 bushels; early cabbage, 1,026 pounds; lettuce, 260 heads; bunches radishes, 286 dozen; bunches carrots, 165 dozens; celery, 300 bunches; parsnips, 38 bushels; beet greens, 37 bushels; beets, 67 bushels; tomatoes, 78 bushels; cucumbers, 8,000; sweet corn, 8,400 ears.

A start was made in the development of a cannery and 158 gallons of beets and 38 gallons of corn were canned; seven barrels of sauerkraut were made and 1,280 pounds of pork, and 333 pounds of veal produced.

The dairy consists of 54 cows, 13 yearlings, 9 calves and 1 three year old bull; there are also 4 horses, 7 hogs and 54 hens. The stables are fairly modern and the stock is well housed.

From January 1st to December 1, 1925 a total of 139,859 quarts of milk were produced, the average during that period being 419 quarts per day. The milk was disposed of as follows: Broome County Home, 66,862 quarts; Broome County Jail, 26,010 quarts; farm jail, 5,655 quarts; sold and fed, 41,332 quarts.

In addition to farming operations, a large amount of work has been accomplished by the prisoners, such as painting the buildings, laying concrete floors and walks, repairing sewers and digging cesspools, hauling coal for the almshouse and jail, and grading and ditching at the tuberculosis hospital.

It was said that during the coming year a creamery, cannery and ice house would be provided and a vast amount of filling, grading and general restoration of the farm to its original state of fertility undertaken.

Sheriff Scudder has taken an active interest in this farm project, in addition to his regular duties, and he and the Board of Supervisors are entitled to credit for making possible the employment of sentenced prisoners of the county jail. Such hard labor appeals strongly to public opinion, particularly if remunerative, and it has for many years had the unqualified approval of the State Commission of Prisons. Farm work is easily learned, is healthy, varied, and affords an outlet in a productive way to much unskilled labor which would otherwise be wasted and idleness in an overcrowded jail would continue. It is believed with proper management of the farm the Broome County Jail will become self-supporting.

It is recommended:

1. That twenty-four additional cells be installed on the second floor of this jail and more sentenced men transferred to it to further relieve the main jail.
2. That modern laundry machinery be provided and the washing for both jails be done here.
3. That adequate fire apparatus be provided in connection with the barns and out buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Chief Inspector.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY JAIL

LITTLE VALLEY

Inspected May 13, 1925. Ralph F. Knight, sheriff. Mrs. Knight is matron. There are also an under-sheriff and turnkey.

There were 19 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Adult		Minor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	10	1	2	--
Awaiting trial or grand jury -----	1	--	2	--
Awaiting transfer to penitentiary -----	3	--	--	--
Total -----	14	1	4	--

The highest population during the present calendar year was given as 45, the lowest 19, and the average about 30. Prisoners were properly classified.

The jail is a modern three-story structure containing 42 cells and two large rooms, so arranged as to permit of proper classification of all prisoners usually held here. Some cells are still being used for the temporary detention of police prisoners from Salamanca, but this condition is not expected to prevail much longer, as the new city jail at Salamanca is nearly completed. There are shower baths or bath tubs connected to each department and room in the jail and the supply of hot water was said to be continuous.

Since the last inspection the locking devices have been put in order as recommended by this Commission. The cells most used were in need of repainting, and the sheriff stated that it was his intention to have the work started as soon as possible. In other respects the jail was in excellent condition.

Sentenced male prisoners are employed about the jail and grounds and at the fair grounds which is the property of the county. Female prisoners are employed at helping the matron and at sewing, mending, etc.

Inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by inmates. A meat ration is given only on Wednesday and Sunday when Hamburg steak is served at noon. On other days the noon meal consists of potatoes, or soup or baked beans. Cereals with milk and bread and coffee are given for breakfast, and fried potatoes, and bread and coffee for supper. The matter of improving the noon meal was discussed with the sheriff who stated that he had been giving the subject consideration and expected to make some changes. Meals are served in tin dishes which are showing signs of wear. It was suggested that aluminum ware, obtainable from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch, be substituted.

Since the last inspection wash trays have been installed in the basement, and while this is an improvement over previous laundry arrangements, it would be better to have a large electric washer where the jail bedding and inmates' clothing could be thoroughly sterilized.

This is one of the best appointed jails in the State and many modern practices are in vogue, such as physical examination of all inmates by the physician, receiving room and issuance of institutional clothing to inmates, and it seems strange that the Board of Supervisors has not acted favorably on the recommendation regarding laundry machinery.

There were some old confiscated stills and liquor stored in cells on the third floor of the jail. The court should be asked for an order to destroy this stuff so that it may be removed from the jail.

It will be noted that there are only two employees at the jail—the under-sheriff and turnkey. They are both on duty during the day and the turnkey sleeps at the jail. Experience in other counties has shown that this is insufficient guarding when dangerous prisoners are detained and care should be exercised so that the jail is given adequate protection during the night when any of this class are held.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric laundry machinery be installed in the jail.
2. That the stills and confiscated liquor be removed.
3. That aluminum ware be substituted for the tinware now used.
4. That a civilian cook be employed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY JAIL

LITTLE VALLEY

Inspected July 1, 1925. Ralph F. Knight, sheriff.

While at Little Valley on a special investigation I inspected the county jail. It contained 20 inmates, classified as follows:

- 17 male adults serving sentence.
- 1 female adult serving sentence.
- 2 male adults awaiting trial.

The highest number during the year was 45, the lowest 19, and the average 30.

As the jail was recently inspected, a detailed description is omitted. Since the last inspection the first floor has been repainted by inmate labor and looked clean and sanitary. The sheriff stated that the other floors will be repainted.

The management is to be commended for requiring a physical examination of all inmates upon entrance. A certificate of examination is filled out and filed by the jail physician, copy of which is attached to this report.

The clothing of all incoming prisoners is removed; they are bathed and jail clothing is furnished. The inmates' clothing is fumigated and stored in individual lockers.

During the summer and fall seasons most of the inmates are employed about the county buildings and fair grounds.

The jail is undermanned. The time of the sheriff and under-sheriff is largely taken up with civil duties, leaving the turnkey the only officer whose time is given exclusively to the jail. When he sleeps at night no one is on hand or on guard. Another officer is needed for the proper administration and protection of the jail.

An institution having a minimum population of about 20 inmates, a maximum of about 50, and an average of 30 should have a civilian cook and not depend on the more or less incompetent efforts of short-time prisoners.

The washing facilities are inadequate. At least an electric washing machine should be provided.

The stills and confiscated liquor referred to in the last inspection report continue to be stored in two cells. Jail cells are not intended for the storage of whiskey and whiskey stills. Some more appropriate plan should be provided for that purpose.

The following recommendations in last inspection report are renewed:

1. That electric laundry machinery be installed in the jail.
2. That the stills and confiscated liquor be removed.
3. That aluminum ware be substituted for the tinware now used.
4. That a civilian cook be employed.

It is further recommended that an additional deputy or guard be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner.

CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

AUBURN

Inspected October 6, 1925. Willis L. Miller, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, day and night jailers, an office deputy, and a matron.

At the time of inspection the population was 38, all males, classified as follows: Awaiting trial, 24; Federal prisoners, held for grand jury,

10; serving sentence, 4. The maximum during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925 was 57; the minimum, 7. During the same period 60 United States prisoners were admitted.

On this date no trouble was being experienced in legally classifying the population, but a term of Federal court was being held in Auburn and it was believed that more United States prisoners would be brought to this jail during the week from other parts of the State. This will cause overcrowding here as occurs every year.

The work of installing modern toilets and lavatories throughout the jail has been completed and the entire interior painted white. Two shower baths were installed in the pit and some of the old tubs on the second floor were replaced with better ones. These improvements have materially benefited the sanitary conditions and the jail presented a much brighter appearance than formerly. At the time of inspection it was clean and in order.

The jail is not modern in design and at times is too small to properly care for the prisoners committed to it. This has been fully discussed in former reports of inspection.

The practice of allowing prisoners to do cooking on gas plates in the pit still continues. This has been criticized in many previous reports, and is a system which should be changed. Such an arrangement is not found necessary in the conduct of most of the other county jails throughout the State. Trusty prisoners attend to the cooking, no civilian cook ever having been employed. The most satisfactory method is to employ a cook and serve all food from the kitchen at regular hours. The menu and kitchen equipment seemed to be satisfactory.

A jail physician is appointed in compliance with Section 348 of the Prison Law, who calls at the jail when his services are required. There is no hospital room in the jail.

No regular employment is provided for sentenced prisoners other than some work of a trusty nature about the building and grounds.

Religious services are held regularly. The inmates are supplied with reading matter.

The recent improvements at this jail are commendable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

AUBURN

Inspected November 19, 1925. Willis L. Miller, sheriff. Employees include a night jailer and a matron. The former day jailer was said to have been discharged some time since and his successor, although appointed, had not reported for duty.

There were 23 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Adult		Minor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	13	--	1	--
Awaiting trial or grand jury -----	4	--	--	--
Awaiting deportation -----	1	--	1	--
Awaiting transfer to institution -----	1	--	--	--
Witnesses (from Auburn Prison) -----	2	--	--	--
Total -----	23	--	2	--

Six sentenced adults, one adult court prisoner, the two awaiting deportation and the one awaiting transfer were United States prisoners. Prisoners were not properly classified and the officials were informed that

legal classification should be maintained whenever possible. It was explained that United States Court had been but recently in session at Auburn and the population had been as high as 60; that when such a large number are in the jail, legal classification is absolutely impossible; and that many of the Federal prisoners had been transferred but a day or so previous to the inspection.

The inspection was made principally for the purpose of inquiring into the recent escape of prisoners from this jail—three on one occasion and two on another. From statements by the sheriff it would appear that the first escape was due entirely to carelessness and laxity of the former day jailer who was said to have left jail doors unlocked, permitting the prisoners to walk out of the jail. The other escape was apparently due to a violation of orders by the night jailer who went into the pit and left the doors leading to the hall open, believing that all prisoners were locked in their cells, but two of them had hid away—one under the table and the other in the bath cell—the night previous, and when the jailer came in in the morning to get the dishes to serve breakfast, one attacked him and got away, and in the confusion following his escape the other walked out of the jail. All of those who escaped were subsequently recaptured.

While this jail would appear secure enough to hold prisoners, there are defects which make the safe-keeping of prisoners in parts of the jail a very doubtful matter. The so-called boys' room on the third floor opens onto the main hall and there is a solid steel door which must be opened every time the prisoners receive meals or it becomes necessary for the jailer to enter the room or interview prisoners. There is no inner door nor is there a food pass, and when the population is high it is necessary to place a large number of prisoners in this room, and when the jailer opens the door it would be a simple matter for the prisoners to "rush" him, obtain his keys, and make a general delivery. A steel barred door with a food pass should be placed at this entrance, inside of the solid door. This would afford additional security and permit the authorities to inspect the interior, serve meals, and interview prisoners without giving them a chance to escape. The women's room likewise should be provided with a similar door. The so-called debtors' room and the "condemned" room are equipped with grated steel doors without food passes. Food passes should be provided in these doors as a means of added security. If prisoners are to be employed about the jail kitchen and halls, the kitchen window should be barred.

The jail was not clean as should be expected; old rubbish was piled in one corner of the boys' room and a cupboard there was particularly dirty. Old newspapers and articles of food gave the entire place an untidy and neglected appearance. The jail, especially the part containing the women's, boys' and debtors' rooms, is not fireproof, and to permit paper and rubbish to accumulate is extremely hazardous. The jailer doing both night and day duty, has doubtless been very much overworked, but there were enough sentenced prisoners at the jail to maintain it in proper condition.

The method of preparing the meals, criticized in the past, also tends to make the jail untidy. Breakfast and dinner are prepared in the jail kitchen, and what is left from dinner is given the men who warm it up for supper. There does not seem any reason for this, as it does not save any money for the county; in fact, it should be more expensive, as under this system two or more gas plates are used, whereas if the cooking were done in the kitchen everything could be prepared on the range at one time. The matter was discussed with the sheriff, who stated that he was making arrangements to have the coffee prepared in the kitchen instead of the method in vogue of issuing rations of coffee, sugar and milk and having the prisoners prepare the coffee in the various sections of the jail, and that the system was the same as when he took charge of the jail. This is the only jail in New York State where prisoners cook meals in the cell blocks and it should not be permitted. All meals should be prepared in

the kitchen, preferably by a civilian cook, as recommended in previous reports of inspection.

A few years ago a girl prisoner committed suicide in the jail by inhaling gas. The matter was inquired into by a representative of this Commission and it was recommended at that time that all gas plates be removed from the jail.

From statements of the sheriff and night jailer it appears that the night jailer does not remain on duty all night but sleeps in a room off the second floor hall where there is a phone and close to an opening through the wall to the pit section. While the jailer could no doubt hear any alarms from the pit section, it would not appear that there was any more reason for the night jailer sleeping through the night than for the day jailer to sleep through the day. This is, as has been previously stated, a non-fireproof jail and there should be constant and adequate supervision at all times.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the night jailer remain on duty all night.
2. That additional security be provided by adding barred doors and food passes as indicated in the foregoing.
3. That the jail be kept clean and in order at all times.
4. That all meals be prepared in the kitchen and the gas plates removed from the cell rooms.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JAIL

MAYVILLE

Inspected August 20, 1925. Axel Levin, sheriff.

Twenty-three inmates were confined in the jail on day of inspection, classified as follows: Serving sentence 18 adult males and 1 male minor; awaiting indictment or trial, 2 adult males; and 2 adult women serving sentence.

The jail is a two-story brick building which also contains a residence occupied by the under-sheriff; his wife acts as matron. The main section consists of four cell blocks, two on each floor. Each cell block has eight cells, one of every group containing a shower bath. The cell blocks on each floor are separated by a wide corridor. The first floor is generally assigned to the detention of males awaiting trial and the second floor to sentenced prisoners. The large number of sentenced prisoners as compared to detained prisoners requires placing sentenced prisoners on the first floor when not otherwise used.

Each cell, 6 x 8 x 8 feet, is equipped with sanitary toilet, two folding bunks with mattresses, sheets, pillow slips and blankets. The toilets in the two rear blocks are modern. Old and defaced toilets are in the two front blocks; five of them were out of order on the day of inspection. These toilets have been condemned for several years in the reports of the State Commission of Prisons. I was informed that they are soon to be replaced and that bids have been received for them. They should not be installed without approval by this Commission. The specifications for the proposed toilets should be submitted. Lavatories should be provided in each cell along with the toilets. They are comparatively inexpensive and add greatly to sanitation and cleanliness.

A large room containing four cots, a sanitary toilet and lavatory on the first floor, is used by trustees who work in the kitchen and around the jail. A women's room is on the second floor, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and bath. There are also two rooms for civil prisoners, a hospital room, and several rooms not used.

While the main section of the jail cannot furnish separate departments for the ten classifications of prisoners required by law, there are sufficient rooms to meet the average requirements, and the sheriff and jailer should see that the various classes of prisoners are not mingled.

Three meals are served daily in the cells. They consist of: Breakfast—bread, potatoes and coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—mush and milk, bread and milk. I inspected the food supplies and found them wholesome. It was especially gratifying to find that a supply of cornmeal, not of a good quality, was to be returned.

The cooking is done by an inmate. A civilian chef should be employed. Short-term prisoners are not qualified to cook for a group ranging from 20 to 30 adults.

A jail physician is appointed who visits prisoners on call. He does not make an examination of incoming prisoners as is done in most of the jails in the State. It is a sanitary safe-guard and should be required by the county authorities. Prisoners having communicable diseases should be discovered at once and isolated. A slip reporting each examination should be filled out and filed.

The interior of the jail has recently been painted throughout, the walls and cells a light blue. The building is well heated, lighted and ventilated. Adequate washing facilities are furnished in a laundry in the basement. The interior of the building on day of inspection appeared clean.

It is recommended:

1. That sanitary toilets and lavatories be installed in the two front cell blocks, the specifications to be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons.
2. That the jail physician make a physical examination of all inmates upon entrance and file reports.
3. That a civilian chef be appointed.
4. That care be exercised to observe the classification of prisoners required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JAIL

MAYVILLE

Inspected November 17, 1925. Axel Levin, sheriff; E. A. Gossett, under-sheriff; the under-sheriff's wife is matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 26 males and 2 females, classified as follows: Serving time, 15 males and 1 female, one of the males being a minor; awaiting trial, 10 males and 1 female; held for the grand jury, 1 male. The highest number detained at any one time since July 1, 1925, was 58, and the lowest 23.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports of inspections. There are 32 cells for men, in four rooms, two rooms on each floor, eight cells to a room. One cell in each department is a bath cell. The toilets in the two sections in the front of the jail are of a very old design and are to be replaced. The purpose of this inspection was to take up the matter of the installation of new toilets in the 16 cells of this part of the jail. The soil pipes which lead from this section are laid under the concrete floor, and with the exception of the closet connections are not accessible until they emerge in the basement of the jail near the kitchen. The water pipes which supply these toilets are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and at least a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe would be necessary to operate these closets with flushometers. The matter was gone over thoroughly with the county officials and a plumber and it was decided that if steel plates were fastened to the bars in the rear of the cells that wall-hung closets of vitreous ware operated

by flush tanks, and lavatories, could be installed. This would obviate the necessity of installing new pipe and soil lines. The plan seems practicable, and apparently the work can be done without great expense to the county. Estimates are to be submitted and the matter given immediate attention. The county officials are apparently willing to cooperate with this Commission in making this very desirable improvement.

There is a dormitory on the first floor, used by the "trusties" employed in the jail.

The two rooms for civil prisoners and the hospital on the second floor are little used but are both fully equipped, the hospital being equipped with the regulation hospital beds.

The women's department is in the rear of the second floor and there are two steel cells at the head of the stairs leading to the women's department, which are at present used for storing extra bedding. There is also a padded cell on the first floor which is seldom used.

The 16 cells in the rear part of the men's jail are provided with self-flushing toilets. Each cell has two steel bunks and the rooms have iron beds. Mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow slips are used. The bedding was all in excellent condition; a supply of bedding had recently been purchased.

The county does not furnish the prisoners with clothing.

The laundry is in the basement and there is an electric washer and four stationary tubs. The equipment was said to be sufficient for the present needs of the jail.

The kitchen is also in the basement. Prisoners are given three meals a day. Breakfast consists of potatoes, bread and coffee with milk. Dinner—beef or soup or hash or pork and beans, potatoes, bread and coffee. Vegetables are also supplied at the noon meal—fresh ones in season and now those which have been stored are used, such as carrots, beets, turnips and sauerkraut. Supper—mush and milk and bread. The cooking is done by the inmates. It was said that satisfactory results were being obtained, as there have been good cooks among the prisoners. It is unlikely that this condition will continue. The State Commission of Prisons has recommended in former reports that a civilian cook be employed. It has been found that this results in a more economical use of food supplies, and the results of such employment have been very gratifying to the officials in the counties which have adopted this method, and they are in the majority.

The prisoners are employed during the summer at gardening, and in the winter shovel snow around the county buildings, and do the institution work.

The jail physician visits the jail when called.

There is a small library and the prisoners are also supplied with magazines.

The jailer's record was well kept and up-to-date.

With the exception of the toilets mentioned, the jail was in good condition and was extremely clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

ELMIRA

Inspected March 14, 1925. Ulysses S. Collson, sheriff.

Built more than half a century ago, the Chemung County Jail fails to meet the needs of the county. It is inadequate at times to legally classify those committed to it. It was first inspected by a representative of the State Commission of Prisons on June 14, 1897, who criticized it at that time because prisoners were illegally commingled, as follows:

"This mixture of all classes, misdemeanants and those charged with felonies, old and young, convicted and unconvicted, is reprehensible. The jail is old and should be remodeled."

Much the same condition exists today. The jail is the old type pit construction and contains 14 cells in the pit section which is used principally for prisoners serving sentences, but occasionally those remanded before conviction are confined here in violation of law.

To the rear of the first floor is a section containing six cells for male minors. There were two young men under 21 years of age—one serving sentence and the other awaiting court action—in this section on the day of inspection. This also constitutes a violation of law. The boys had taken the mattresses off their cots in the cell and arranged them side by side in the corridor. The mattresses did not look clean and were without coverings. The boys stated that they had placed them in the corridor so they could read, as the interior of the cells is dark.

There are three sections on the second floor—five cells for court prisoners, two for witnesses or debtors, and a department for women. The section for court prisoners was being painted at the time of inspection by two inmates. There were two witnesses in the section set apart for their occupancy. There were no female prisoners, but a woman had been released earlier in the day.

The women's department is a fire trap and is inadequate. There are three rooms opening into a corridor. Two of the rooms are used for detention purposes and the other was a sort of exercise or living room. When women are detained they are not locked up in these rooms but are permitted to commingle. There is but one bath room. This department was formerly one large room before it was partitioned off as described. In a report of inspection dated October 7, 1905, appears the following relative to the detention of women in this jail:

"The housing of all classes of women prisoners in the same room is exceedingly demoralizing and deserving of the most severe censure. It would perhaps be a severe thing to say that the taxpayers of Chemung County are maintaining an institution for the ruin and degradation of girls and young women, and yet such a statement would not greatly exaggerate the necessary results of confining all classes of women prisoners in the same room."

There are no quarters for the matron on this floor. The women may summon the matron or jail official by an electric button which rings a bell outside the jailer's office. The interior of these rooms is of wood and recently, the matron stated, an old woman started a fire on two occasions. The department is insecure. Two inmates attempted to dig through the wall from a toilet room and nearly succeeded in making their escape. The wall has been boarded up.

The population of the jail at the time of inspection was 18, all males. Eleven adults and one minor were serving sentence, three adults and one minor were being held for action of the courts, and two were detained as witnesses.

There is little employment except the care of the jail. More attention might be given to the cleanliness of some parts of it. Several years ago an enclosed portion of the jail on the north side was used for the employment of sentenced prisoners breaking stone. This has been abandoned and the board of supervisors permits the enclosure to be used by civilians for quoit games. The place has a floor space of approximately 18 by 55 feet, and the sheriff has recommended that a second story be added as a department for women. It is a debatable question whether or not it would be advisable to remodel or patch up this old jail. While it is true that additional housing facilities are needed, and could be provided in part by utilizing this addition, the whole jail is old and obsolete and should give way to a new one in the near future.

Each of the cells in the pit section and court section has a toilet and lavatory, steel bunk with straw tick, blanket, sheets, pillow and pillow

slip. There are toilets in the cells in the minors' section with a lavatory in the corridor. The witness rooms have toilet facilities. There is a laundry in the basement with equipment for washing the bedding. The jail lacks facilities for fumigating the clothing of incoming prisoners.

The kitchen was clean and is in charge of a civilian cook.

The jail physician examines inmates as soon after admission as possible, the sheriff stated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the sheriff use every effort to classify the prisoners according to law, so far as the jail facilities will permit.
2. That the sentenced prisoners be kept employed so far as possible.
3. That the Board of Supervisors take up the question of providing adequate and sanitary facilities for caring for the prisoners committed to this jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

ELMIRA

Inspected June 11, 1925. U. S. Collson, sheriff; Mrs. Elma Whittaker, matron. There are also an under-sheriff, two turnkeys and a cook.

The population at the time of inspection was 28, classified as follows:

	Males	
	Adult	Minor
Awaiting trial or grand jury -----	6	2
Awaiting sentence -----	1	--
Awaiting examination (Police Court) -----	--	1
Serving sentence -----	15	3
Total -----	22	6

The highest population during the present year was given as 46.

This inspection was made principally for the purpose of checking on the classification of prisoners. All inmates were properly classified except in the section for male minors where sentenced boys were confined with those awaiting court action. Proper classification is almost a physical impossibility in this jail and the officials, try as they will, are at times unable to comply with the law. The magistrates are now sending most all prisoners who are sentenced to terms of over sixty days to a penitentiary instead of the jail and this tends to relieve congestion in the pit, but at the time of inspection every cell in this part was occupied and a "trusty" was sleeping in another room.

The jail is not modern, having been constructed about sixty years ago, and adult court prisoners were confined two in a cell about nine feet square with no opportunity for exercising except about one-half hour a day in a large room of the jail. When it is considered that these men are not convicted and before the law are presumed to be innocent, such confinement for long terms, often months, very nearly approaches "cruel and unusual punishment."

The jail officials are endeavoring to keep the institution clean and in repair, but it is a difficult task with the old equipment. This is one of the few poor jails remaining in the State and the Board of Supervisors should

give serious consideration to the erection of a new and adequate jail on a farm outside the city where the sentenced prisoners could be employed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL

NORWICH

Inspected March 10, 1925. Neil D. Lewis, sheriff. There are also a matron and deputy sheriff.

At the time of inspection there were 8 prisoners, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 7; awaiting sentence, 1. The maximum population since January 1st, when the present sheriff assumed office, was 14; the minimum, 7.

This is a two-story jail with modern cells, sixteen in number, and three rooms. It has been described in detail in former reports. The niche toilets are bad and should be replaced with vitreous bowls, porcelain niche bases and flushometers; otherwise, the jail was in good condition throughout.

Mattress cases are used instead of sheets and pillow slips, as are found in most county jails of the State. The latter are preferable and conducive to better sanitation and present a more tidy appearance. Sheets and pillow cases have been recommended in former reports of inspection. The laundry facilities and hot water supply are said to be entirely adequate.

The prisoners receive three meals a day and are unemployed except some trustees. The food provided is about as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee; dinner—meat or stew, potatoes, four slices of bread, and coffee; supper—bread and milk. Milk and sugar are allowed with coffee. Sometimes tea is used, and usually fish is served on Friday.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and makes frequent calls at the jail. If any prisoners are found to have communicable diseases they are segregated.

Prisoners are supplied with plenty of reading matter, and religious services are held at the jail every Sunday.

There seems to be a lack of assistants at this jail. The duties of a sheriff are many, and frequently he is called to different parts of the county or State, leaving the jail in charge of one deputy, both day and night, and at times it is necessary for him to leave the institution. Experience has shown that such an arrangement may sooner or later lead to serious difficulty. In addition to the regular duties at the jail, the sheriff and deputy run the central heating plant, which requires considerable time. A responsible jailer or under-sheriff should be appointed. Section 12, subdivision 5 of the county law authorizes the appointment by the board of supervisors of such needed help.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a jailer or under-sheriff be appointed, whose duties shall be at the jail.
2. That the toilet system be overhauled as suggested in this report.
3. That sheets and pillow cases be provided and changed weekly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL

NORWICH

Inspected August 26, 1925. Neil D. Lewis, sheriff; Miss Florence A. Lewis, matron. There are also an under-sheriff and an employee who has been at the jail for many years and is now listed as a janitor.

There were 7 inmates at the time of inspection, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 4 adults; awaiting court action, 1 adult and 2 minors. It was stated that this was the greatest number at one time since January 1, 1925, and that at times there had been but one inmate. The sheriff and District Attorney stated that the operation of Chapter 597 of the laws of 1925—permitting prisoners charged with felony to plead guilty without awaiting action of the grand jury—had aided materially in keeping the population of the jail at a low figure and had resulted in a saving to the county.

This inspection was made especially for the purpose of examining the plumbing in the cells and conferring with the officials regarding the installation of modern toilet fixtures. There are eight cells and one large room used as a chapel on the first floor and eight cells and two large rooms on the second floor. All of the cells and rooms are equipped with enameled iron toilets set in niches, and the niche bases and toilet bowls have become so badly rusted, it is impossible to maintain them in a sanitary condition.

The water supply to the jail consists of a one-inch service line from the main to the meter and a one-inch line to the toilets. The flush at present is not very strong and has been the subject of criticism in former reports of inspection. It is the desire of the Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors to install proper fixtures, and they were advised by mail as to the type of fixture approved by the Commission.

Investigation showed that in order to install this type of fixture it will be necessary to increase the water supply from the main and install larger piping throughout the jail. It will also be necessary to remove the niche and close the opening, which can be done by the use of acetylene torch and riveting the sliding door from the front of the niche over the opening. This was discussed with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors who stated it was realized that the work would entail considerable outlay, but as the Committee was desirous of improving conditions he believed that favorable action would be taken by the Committee at its next meeting on August 29, 1925. It was suggested to him that if the expense of equipping the entire jail would be too great for one year, a section be done this year and the balance next year.

While discussing with the sheriff the matter of employment of prisoners it was stated that sentenced men are employed at the County Farm at Preston with the approval of the Supreme Court Judge.

Accompanied by the sheriff I visited the farm and found that the men sent there are under the control of an assistant officer of the farm who had been deputized by the sheriff. They work in company with the inmates of the County Home and sleep in a large room on the second floor of a two-story frame building in company with male inmates of the Home.

The room is equipped with sanitary toilet, wash basin with hot and cold water, electric light, steam heat, and eleven cot beds. There is a good-sized window at each end of the room and a fire escape at the window on the south end of the building. The windows are not barred. The wooden stairway is rather steep.

Dinner was being served at the time of my visit and the food appeared to be of excellent quality and ample.

There were no prisoners there at the time of my visit, but the sheriff advised his deputy that a sentenced prisoner had been received at the jail who, he thought, would be of assistance at the farm and he would send him up if the deputy needed his services. While it is very desirable to keep prisoners employed, it does not seem proper to house sentenced men with indigent persons and boys. Furthermore, the building is highly inflammable, and while smoking is prohibited there seems to be no supervision during

the night. Prisoners should not be confined in this type of structure without adequate and constant supervision because of the fire hazard.

There are no provisions for separating minor and adult prisoners who may be sent to the farm, as required by section 92 of the County Law. The Judge of the Children's Court sometimes sends to the farm juveniles who are neglected and whom he desires to aid by giving them an opportunity to secure positions, there being no children's home in the county. There was one such boy, 15 years of age, at the Home at the time of the visit, and if the sentenced prisoners heretofore referred to should be sent to the farm he would be housed in the same room and eat at the same table and no doubt work with this boy, which would be a violation of the Children's Court Law which specifically forbids placing juveniles in any place where they can come in contact in any manner at any time with adults charged with or convicted of crime. While the employment of prisoners is desirable, they should not be kept in the same quarters with the inmates of the County Home, and adults and minors should be kept separate as required by law.

It is recommended:

1. That the authorities be advised that prisoners employed at the County Farm must be kept apart from the inmates of the farm, and that adults and minors must not be commingled and that they must not be permitted to come in contact with juveniles, as provided by the County Law and Children's Court Law, respectively.

2. That if prisoners are kept in non-fireproof buildings, constant and competent supervision must be provided because of the fire hazard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

PLATTSBURG

Inspected May 12, 1925. S. Arthur Day, sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron. There is an office deputy, also a turnkey and night jailer. The turnkey does the cooking.

There were 30 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 7 adult males; awaiting trial, 19 adult males, 2 adult females, and 2 male minors. Two of the men serving sentence were Federal prisoners. Seventeen of the adult males, one of the women and the minors, who were awaiting trial, were also federal prisoners.

In the five cells on the lower floor on the north side of the jail were 5 Federal prisoners; in the six cells on the lower south side were 6 Federal and 2 county prisoners; in the six cells on the upper north side were 4 county and 2 Federal prisoners all but one serving sentence; and in the six cells on the upper south side were 2 county and 2 Federal prisoners. Two sentenced prisoners, who were "trusties", were in a room on the first floor, the two minors were also together in a room on the first floor, and the women were in their quarters on the second floor.

The highest number of prisoners detained here since January 1, 1925, at any one time was 46, and the lowest 29.

The jail is inadequate for the demands now made upon it and it is practically impossible for the management to maintain a legal classification.

The bedding consists of mattresses, sheets, blankets, and pillows with slips. Some new mattresses are needed.

Clothing is furnished the prisoners by the county when needed.

The only laundry facilities are two stationary tubs in the rear of the upper south side of the jail. They are not adequate for the jail.

The cooking is done in the sheriff's kitchen and, as stated, is done by the turnkey. A civilian cook is needed. It is asking too much of any jailer

to do the cooking in a jail of this size in addition to the other duties required of him.

The prisoners are given three meals a day: Breakfast—bread and butter, coffee with milk and sugar; dinner—beef or veal stew or baked beans, or soup or roast, potatoes and bread; supper—oatmeal or apple sauce or fried potatoes, coffee, bread and butter. It would seem better to give the prisoners oatmeal or other cereal at breakfast instead of supper. If a cook were regularly employed the meals could be re-arranged so that the food would be more varied and at no additional expense, but probably a saving to the county.

It is difficult to maintain discipline in this jail. However, it does not appear that the sheriff makes any great effort to improve it. As a concrete instance—sometime last year his attention was personally called to the matter of permitting women unaccompanied by an officer to enter the jail and remain there conversing with prisoners. At that time a young woman was standing in front of the grating separating the north corridor on the lower floor from the main corridor. At the time of the present inspection, when we were let into the jail, we found a young woman on the south side of the first floor talking through the bars with a prisoner in his cell, and there were two women conversing with a prisoner through the bars separating the main corridor on the upper floor from the corridor on the south side. There was no officer in the jail at the time. This is a bad practice and there is no good reason why women should be permitted to be locked in a cell room with men without supervision. The sheriff stated last year that the practice would be stopped, but this inspection shows that the conditions remain unchanged. Many hardened criminals are housed here and there is no place in the jail where a prisoner can be kept entirely separated from the other prisoners. There is not a sufficient number of employees to properly administer the jail.

It was stated that a jail physician has not yet been appointed by the Board of Supervisors as required by law. A physician in the neighborhood is called when needed. Prisoners are not examined on admission.

The grand jury meets but twice a year. One man was held 193 days. He was then indicted and sentence suspended. Two sessions of the grand jury in a year are not sufficient. Indictments are not always found and it is an injustice to hold a man several months and then let him go. An additional grand jury should be convened each year.

The prisoners are provided with magazines and newspapers which are sent in by people in the vicinity. There is no jail library.

The floor of the upper south corridor is of steel which has never been covered with concrete. This should be done.

There is no locking device in this jail and when prisoners are locked or unlocked it is necessary for the jailer to enter the corridor in front of the cells where there are seldom less than five prisoners confined at a time. As previously stated, there is but one jailer on duty, and such a condition of affairs is simply inviting trouble when the class of prisoners confined in this jail is taken into consideration. A system of locking and unlocking the cells from the main corridors at the ends of the cells should be installed, both for safety and proper administration.

The following recommendations were made in reports of inspection made last year:

1. That the Board of Supervisors comply with the law relative to the appointment of a jail physician and that all inmates be examined by him on admission.
2. That a civilian cook or an additional jailer be employed.
3. That the shower baths be put in condition for use and the hot water connected to the tubs in the women's rooms.
4. That the cells be repainted and the minors' room be put in order.
5. That a fireproof stairway be erected to the detention rooms.
6. That a lever system of locking and unlocking the corridor and cell doors be installed.

It was stated that the shower baths had been repaired but that they were again out of order and that the minors' room had been put in good condition. The remaining recommendations have not been complied with. With the exceptions noted the recommendations are hereby renewed. Some of these recommendations have been reiterated by the State Commission of Prisons year after year, but have been ignored by the Board of Supervisors. If some steps are not taken by that body to comply with the recommendations within a reasonable time, such legal action as is necessary to compel it to comply with the law should be taken by this Commission.

It is further recommended that the practice of permitting females to enter the cell rooms unaccompanied by an officer and remaining there without official supervision be discontinued at once.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

PLATTSBURG

Inspected August 7, 1925. S. Arthur Day, sheriff.

The Clinton County Jail has outgrown its capacity and should be enlarged. It was improved several years ago after proceedings were instituted by the State Commission of Prisons. At the time the improvements were made its accommodations were hardly sufficient for the needs of Clinton County, and the congestion of Federal cases has since rendered it continually inadequate and unsanitary.

The jail consists of two floors with eleven cells on the first floor, ten on the second floor, and four small detention rooms. The cells are arranged in two blocks, five on a side on each floor except one corridor which has six cells, facing windows. Each cell is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and cot beds.

Between the sheriff's office and the jail building there are two small detention rooms on the first floor. Two small detention rooms are above them on the second floor. A narrow wooden stairway leads to the second floor, and the detention rooms are a dangerous fire hazard. Shower baths are on each floor of the jail, in the hall on the first floor near the male detention rooms; and tub baths are in the female detention rooms on the second floor.

The first floor of the jail is supposed to be for the detention of male adults awaiting a hearing, indictment or trial; the second floor for the confinement of male adults under sentence; the two detention rooms on the first floor for the two classes of male minors, and on the second floor for females. The overcrowding of the jail has smashed all attempts at classification. On the night of inspection there were 47 inmates classified as follows: Forty-two awaiting hearing, indictment or trial; five serving sentence. Four of the 47 were minors—a boy 15 years old, 1 girl, 2 boys.

Five of the 47 were women; 1 charged with smuggling liquor, 1 alien, 1 charged with smuggling drugs, 1 with assisting alien, 1 charged with murder.

A further classification is:
Thirty-five U. S. prisoners;
Twelve county prisoners.

Fourteen of the U. S. prisoners were held for smuggling liquor, two for smuggling drugs, eighteen for unlawful entry as aliens, one assisting unlawful entry, one under sentence.

The highest number at any one time during 1925 was reported as 53, and the average number at least 40.

The overcrowding on night of inspection was deplorable. Two inmates, and in two instances 3 inmates, were confined in the cells. One of the small detention rooms for women had 3 inmates, and the other, two. In one of the detention rooms for male minors was an adult, and in the other 2 boys. One of the cells has no light.

County and State laws which forbid the commingling of prisoners charged with crime with prisoners convicted of crime, minors with adults, and the imprisonment of children under 16 years of age in a jail, were violated.

A boy 15 years of age charged with smuggling liquor was confined in the detention room with a boy 19 years old charged with felony. On the second floor, south side, five male adults convicted of crime were mingled with five males charged with crime.

In the same corridor a boy minor charged with crime was mingled with adults charged with or convicted of crime.

In one of the small detention rooms a Polish girl 17 years old, an alien, was mingled with an adult woman charged with smuggling liquor.

The woman held on charge of smuggling drugs in an advanced state of tuberculosis, was mingled with a woman 26 years old charged with murder, and the 22 year old girl alien. The woman charged with murder was sleeping in the same bed with the woman infected with tuberculosis.

Most of the confinements are for long periods. The Federal cases are notably slow of hearing and disposal. The Federal prisoners will be held until September, and the county prisoners until October for trial unless bail is secured or they are transferred elsewhere.

In these days when lack of law enforcement and violation of law are such large contributing factors to the increase of crime, the County of Clinton must bear its share of responsibility in the continued violation of State and County laws in the administration of its jail.

Conditions in the jail are not alone inadequate and unlawful, but are also unsanitary. Crowding three persons in a cell creates unsanitary results, and placing a woman suffering from advanced tuberculosis in close contact with two other women violates the elementary principles of sanitation. We at least secured some relief in requesting the transfer of the girl alien to the other woman's room.

As illustration of what happens under such circumstances: A Canadian girl, 22 years old, attractive and apparently refined, was unlawfully in the country and working in New York City. Her mother lived in Montreal and her father in New York City. She made a visit to her mother in Montreal and on her way back to New York State was detained for violation of the immigration law. She notified the young man to whom she was reported engaged, and he came up to the border to assist her. They both started home again and were arrested, she as an alien and he for assisting her. The United States Commissioner suggested that they marry, which they did, and on the 26th of June both were committed to the Clinton County jail. The probability is that they will be leniently treated when the United States Government in its leisurely way will hear their cases. In the meantime the girl is confined in the small room described with the woman in an advanced state of tuberculosis, and with the woman charged with murder, and the young man is mingled with men charged with serious crimes.

When the moral balance is struck who is the greater offender, these young persons or a Government which will confine them under such conditions, especially if the girl becomes infected with tuberculosis, or both the boy and girl or either of them become depraved from their forced criminal associations?

A year ago on August 2nd, a Finn who was committed to this jail on July 16th for unlawful entry as an alien, cut his throat from ear to ear with a table knife presumably from despair over his long detention and prospect of long further confinement.

The jail on night of inspection was dirty and greatly in need of cleaning. The interior also needed repainting.

The jail is undermanned. The only employees are an office man, one day man and one night man. The day man also acts as cook. At least one more employee is needed for efficient and humane administration.

Conditions do not indicate improvement. Commitments of United States prisoners are increasing. Our inspection reports for several years have condemned the overcrowding and illegal commingling.

This overcrowding, insanitation and unlawful mingling of prisoners cannot continue. If the county can spend \$60,000.00 for an addition to the county clerk's office, now under construction, it can afford to enlarge its jail.

Since the inspection was made the young woman, who with her husband was charged with violation of the immigration law, has been released, but the husband is still in the jail. The woman with tuberculosis has been put in a room by herself, according to a report from the sheriff, and the Commission has taken up the matter of her transfer to a hospital or some other institution, with the Department of Justice at Washington, as her case is not within the jurisdiction of the court in this district.

The matter of the overcrowding of the jail has been taken up with the United States Judge and Marshal and instructions have been given to transfer some of the prisoners to other jails.

There appears to be a question as to the correct age of the boy, it being claimed, that according to the Federal authorities he is seventeen years old instead of fifteen. The boy's mother, who was arrested with him, has been released on bail but the boy was still in custody on August 14th.

There is no jail physician as required by the Prison Law, the physician having resigned, according to the county attorney, who states that the vacancy will be filled at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors in September.

It is recommended:

That the authorities of Clinton County be cited to show cause why the county jail should not be closed under subdivision S, section 46, of the Prison Law.

In the meantime the jail should be cleaned up, sufficient help furnished, the interior repainted, the overcrowding reduced and the unsanitary conditions abated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

PLATTSBURG

Inspected August 28, 1925. S. Arthur Day, sheriff.

This inspection was made for the purpose of investigating whether or not conditions criticized in the last report of inspection had changed.

There were 32 inmates in the jail, classified and housed as follows:

On the first floor, north side, there are 5 cells in which were 7 adult males awaiting court action; one was a federal prisoner.

On the first floor, south side, in 6 cells were 7 male adults awaiting court action; five were federal prisoners.

On the second floor, north side, are 5 cells in which were 3 adult males awaiting court action; two were federal prisoners.

On the second floor, south side, are 6 cells in which 8 sentenced adult male county prisoners were detained.

In one detention room on the first floor were 2 federal prisoners awaiting court action; and in the other detention room on this floor was 1 adult male federal prisoner awaiting deportation.

In one detention room on the second floor were 2 adult females—1 county prisoner awaiting court action and 1 federal prisoner awaiting deportation. The federal prisoner was mentioned in last report as being held for entering the country illegally; she was discharged by the Department of Justice and is now held on a deportation warrant from the Bureau of Immigration.

In the other detention room on this floor were 2 male minors (federal prisoners) awaiting court action.

RECAPITULATION

County Prisoners

	<i>Adult</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Serving sentence -----	8	--
Awaiting court action -----	9	1
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 1

Federal Prisoners

	<i>Adult</i>		<i>Minor</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Awaiting court action -----	10	--	2	--
Awaiting deportation -----	1	1	--	--
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2	<hr/> --

The prisoners were properly classified, but in three sections they were "doubled up", although in one section there were two empty cells. It was explained that the unoccupied cells had but recently been vacated by prisoners going out on bail.

Since the last inspection 10 federal prisoners were transferred to the Rensselaer County Jail and 8 to the Albany County Jail. Included among these was the boy spoken of as being but 15 years of age. Several federal prisoners obtained bail, and the female prisoner who was afflicted with tuberculosis was transferred on August 15th to Atlanta, Georgia.

The undersigned interviewed the District Attorney and the suggestion was offered that the jail population, so far as county court prisoners are concerned, might be reduced if the authorities will proceed, when possible, under the provisions of Chapter 597, Laws of 1925.

Dr. Leo F. Schiff, the local health officer, at the suggestion of the State Department of Health visited the jail in company with the undersigned and will report on conditions from a health standpoint to the Health Department.

There is no jail physician and the jail attaches stated that to their knowledge none had ever been appointed, it being the practice to call in a physician (Dr. Clough) when prisoners are ill, and that he is paid by the call. It was stated that the arrangement had continued for a long time.

The jail kitchen is being thoroughly overhauled—a new concrete floor has been laid, the side walls are to be concreted to a point about four feet from the floor, the pantry is to be overhauled, and a new cooler has been installed. It was stated that the steel floor on the second floor of the main jail is to be covered with concrete and floor drains provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

PLATTSBURG

Inspected October 27-28, 1925. S. Arthur Day, sheriff.

This inspection was made for the purpose of checking conditions at the jail with special relation to the number of inmates and their classification.

At noon, October 27th, there were 35 inmates, housed and classified as follows:

First floor, north side, in five cells 5 adult male prisoners awaiting court action; one was a Federal prisoner.

First floor, south side, in six cells, 6 adult male prisoners awaiting court action, 1 adult male awaiting transfer to the Albany County Penitentiary; three court prisoners were Federal prisoners.

Second floor, north side, in five cells, 5 adult male prisoners awaiting court action; three were Federal prisoners.

Second floor, south side, in six cells, 2 adult males serving sentence, 4 adult males awaiting court action or deportation, 1 male minor awaiting court action. The four awaiting deportation or court action were Federal prisoners.

Minors' room, No. 1, first floor, 1 male adult and 1 male minor awaiting court action, both Federal prisoners; 1 male minor serving sentence.

Minors' room No. 2, first floor, 1 male minor awaiting deportation, 1 male minor serving sentence; one was a Federal prisoner.

Women's room, No. 1, second floor, 1 adult female awaiting court action.

Women's room, No. 2, second floor, 2 adult male prisoners awaiting court action, Federal prisoners.

RECAPITULATION

	Adult		Minor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	2	--	2	--
Awaiting court action, including deportation cases -----	26	1	3	--
Awaiting transfer to penitentiary -----	1	--	--	--
Total -----	29	1	5	--

Total number of cells—22 and 4 rooms.

Federal prisoners—17 male adults and 2 male minors.

Illegal classification existed on the second floor, south side, where sentenced men, and adult and minor court prisoners were housed. Also in both minors' rooms on the first floor No. 1, where an adult and a minor court prisoner and a minor serving sentence were housed together; and in No. 2, where a sentenced minor and a minor awaiting deportation for illegal entry were commingled. Also on the first floor, south side, where a sentenced prisoner was mingled with court prisoners.

There was no doubling up except on the first and second floor, south side, where there were 7 men in six cells and in the minors' and women's rooms. These rooms are small and not more than one prisoner should be kept in a room, whereas from two to three were occupying each room.

The jail was again visited at 9.30 A. M. on the 28th. The population remained the same except that the adult male awaiting transfer had been removed from the jail, one adult Federal prisoner had been taken to court, and one male minor court prisoner had been received. The male minor was placed in minors' room No. 1 on the first floor, increasing the population of this room to four, 1 male minor serving sentence and 2 male minors and 1 male adult awaiting court action. The transfer of the prisoner to the Albany County Penitentiary and the removal to court of the Federal prisoner relieved the overcrowding conditions somewhat on the first and second floors.

Since the last inspection the work of repairing the kitchen walls has been completed, the new kitchen cooler placed in use, concrete floor with proper drains laid on the second floor, and at the time of inspection inmates were engaged at painting the interior of the jail with white enamel.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

HUDSON

Inspected September 8, 1925. William J. Kline, sheriff. There are also a first and second deputy sheriff, and cook.

At the time of inspection the population was 28, all males, classified as follows: Held for grand larceny, 15; serving sentence, 13. Four of the grand jury prisoners were minors and were detained in a separate section of the jail.

The total number of commitments to this jail during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925 was 358 males and 4 females. The maximum at any time during that period was reported as 34; the minimum, 16; and the average, 25.

This is a modern jail and has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. During the past year the interior has been painted and was in good condition throughout. A large new refrigerator was installed in the kitchen as recommended. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, pillows and some sheets and pillow cases. There should be a sufficient supply of sheets and pillow cases to go round. The laundry equipment is modern and adequate and the bed linen should be kept in first-class condition as there are plenty of idle sentenced prisoners to do the work.

The inmates receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee with milk and sugar. Sometimes coffee cakes or buns are substituted. Dinner—pork and beans, or stew, bread and coffee; fish on Friday and corned beef and cabbage on Sunday. The range in the kitchen is entirely too small for an institution and should be replaced with a proper one. This has been recommended in several former reports of this Commission.

A jail physician is appointed and calls when his services are required. All prisoners are not examined on admission but it was said that if any are found to have communicable diseases they are segregated. All prisoners should be examined by the physician and a record of their condition kept on file.

No matron is regularly appointed, but it was stated that the county welfare agent who has an office in the court house has acted as matron on a few occasions. When females are in custody they should be in charge of a matron who should be in possession of the keys to the women's department.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a new range suitable for an institution of this kind be installed.
2. That all the beds in use be supplied with proper bed linen.
3. That the physician examine all inmates and keep a record of such examinations.
4. That a matron be regularly appointed who shall be the custodian of the women's department when females are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

HUDSON

Inspected November 30, 1925. William J. Kline, sheriff. There are five employees, viz: First and second deputies, day and night jailers, and a cook. No matron is regularly employed, but the sheriff's daughter has acted in that capacity at times.

There were 27 inmates at the time of inspection, all male adults, classified as follows: Serving sentence 10, held for examination 1, held for grand jury 14, witnesses 2. One of the prisoners held for the grand jury was in the city hospital (a case of appendicitis). The prisoners were properly classified.

The jail is a three-story and basement brick building located in the rear of and connected with the Court House. The basement contains the kitchen, pantry, laundry, and a large room used by the city of Hudson for the detention of its prisoners. A toilet and shower bath are connected with this room. The shower bath is not used. A toilet adjoins the laundry.

On the first floor are two offices, one provided with toilet facilities and clothes closet. There is a visitors' room with stalls for visitors and prisoners; it is not used. This floor contains 18 cells, nine on a side; the last one on each side is a bath cell and the first one on the west side is a padded cell. There is sufficient room to install four more cells on this floor.

The main section of the second floor is a duplication of the first floor, except that there is no padded cell. There are also two officers' rooms on this floor with bath rooms and clothes closets.

On the west side of the third floor are three cells for female juveniles, two rooms, and a hospital room for women. On the east side of this floor are four cells for male juveniles, room for witnesses or debtors, and a hospital room for males.

The cells and rooms are provided with vitreous-ware toilets with integral seats, wash basins, and folding bunks. The women's and witnesses' department and hospital rooms have tub baths. The bunks are provided with mattresses, blankets, pillows, and a few sheets. The women's department was completely equipped with sheets. Sheets and pillow cases should be placed on all beds. This is not only more sanitary but more economical, as when sheets are used it is not necessary to wash the blankets so frequently. Their use also prevents the spread of communicable diseases. There are good washing facilities and plenty of inmate help to operate them. The bedding with the exception of the mattresses, was in fair condition. Some of the mattresses were in a bad state and should be replaced. This, the sheriff stated, would be attended to immediately.

The condition of the closets throughout the institution, with few exceptions, was not satisfactory. They were not well cared for; not one was very clean; most of them looked as if they had not been cleaned in some time and a few were filthy. There is absolutely no excuse for this, as the toilets are of a type that are easily cleaned and kept clean. The washbowls also presented a neglected appearance. This same statement applies to the bath tubs. The floors of the showers need attention. The one on the lower east side should have its floor repaired: it does not now pitch to the floor drain and when used the water runs out across the corridors to the outer wall of the cell room. The lower part of the steel work in the showers is badly rusted and should be at once repainted with a heavy waterproof paint.

The matter of the installation of additional barred doors and small observation barred openings in the upper part of the solid doors and the replacing of the broken ventilator registers in the rear of cells was called to the attention of the county authorities in the report of inspection in 1923. The changes recommended in the doors would materially assist in the administration of the jail and should be made.

The floor in the rear part of the east side of the third floor needs repairing.

The laundry equipment is ample and in good condition.

There is a large refrigerator in the kitchen which was recently installed, and both coal and gas ranges. The coal range is too small for the needs of the institution and we were informed by members of the Board of Supervisors that a new one of sufficient size would be purchased in the very near future. The kitchen was clean and well cared for.

The prisoners are given three meals a day. Breakfast—bread and coffee with milk and sugar; dinner—meat or stew or corned beef and cabbage or pork and beans or sometimes fish on Fridays, potatoes, vegetables and bread; supper—bread, tea with milk and sugar, cookies or doughnuts.

It was stated that clothing was furnished prisoners by the county when needed.

The jailer's record was well kept and up-to-date.

There is a jail physician, as required by law. His salary is \$200. a year. Prisoners are not examined upon entry, but from what we could learn the physician has had plenty of work at this institution. There have been several cases of communicable disease and some of the prisoners brought in by the officers of the city of Hudson and lodged in the room in the basement have been in very bad physical condition. We were informed that practically no attention is paid to this matter by the city authorities and, in fact, that the county jail physician is expected to look after the city prisoners.

Prisoners should be examined upon entrance to the county jail—not solely for the benefit of the prisoners but for the general benefit of the community at large. If upon entrance a prisoner is found to have a communicable disease, he can be cared for and in many instances when released he would be in such a condition that he would be no longer a menace to the community. Under present conditions the contrary is the case. It would be good business if the Board of Supervisors would pay the jail physician an amount sufficient to permit the examination of all county prisoners upon entrance, for anything that will retard or prevent the spread of disease eventually saves the county money.

The jail generally was not as clean as it should be. The County Law in regard to county jails states that:

"Such keeper shall cause each prisoner committed to his jail for imprisonment under sentence, to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable, during every day, except Sunday, and the Board of Supervisors of the county, or judge of the county, may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner shall be employed;****."

The sheriff has full authority to have the sentenced prisoners do all the work around the jail. At the time of inspection there were ten men serving sentence, and less than half that number could keep the jail in a fine state of cleanliness. Many of the county jails of the State are kept in immaculate condition and there is no reason why the jail of Columbia County should not be one of them. The Board of Supervisors undoubtedly would heartily endorse any movement which would keep prisoners employed instead of idling away their time at the expense of the county. In several counties of the State the sentenced prisoners not only do the institutional work, but are also engaged in other work which is of financial benefit to the county. The law as to the employment of prisoners in county jails is mandatory and not permissive, and if the county officials do not keep the prisoners employed they are derelict in their duty.

The discipline in the jail should be improved. Certain duties should be required of all prisoners. Every prisoner, whether sentenced or otherwise, should keep his cell clean and in good order, and as this is done in other county jails it can be done here.

This jail has been a subject of criticism by this Commission since 1923 and the lack of discipline and cleanliness of the jail was called to the attention of the county authorities in reports of inspection made on March 9th and November 21st of that year. It is but fair to state that conditions have improved in some measure since those inspections were made.

Both the day and night jailers should be competent men on duty in the jail at all times. Care should be exercised in the locking and unlock-

ing of prisoners, as many desperate characters are now confined in this jail. The Board of Supervisors should provide for salaries which will permit the employment of men able to discharge the duties of jailers in a satisfactory manner.

No matron has been regularly employed in this jail for some time. In the report of inspection made November 29, 1923, we find the following:

"This county does not employ a jail matron. The sheriff stated that a charities worker was sometimes called to search the woman prisoners, but otherwise their care is left to male employees, unattended by any woman assigned to act as matron. This is an intolerable practice. Rule 8 of the 'Rules of the Management of Jails', adopted by the State Commission of Prisons and placed in the hands of all the sheriffs of the State reads as follows:

'A matron should be employed at each county jail, who should have the exclusive custody of the department for the females, subject, of course, to the direction of the sheriff. The key should be in her possession and no males should be allowed to enter such department unaccompanied by the matron.'

In the report of inspection made January 25, 1924, and again in the report made September 8, 1925, it was recommended that a matron be appointed. If this recommendation had been complied with, the almost successful attempt of a woman prisoner to commit suicide would probably not have occurred, as the weapon with which the deed was committed was secured from a male officer who was taking this female prisoner her food unaccompanied by a matron or even another officer. Not only good management, but common decency, requires that a matron be appointed and placed in charge of the women's department of the jail.

The State Commission of Prisons for years has criticized the placing of prisoners arrested by the police of the city of Hudson in the county jail. As far back as 1910, before the present county jail was constructed, the practice was condemned. In a report made May 21, 1912, the following statement was made:

"During 1911, 302 police prisoners and over 1200 lodgers were housed here. It is very evident that a police station is needed by the city of Hudson. The police officials should be provided with a place of detention that would allow them to separate their prisoners as required by law; males, females and minors should not be locked up together."

The matter was also discussed in the report of inspection made January 25, 1924, which says:

"It would appear that the time when the jail is needed for the care of county prisoners exclusively has arrived and that the Commission is justified in requesting that a separate jail be provided for city police prisoners and lodgers."

We had a very satisfactory interview with the sheriff and his deputies and there is an apparent willingness to comply with the suggestions of the Commission as to the improvement in the management of the jail; however, it will be necessary to have the full cooperation of the Board of Supervisors to put and keep the jail in proper condition.

The following recommendations, some of which have appeared in former reports of inspection, are made:

1. That all inmates be kept under proper discipline and every part of the jail be maintained in an orderly manner, clean and well painted.
2. That the Board of Supervisors employ a matron at once.
3. That sentenced prisoners be employed.
4. That competent jailers be employed to insure better supervision and safeguard the prisoners at all times, and that the Board of Supervisors cooperate with the sheriff in carrying out this recommendation.

5. That the Board of Supervisors provide a sufficient salary for the jail physician so that prisoners may be examined upon entry and thus prevent the spread of communicable disease.

6. That sheets be provided to equip all the beds.

7. That the matter of providing a city jail with adequate quarters for police prisoners and lodgers be taken up with the officials of the city of Hudson.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL

CORTLAND

Inspected March 12, 1925. Frank W. Christman, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff and matron.

The population at time of inspection was 14, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 11 males and 2 females; held for grand jury, 1 male. Five were Federal prisoners. The highest number at any time since January 1, 1925, was 35; the lowest, the present number.

This is a new jail, completed last year. It was described in detail in the last report of inspection. Briefly, it comprises a three-story and basement brick structure situated a short distance from the new court house and connected with it by an underground passageway. The main section of the jail contains twenty modern steel cells on two floors, and in addition, on each of the three floors there is a small two-cell apartment for males, and there are six outside rooms for females.

Each cell and room has modern toilet facilities and good steel bunks with bedding; each department has a shower bath, steam heat, and electric light. The lights are in wire baskets on the ceiling and do not give much light to the interior of the cells. The halls and stairways have no outside windows and the electric light switches on the lower floor do not control the lights on the upper floors. This should be corrected, as at present it is necessary to go upstairs in the dark before turning on the light.

The interior walls are common brick, unplastered and unpainted. Usually, jail walls are finished in smooth plaster or concrete and painted a light color. The floor is of smooth concrete in excellent condition. There are plenty of windows in the cell rooms, affording excellent means of sunlight. Ventilation is also assisted by the utility corridor. The windows are well barred and much of the steelwork of the jail is said to be tool-proof.

A padded cell has been installed inside of another cell on the upper floor. The floor is not padded and the cell is so constructed that it is of no use, it cannot be entered with a prisoner. The padding of an ordinary cell on the lower floor would seem to have been more practical.

The rooms for females are in charge of the matron. The shower baths, which are located outside the rooms, should be provided with waterproof curtains or in some way screened. There is an adequate supply of hot water for bathing and washing. The laundry facilities consist of an electric washer and trays located in the jail kitchen. The bed clothing was clean and in good condition. The kitchen equipment seemed satisfactory.

Three meals a day are furnished, about as follows: Breakfast—three slices of bread, potatoes, coffee with milk, sometimes fried cakes; dinner—meat, potatoes, vegetable, sometimes soups, tea or coffee; supper—fried potatoes, bread, cookie, coffee or tea. Court prisoners are permitted to purchase articles of food from their private funds.

At the time of inspection seven inmates were employed drawing coal

ed on top of the central portion of the jail. It is similar to an open tower enclosed with steel jail bars. It is being used for drying wash during cold weather.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and comes when sent for. There is no hospital room in the jail; it would be well to provide one of the women's rooms, at least, with a hospital bed or one similar, to be used by sick persons in this department. One of the cells in the two cell rooms for men might have such a bed substituted for the narrow bunk ordinarily used.

Religious services are held every Sunday. Inmates are furnished with plenty of reading matter, such as magazines, books and newspapers.

The grand jury meets three times a year in this county—in January, May and October.

The matter of receiving police prisoners at this jail without commitment is discussed in the accompanying report of the Cortland City Jail. It is not a function of the county jail to provide for the care of police prisoners before examination and commitment.

These new county buildings reflect great credit upon the county of Cortland.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lighting switches be changed as suggested and the trouble with the padded cell corrected.

2. That police prisoners be not received unless regularly committed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Chief Inspector.

CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL

CORTLAND

Inspected June 12, 1925. Frank W. Christman, sheriff.

This inspection was made for the purpose of checking the classification of inmates. The population at the time of inspection was 33, classified as follows:

	Adult		Minor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence	26	2	--	--
Awaiting examination	--	--	2	2
Awaiting transfer to Penitentiary	1	--	--	--
	27	2	2	2

Twenty of the adult males serving sentence and the two adult females were Federal prisoners. Although the jail was filled practically to capacity, legal separation was being maintained.

Sentenced prisoners are employed at grading about the jail and court house. The exercise court on the jail roof is not used to any extent for exercising prisoners, as there is no turnkey or jailer to supervise inmates while exercising. With the large population the employment of a jailer would appear to be imperative. The sheriff and under-sheriff are frequently both away from the jail on official business and some responsible person should be in charge during their absence. The Board of Supervisors should take the necessary action toward providing proper supervision of the jail.

Trouble was experienced with the jail chimney and workmen were engaged at re-building it. The jail was in good order, but inmates had pasted pictures from magazines on the cell walls giving the place an untidy appearance and affording a lodgment for vermin. This was called to the

attention of the sheriff who ordered the same removed and the practice discontinued.

Supper, which was being served at the time of inspection, was of good quality and ample.

RECOMMENDATION

That a turnkey be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL

DELHI

Inspected March 10, 1925. John D. Smith, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff and matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 5, all adult males classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 3; serving sentence, 2. The maximum since the sheriff assumed office January 1, 1925, was 10; the minimum 5. The prisoners were separated in accordance with the provision of section 92 of the county law.

This is a small three-story brick jail with modern cell arrangement and is fairly well equipped. There is a total of twenty cells and two large rooms. Each cell contains a niche toilet, wash basin, steel bunk, and bedding. The men's departments each have shower baths and there is a tub bath on each side of the upper floor for females.

The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, pillows, sheets, and pillow cases. The bedding was in fair condition but could be kept cleaner if modern laundry facilities were installed. An electric washer would greatly assist in the washing of heavy blankets and clothing. Regular laundry machinery is provided in most modern jails throughout the State. Washing in the jail corridors is not conducive to good jail management. The hot water supply is said to be adequate.

The jail was in an orderly condition and the floors clean. When the interior is again painted, a lighter color should be used, preferably white enamel.

The niche toilets are iron and rusting badly and the flush is inadequate. This has been discussed in former reports of inspection. The remedy would be to install vitreous bowls, porcelain niche bases, and flushometers. This should be done at least on the first floor where the quarters are most used.

The prisoners receive three meals a day and are unemployed except a few trustees about the county buildings and grounds. The food served is about as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal, milk, bread and coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, soups and vegetable; supper—warmed-up potatoes, bread and tea. Some sugar is allowed for coffee and cereals. The kitchen equipment seemed adequate and was in good condition. When new dishes are purchased for prisoners' use, aluminum would be found more satisfactory than the present granite and tin. Aluminum is being used with excellent results in many penal institutions.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and comes to the jail when called.

Prisoners are provided with plenty of reading matter, and the sheriff stated that articles of clothing were furnished when needed.

The grand jury meets three times a year—in March, June and October.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That an electric washer be installed and all laundry work done in the laundry.
2. That the toilets be overhauled as suggested in this report.
3. That the interior of the jail be painted a lighter color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL

DELHI

Inspected August 25, 1925. John D. Smith, sheriff; Mrs. Smith is matron, and there is an under-sheriff.

There were 13 inmates at the time of inspection, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 5 adults; awaiting court action, 6 adults and 1 minor; non-payment of alimony, 1 adult. The highest number since January 1, 1925, was given as 19, the lowest 5. Prisoners were not properly classified in two of the corridors, although there was sufficient space in the jail to maintain a legal separation. The officials were advised that care should be taken to maintain a legal classification at all times.

Conditions remain practically the same as reported at the time of the last inspection. The inmates still wash their clothing and bedding in the corridors, although there is a laundry equipped with wash trays in the basement. As has been previously stated, the washing of clothing and other articles in the corridors is not conducive to good jail management. It would be much better to have all laundry work done in the basement; the officials would then be assured that each inmate was receiving clean clothing and bedding weekly and the jail corridors would be kept free from moisture.

Improvements since the last inspection include the installation of food passes in the corridor doors on the two main floors of the jail and painting of the main stairway of the jail. It was stated that the interior of the jail was to be repainted with light colored paint, the work to be done by inmates.

The Board of Supervisors, through the Committee on Court House and Jail, is endeavoring to replace the old niche toilets which have been the cause of considerable criticism in the past. In company with the chairman of the Committee and the plumber I made a complete survey of the plumbing in the jail. The present service is of 1¼ inch pipe extending over 300 feet from the main. The risers are of 1 inch pipe reducing to ¾ inch supply to the toilets. In order to install the vitreous toilets with flushometers it will be necessary to increase the supply from the main and change the piping throughout the jail, remove the present niches, and close the niche openings by riveting the present niche doors over the front of the opening.

The plumber did not know whether or not this plan would be feasible, but he is to make further inquiries and report to the Commission. It was suggested that if the expense for the entire installation would be too great for one year, the work to be extended over a period of years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be classified in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the County Law.
2. That all laundry work be done in the laundry.
3. That rules concerning the keeping of the cells in order and prohibiting writing on the walls and pasting of pictures thereon be posted in the jail corridors.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected November 25, 1925. C. F. Close, sheriff. The staff consists of two special deputies, jailer, assistant jailer, and matron.

On the day of inspection the population was 28, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 17 male adults and 1 male minor; held for examination, 3 male adults and 1 male minor; held for grand jury, 2 male adults and 3 female adults; Federal prisoners awaiting deportation, 1.

The total number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1925, was 935 males and 35 females.

This jail is of modern construction and is located on the upper floor of the County Building. It was clean and in good condition throughout, with the exception of the toilets which are of the niche type and are inclined to rust and corrode. Sheets and pillow cases are used on the grand jury side only. The interior of the entire jail has been painted since the last inspection.

The women's department is in charge of a matron and was very clean on day of inspection.

A proper legal classification of prisoners was being observed throughout the jail.

The recommendations contained in the last report of inspection are hereby renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN.

Commissioner.

ERIE COUNTY JAIL

BUFFALO

Inspected October 26, 1925. Frank W. Tyler, sheriff; Charles F. Leib, jailer.

The Erie County Jail is a large stone structure used almost exclusively for the detention of prisoners before trial and for witnesses and detentions in civil proceedings. It consists of two parts—the old section containing the administrative offices of the sheriff on the first floor, the women and civil detention quarters on the upper floors, and the main section for men.

The section for male prisoners was reconstructed about eight years ago. There are 216 rooms—36 on a floor, 18 on each corridor, giving exceptional opportunity for segregation in 18 distinct divisions.

The cell rooms open into enclosed corridors six stories high on the east and west side of a large central court. The rooms are from 6 to 8 feet wide, 12 feet deep and 8 feet high, each equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, cot bed with mattress, white sheet, pillow and pillow slip, and blankets. Each room is supplied with soap, towel and toilet paper. All are outside rooms having a large barred window admitting sunlight and ventilation. A wire mesh screen keeps the prisoners away from the windows and affords additional security. A shower bath and a sink with hot and cold water are in an alcove off each corridor.

On day of inspection the population was 169, classified as follows:

Male adults held for Grand Jury and awaiting trial	123
Male minors held for Grand Jury and awaiting trial	33
Female adults held for Grand Jury and awaiting trial	6
Female minors held for Grand Jury and awaiting trial	--
Females convicted and awaiting transportation	1
Witnesses	2
Detentions under court order	4

The highest number of detentions at any one time during the year was 224, the lowest 72, and the average 145. It will be noted that at times the capacity of the jail was practically reached.

The inmates were found carefully classified. Minors were segregated on the 3rd and 5th floor corridors west; homicides were confined on the first floor corridor east, and negroes on the fourth floor corridor west.

Sufficient separate accommodations are furnished to classify the women. Each section has a number of outside rooms opening on corridors which can be separately locked. All that is needed for the proper segregation is care on the part of the matrons. Each room contains a cot bed with ample bed clothing. Many of the beds are old and need replacing. A sanitary toilet and wash basin serve each corridor. This requires that the inmates' rooms be left unlocked at night, which was a factor in the escape described later. If each room had toilet accommodations the doors could be locked and such an escape prevented.

Male prisoners take their meals in the large central court at small pine tables. Porcelain-top tables are more sanitary and should be substituted. Female prisoners receive their meals at small tables in their respective corridors.

Three meals are served daily. The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—coffee and bread; dinner—beef stew, potatoes, gravy, bread and water; supper—bread and tea. If butter were added at least to some of the meals, it would give a more healthful diet. Inmates are not allowed to procure meals from the outside. I tested the bread and food supplies and found them wholesome.

The inspection report of last year pointed out the need of a receiving room in the basement equipped with shower baths and a fumigator. The large number of inmates received in the jail make it difficult to do the cleaning up in the cells. Shower baths have been installed in the basement, but no fumigator has been supplied. All incoming inmates are taken direct to their cells.

The jailer reports that all incoming prisoners are physically examined as recommended.

Bed clothing and other supplies are sent to a private laundry. Last year's inspection report recommended that this work be done in the penitentiary which has a well-equipped laundry. The jailer states that when it was done at the penitentiary the cost was greater and the work not satisfactory. Arrangements should be made between the jail committee and the penitentiary committee of the Board of Supervisors to have this work done satisfactorily, and as reasonable in the penitentiary laundry as on the outside. Clean blankets and bed clothing should be given to each incoming prisoner.

Religious services are held every Sunday in the central court of the jail by the various religious denominations. Books from the public library continue to be supplied to the inmates.

Inmates have no open air exercise. Many of them are confined for months. The roof of the jail was constructed with facilities for this purpose, and should be used.

Attorneys confer with clients in the jailer's office. The entrance to the main section is through this office and conferences are more or less disturbed. A portion of the room should be partitioned off where attorneys can have privacy and at the same time the prisoners be under supervision.

Federal prisoners continue to fill up the jail. During the past year 615 males and 32 females were detained in it, varying from 67 to 24 at a time. On day of inspection there were 44 Federal prisoners—22 held for violation of immigration laws; 7 of the drug law; 4 of liquor law; 10 of other offenses; and 1 witness.

Detention of aliens is particularly troublesome, as long delays generally ensue before the case is prepared and tried. A rule was made that no more than 25 of these detentions will be permitted in the jail at one time. United States authorities should be requested to expedite the disposition of these cases.

The interior of the jail is badly in need of repainting. The witness quarters, however, were repainted and renovated during the past year. The repainting can be done by penitentiary prisoners who can be housed

and segregated in the jail until the work is completed, as is done in the New York City institutions.

Sanitary conditions on day of inspection were good. The jail was cleanly, but there was an accumulation of newspapers and clothing in many of the cells.

A sensational escape occurred on the night of October 21st. Lillian McDowell, a jewel thief of national reputation who stole diamonds worth over \$75,000, after a long search was arrested in a distant city, brought back to Buffalo, convicted, and was awaiting sentence. She was confined in a room off the front corridor on the third floor. On the same corridor is the room in which the inmates iron their clothing, and nearby is a steel door leading to a narrow stairway to the jail office. At one time this stairway was in general use, but during recent years had been practically disused.

Keys to the ironing room and to the door of the disused stairway were in possession of the matron. A relief matron was on duty. During the morning the prisoner requested the loan of the keys so she could use the ironing room. The matron carelessly parted with the keys and the prisoner unlocked the door to the ironing room and also the door to the disused stairway, returning the keys in a few minutes. Later, she cut some strips from the rubber runner in the corridor and with them wedged the door tight. Later in the morning she quietly sneaked down the stairway and made observations of the layout of the jail office.

The hats and coats of female inmates are kept in several rooms off the outside hallway. The inmate on the same morning represented that she would like to fix up her hat and coat so as she could appear neat when sentenced, and the matron permitted her to take them to her room.

Female inmates were permitted to retain their money. This woman had about \$20. in her possession. At night she undressed and was in bed when the matron made her inspection shortly before 12 o'clock. After the matron left the prisoner dressed, tied her shoes around her neck and passed down the stairway to the sheriff's office. The windows were screened and she cut the screen with a paper knife which she found on the sheriff's desk, put on her shoes, and dropped from the window. She broke one ankle, injured the other and her back in the fall. Nevertheless she boarded a Delaware avenue bus, rode to the village of Kenmore, hired a cab and took refuge in an unoccupied house, and remained there from Wednesday night to Friday morning when she was discovered and returned to the jail.

I interviewed her and the jail attendants, and aside from the carelessness which enabled her to carry out her plans, I am satisfied that there was no collusion or confederates inside or outside of the jail. She is an exceedingly adroit woman who had some knowledge of the layout of the building, and planned the escape in detail before she undertook it. Since the escape the sheriff dismissed the matron who let her have the keys and clothing and has had the door of the disused stairway permanently fastened. The escape could not have happened if the doors of the inmates' rooms were locked at night, and the woman would have been greatly handicapped if the money in her possession had been deposited as is required of male inmates, and if there had been better accommodations for the storing and locking up of female inmates' clothing.

It is recommended:

1. That a receiving room equipped with shower baths and a fumigator be installed in the basement for the cleaning up of incoming prisoners.
2. That porcelain-top tables be substituted for the pine tables in the dining room.
3. That there be a more balanced diet, and butter furnished at least once a day.
4. That new beds be furnished in the women's department.
5. That the roof be used for the physical exercise of inmates.
6. That the laundry work be done in the penitentiary laundry.
7. That a consultation room for attorneys be partitioned off the main office.

8. That the interior of the jail be repainted and the work done by penitentiary prisoners.

9. That Federal prisoners, not of a criminal class, be segregated in separate corridors, and that the Federal authorities be requested to expedite the disposition of alien cases.

10. That sanitary toilets be placed in the women's detention rooms and the rooms locked at night.

11. That money in possession of women prisoners be deposited in the sheriff's office and better accommodations provided for storing the clothing of women.

12. That plans be made for the installation of a central heating plant for the county buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

ESSEX COUNTY JAIL

ELIZABETHTOWN

Inspected May 14, 1925. Charles W. Orr, sheriff. Mrs. Orr is matron. There is also an under-sheriff.

The records showed a population of 13 at the time of inspection, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 6 males and 1 female; held for grand jury, 5 males. These were all adults. One male minor held for the grand jury had been taken to the Champlain Hospital, suffering with appendicitis. The highest number in custody at any one time since January 1, 1925, was 21, the lowest 7.

This jail was first occupied in 1911. There are ten cells in block and four separate cells of rooms on the first floor. The second floor is practically a duplicate of the first. The third floor has never been divided into cells but is divided into two rooms—the front is used as a women's bath and laundry, the rear for storage. The laundry equipment is simply two stationary tubs, but the sheriff has recently placed a new washing machine, operated by hand, in the passage between the jail and the sheriff's kitchen.

The beds and bunks were equipped with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The sheets were put in use by the present sheriff in accordance with the recommendations of this Commission. The bedding, generally, was in fair condition. The sheets and pillow cases are changed once a week and the blankets are washed frequently.

The meals are cooked in the sheriff's kitchen. A civilian cook is employed. Inmates are given three meals a day: Breakfast—bread and butter, coffee with milk and sugar, cookies; dinner—on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays—beef stew, potatoes, gravy, bread, butter and tea; pie is added on Sundays. On Thursdays, boiled pork, vegetables, bread, butter and tea; Fridays, fish is substituted for the meat ration. Suppers are varied—macaroni, pea, bean or vegetable soups, or baked beans or hash with bread, butter and tea. It is suggested that on some mornings a cereal be substituted for the cookies.

Clothing is furnished the prisoners by the county when necessary.

The prisoners are employed in the care of the county buildings and grounds, and those sufficiently trustworthy are permitted to exercise in the jail yard.

There is a jail physician who calls regularly once a week and oftener if needed. He examines all prisoners at the time of his regular visit, who have been admitted since his previous call.

The grand jury meets but twice a year. One prisoner held for the

grand jury had already been in custody for 106 days. At least one additional grand jury should be convened each year.

There have been no improvements since the last inspection.

The jail, generally, was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE.

Commissioner

PHILIP G. ROOSA.

Chief Clerk.

FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

MALONE

Inspected March 9, 1925. George F. Donahue, sheriff; Mrs. Donahue, matron. There are also an under-sheriff, a turnkey, and a civilian cook.

At the time of inspection there were 21 prisoners, 2 of whom were women. The highest number this year was in January when there were 34 males and 4 females; the lowest number was at the time of inspection.

The new part of the jail gives plenty of room for proper classification of prisoners except women who are still detained in the old quarters for women and will be until the old part (which is now under construction) is finished. This will probably be about May of this year.

After completion of the jail it should be given a thorough inspection and all details described. The jail was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE.

Commissioner.

FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

MALONE

Inspected June 18, 1925. George F. Donahue, sheriff.

The population at the time of inspection was 39 males and 4 females, classified as follows:

<i>County prisoners</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Sentenced -----	§ 20	1
Held for Grand Jury -----	‡ 2	--
Awaiting trial -----	1	--
<i>Federal prisoners</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Sentenced -----	* 3	1
Awaiting trial -----	* 15	2

NOTE. * Three were minors.

‡ One was a minor.

§ One civil prisoner.

We went carefully over the matter of classification of prisoners with the jail officials. All prisoners were properly classified except the minors and women and these cannot be properly separated until another section of the jail is completed, which will probably be next month. The seven minors were in a section of the first floor by themselves. The women were in the cells off the gallery over the present office of the sheriff. When the jail is completed it will furnish facilities for full separation and classification and

there will be no excuse for violation of the law in these respects unless the jail should become overcrowded.

This jail is nearing completion and it is expected to occupy it fully not later than August. It consists of two parts—the new building or men's jail, and the old jail which is practically new with the exception of the walls. The first floor of the latter contains the sheriff's public and private offices, jailer's room, storeroom, large toilet room, isolation cell, and an entry by which prisoners are to be conducted into the jail yard and thence to the Court House. A central corridor leads to the main or men's jail.

The second floor contains four hospital cells, four rooms for females, a bath and toilet room, and a doctor's or attorneys' room. The cells and rooms contain toilets and lavatories. There is a large surgeon's sink in the physician's room. This floor is not connected with the main jail and can be reached only by a fireproof stairway from the main floor of this section, thus insuring complete separation for the females.

On the third floor are six cells for minors in two separate sections. Each section has a shower bath and the cells are provided with steel bunks, drop shelf, clothes hooks, toilets, and lavatories. The cells are placed back to back with a utility corridor between. There is one corridor on the east side and both guards' and prisoners' corridors on the west side. The grating separating the two corridors is tool-proof. There is also an "emergency" room on this floor which contains a toilet and lavatory.

In the basement are a laundry, drying room and sterilizing room, also the boiler room and coal storage.

The basement of the main or men's jail contains the kitchen, pantry, storeroom, cutting room, cooler, and vegetable storage. There are 42 cells in this section—14 on each floor—placed back to back, separated by a utility corridor. The guards' and prisoners' corridors are separated by tool-proof steel gratings. There is a shower bath at the end of each prisoners' corridor. At the end of each guards' corridor are water connections with hot and cold water in locked closets, so that the corridors can be readily cleaned. There are floor drains in each corridor. There are food openings in each cell and also one in each of the gratings separating the guards' and prisoners' corridors. The cells are 6 feet wide, 8 feet long, and 8 feet high, and each contain a steel bunk, drop shelf or table, clothes hooks, a toilet, and lavatory. Both the cells in this section, as well as those on the third floor of the other part of the jail, are provided with modern locking devices.

The window gratings of the jail are tool-proof.

The toilets and washbowls throughout are of the most modern jail type.

The steelwork is painted a light gray and the side walls of the main cell room are two light colors. The painting is not yet entirely completed. There is a small ventilator in the lower rear corner of each cell, connecting with the utility corridor.

There are hose reels on each floor to be used in case of fire.

The entire building is practically of fireproof construction.

When the jail is completed a more detailed description of its equipment will be given. It will be a credit to the county and the officials responsible for its construction.

At the present time there is a temporary kitchen, also a prisoners' dining room under the main jail.

The sheriff's wife is matron and there are also two jailers and a cook.

The prisoners are given three meals a day. Breakfast consists of two slices of bread with butter, coffee (cereal), cookies and doughnuts; dinner—soup or beef or frankfurters or baked beans, potatoes, bread, and vegetables in season; supper—warmed-up potatoes or hash, bread and butter, cookies or cup cakes, and tea. It is again recommended that a cereal with milk be substituted for the doughnuts and cookies at breakfast. This change will certainly not increase the cost of maintenance and will be a more wholesome ration.

The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, and pillows with slips. Many of the county jails in the State are using sheets with good results. At the time of a previous inspection of this jail it was suggested that they

be used on the bunks in the new jail, but this has not yet been done. It was stated that prisoners would destroy them. If inmates are permitted to do so, there is something radically wrong with the discipline of the institution. The matter is entirely one of proper administration. The well-managed jails of the State are using sheets and pillow cases for the reason that they are not only more sanitary but more economical. This jail will soon have modern laundry equipment and sentenced prisoners to operate it, and there is apparently no good reason why the bunks and beds in the jail should not be equipped as suggested.

The jail was clean and well cared for.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a cereal with milk be substituted for the doughnuts and cookies now issued at breakfast.
2. That sheets be placed on the bunks and beds in the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

MALONE

Inspected September 23, 1925. George F. Donahue, sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron and there are also an under-sheriff, turnkey and cook.

The population at the time of inspection was 69, classified as follows:

	Adult		Minor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	14	--	2	1
Awaiting trial -----	31	3	7	--
Held for Grand Jury -----	11	--	--	--

Forty of the males and 3 females were Federal prisoners. The highest number detained at any one time since January 1, 1925, was 77, and the lowest 37.

This jail is practically completed. A detailed description was given in the report of inspection made June 18th of the present year.

Since July 1, 1925, two boys and one girl, all 15 years of age, have been committed here by the County Judge. One boy was detained three days, and the other boy and girl five days each. One of the boys was nearly sixteen and is now held in the department for minors, having reached that age. One prisoner held for the grand jury was in the local hospital for treatment.

The sterilizing apparatus has been received but is not yet installed. The laundry machinery has not yet been placed nor has the drying room been completed, but the work will soon be finished. Screens are to be installed on the lower windows of the jail and a system of electric lighting, which will illuminate the exterior of the jail, is to be installed.

The bedding was all in excellent condition and the jail was clean, except that more attention should be given to the toilets and lavatories. Each prisoner, whether sentenced or otherwise, should be compelled to properly care for his cell.

A large range has been placed in the kitchen since the last inspection and has proved very satisfactory and it is of sufficient size to be ample for the needs of the institution.

The prisoners are given three meals a day. The bill of fare is practically as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread and butter, coffee with milk and sugar; cornmeal mush is sometimes substituted for the oatmeal; dinner—beef, potatoes, bread and butter, water; on Tuesdays vegetable soup is substituted for the meat, and on Fridays pea soup; vegetables from the farm are furnished in season; supper—hash or warmed-up potatoes, bread, butter, cookies and tea. Prunes are also to be added to the evening meal. The matter of a proper ration is now being taken up by a committee of the Board of Supervisors with the intention of providing one that is well balanced and that can be provided in an economical manner. This action on the part of the Board is to be commended and will undoubtedly benefit both the county and the prisoners.

It was found that the sheriff was marching all prisoners to the basement of the jail and serving them with their meals in a room seating the larger part of them, and the overflow were fed at a table, which had been placed in the passageway connecting the front and rear sections of the basement. The sheriff was informed that this practice was contrary to law, as it caused the mingling of the different classes of prisoners. Furthermore, he was told that this method was inviting trouble, as the jail force is small and would be unable to cope with the large number of prisoners now detained here. In fact, a recent escape was probably facilitated by this manner of handling the prisoners. There can be no objection to permitting the sentenced prisoners to eat their meals in the so-called mess hall, but the other classes of prisoners should be given their meals in their quarters which are provided with proper food passes. Their meals could be served to them by the sentenced prisoners, so that there would be no additional work placed upon the jail staff. The table in the corridor in the basement should be removed. The sheriff stated that he would at once make the suggested changes.

More care should be taken by the jail officials in keeping communicating doors in the jail securely locked. No laxity should be shown in jail supervision. This is a modern jail with every facility for the care and security of prisoners, but no jail is absolutely secure unless all proper precautions are taken by the officials in charge.

The jail physician visits the jail when called and is sometimes at the jail as often as five times in a single day. He does not examine prisoners upon admission. It would be a good thing if this practice were inaugurated, as it prevents the spread of communicable diseases.

The jail is a credit to the county and the officials are to be congratulated upon the practical completion of this up-to-date building.

It will be noted that over 60 per cent of the inmates were Federal prisoners. The sheriff has been taking prisoners brought there by officials of the U. S. Department of Labor for violation of the Federal immigration laws. From information obtainable, it does not seem that many of these are regularly committed but are detained at the request of the United States authorities. In view of the fact that this new jail is already becoming overcrowded, it would seem that the Federal authorities must make some other arrangements to care for these persons. More care should be taken in the distribution of the Federal prisoners. I was told that in some instances Federal prisoners taken in Warren county had been brought to this jail. Accompanying this report is an official form which is the only document received by the sheriff when some of the immigrants are received. It is suggested that this matter be taken up with the Attorney-General of the State and with the proper United States authorities, so that some method can be devised to lessen the number of Federal commitments to this jail and the sheriff be advised as to just what prisoners he would be justified in refusing when his jail is filled to capacity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the matter of the commitment of immigrants to this jail be taken up with the Federal authorities and Attorney-General of the State.

2. That the practice of permitting prisoners of different classifications to mingle at meals be discontinued at once.

3. That the utmost care be exercised in the supervision and custody of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

FULTON COUNTY JAIL

JOHNSTOWN

Inspected March 24, 1925. Frank P. Evans, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, turnkey and cook.

At the time of inspection there were 13 prisoners, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 10; awaiting trial, 3. The maximum since July 1, 1924 was 21; the minimum, 5. During that period six females have been detained.

No matron is regularly appointed as in all the other counties of the State. The sheriff's wife has acted as such when female inmates were in custody but is not paid for her services and is not the custodian of the women's department. The keys are in the possession of male employees. This matter was fully discussed in the last report of inspection and the appointment of a matron by the Board of Supervisors strongly urged by the State Commission of Prisons. Apparently nothing has been done about it. Section 12, subdivision 5, of the County Law authorizes the employment by the Board of Supervisors of such needed assistants.

This is a small two-story stone jail of modern design and was in excellent condition throughout except the niche toilets. They are obsolete, with inadequate flush to keep them sanitary and are rusting badly. Apparently the system was not properly installed and with the poor direct flush it is necessary to flush out the mains daily with a separate device to prevent the return of odors to the jail. The remedy is vitreous bowls, porcelain niche bases and flushometers. The present toilet rims have rusted off and soon the bases will be entirely rusted through. The jail has been used to capacity a greater portion of the time during the past year and the best sanitary facilities are essential.

The beds consist of steel bunks, mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with cases. The laundry and hot water facilities are satisfactory and the bed linen is changed weekly. Each new inmate receives an entire change of bed clothing. Each department has a shower or tub bath.

As this jail contains only 23 cells in five departments, it has been necessary to use the women's section for male court prisoners because of the increased population. When there are females the question of legal classification and separation in the four remaining sections sometimes becomes difficult.

Three meals a day are served from the jail kitchen which is well equipped. The menu is about as follows: Breakfast, bread, cereal, coffee, milk and sugar; dinner, meat, potatoes, bread and butter, coffee and sometimes rice pudding; supper, meat, beans or warmed-up potatoes, bread and butter, and tea. Aluminum dishes are used.

A jail physician is appointed and examines all inmates as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of segregation and treatment of those suffering with communicable diseases.

The prisoners are unemployed except a few who render some trusty services about the institution and grounds.

Plenty of reading matter is furnished and religious services are conducted by the Salvation Army every Sunday.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a matron be appointed by the Board of Supervisors.
2. That the toilets be overhauled as suggested in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

GENESEE COUNTY JAIL

BATAVIA

Inspected May 14, 1925. Henry W. Ware, sheriff; Mrs. Ware is matron. Other employees are a turnkey and cook.

There were three adult male prisoners at the time of inspection—one serving sentence and two awaiting court action. The highest during the year was said to be 12, the lowest 1, and the average about 8.

This is a modern jail having 28 cells in four departments, and a large room intended for a hospital room. It was stated that no trouble had been experienced in maintaining a legal classification.

Each cell is furnished with niche toilet, lavatory, two steel bunks, mattresses with covers, pillows with slips, and blankets. In most county jails sheets are in use with satisfactory results and it is believed they could be used here to advantage. Assurance was given that new bedding, including blankets, was given each inmate and that it was changed at least weekly thereafter.

The steelwork on the first floor is rusted quite badly in places and extensive repairs on this floor will be necessary in the near future. The toilets are soiled and are almost impossible to keep clean. Modern vitreous jail toilets should be substituted, one section of the jail being done at a time so as to spread the cost over a period of years.

Sentenced prisoners are employed about the jail and grounds.

Inmates receive three meals on week days and two on Sunday. The menu on the day of inspection was given as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal with sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—boiled beef, potatoes, gravy, bread and tea; supper—fried potatoes, bread, gingercakes and tea. The food supplies were of excellent quality and the inmates interviewed stated that the meals were satisfactory.

The laundry is located in the basement and is well equipped to care for all the laundry work of the jail.

The physician examines only such prisoners on admission who are suspected of being diseased. It was stated that prisoners who appeared dirty were taken to the receiving room in the basement and required to clean up and that their clothing was disinfected before they were assigned to cells. To protect the health of the other inmates and the family of the sheriff and the jail staff, prisoners should be examined by the physician as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.

The only supervision provided at the jail at night is such as can be given by the turnkey who works all day and sleeps at the jail. It was stated that when comparatively large numbers of prisoners are detained a trusty is permitted to have access to the exercise corridor during the night, so that in case of a disturbance he can alarm the turnkey by ringing a bell which is in the latter's bedroom. Experience in other counties has shown that too much care cannot be exercised in guarding jails when dangerous men are held, and the idea of having a prisoner act as assistant guard is of doubtful value. All prisoners should be locked in at night, and if it is deemed necessary to take precautions a civilian guard should be employed.

Since the last inspection the steelwork has been painted with aluminum bronze, and a new gas water-heater and storage tank have been installed. The jail was clean and in good order throughout, except that some of the cell locks were out of order. These should be repaired as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the physician examine all prisoners as soon after admission as possible, for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.
2. That the steelwork on the first floor be repaired.
3. That toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed as indicated.

4. That the locking system be put in order.
5. That sheets be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

GREENE COUNTY JAIL

CATSKILL

Inspected September 18, 1925. Charles H. Arbogast, sheriff; Andrew H. Speenburg, under-sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron.

There were 11 prisoners in custody at the time of inspection—1 male and 1 female serving sentence, 1 male awaiting trial, and 8 males held for the grand jury. One of the latter was a minor. The highest number detained at any one time since January 1, 1925 was 14, and the lowest 7. This does not include the prisoners detained in the basement who are committed from the village of Catskill. The report of the sheriff for the year ending June 30, 1925, shows that 1,221 males were committed from that village. The report states that these were "picked up on streets and brought in for lodging by Catskill police." In a report of inspection made October 16 1923, the following statement was made relative to this matter:

"A very peculiar condition exists here. There is apparently an understanding between the county and the village of Catskill. I was informed that the village pays for the water used in the county buildings and in return for this the county cares for the prisoners and lodgers for the village and town of Catskill."

These lodgers and village prisoners are not locked up in the main part of the jail but are detained in a large room in the basement. The records of the jail show that they are generally received one day and discharged the following day.

In 1923 the inspection states:

"I was told that the officers who bring these lodgers to the jail receive a bonus of so much per head; that it was formerly \$2.00 but that the amount had been reduced to 60 cents per lodger. Even at the reduced rate it is some object to the officer to 'run in' a lodger at 60 cents per. No blame can be attached to the officers, but it is a bad system to say the least. As to the financial aspect of the matter, that is for the Board of Supervisors of Greene County and the town and village officials of Catskill to look into. It would seem that lodgers should be cared for by the poor authorities and not by the jail officials."

I was informed that the practice of paying the officers fees for arresting lodgers was still in effect. The number of lodgers has increased by 1,008 since 1921 when the number was 213. In 1922 the number was 476, in 1923 there were 511, and in 1924, 764 were detained.

This jail has been described in detail in former reports of inspection. It is a three-story and basement structure and contains thirty cells, two hospital rooms, and the room for lodgers. It has no separate kitchen; all cooking is done in the kitchen of the sheriff's house.

The cells have steel bunks with mattresses, sheets, blankets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was clean and in good condition. Each prisoner is given a clean outfit upon entrance and the sheets and pillow slips are washed twice a week and the blankets every two weeks.

The toilets are in niches and the bowls are of cast iron. They were in as good condition as could be expected and, as stated in a previous report—

"It is only a question of time when it will be necessary to replace them with new ones of vitreous ware which are not only more sanitary but economical in the last analysis."

This work could be accomplished by changing a section at a time.

There are three tubs and two electric washers in the laundry and the equipment was said to be sufficient for the needs of the institution.

The automatic gas heater has been disconnected and the small coal hot-water heater connected. It was stated that there is now an ample supply of hot water at all times.

The prisoners are given three meals a day. Breakfast consists of oatmeal and milk, bread, coffee or tea; dinner—meat, potatoes, gravy, bread, tea or coffee. Fish on Fridays, vegetables in season. Supper—baked beans or macaroni or warmed-up food from dinner, applesauce or prunes or apricots, bread, tea or coffee. I saw the noon meal; the fish was well cooked and the entire ration was appetizing and the quantity sufficient.

There is no employment except the housework in connection with the jail. In winter the lodgers shovel snow around the county buildings.

A jail physician visits the jail when called. Prisoners are not examined upon entrance. Such an examination is a preventative of the spread of communicable diseases.

There are a few books in one of the jail corridors and the prisoners are supplied with newspapers and periodicals.

The jailer's record was up to date and well kept.

With the exception of the toilets, which were stained and rusted, the jail was very clean and showed excellent care. Parts of the interior need painting and this work could be done by the sentenced prisoners.

There is only one employee at the jail—the under-sheriff. While every effort is made to have either the sheriff or the under-sheriff at the jail, there are frequently times when it is necessary on account of important calls from the outside for both officers to leave the jail. This leaves only the sheriff's wife in charge. This is a condition which should not be permitted to exist. In most of the jails in the State there is a jailer whose duty it is to remain there at all times. The Board of Supervisors should see that such an official is employed.

It is recommended:

1. That a jailer be employed.
2. That the interior of the jail be repainted where needed.
3. That steps be taken to put the cell toilets in condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

HAMILTON COUNTY JAIL

LAKE PLEASANT

Inspected October 10, 1925. Patrick McSweeney, sheriff.

This jail is on the second floor of a stone building. There are four cells, each equipped with bunk, mattress, sheets, pillow and pillow slip. There is a bath room with toilet and lavatory in an adjoining room. There are no modern sanitary facilities in the cells. There is a room for female prisoners, but it has not been used for detention purposes in years. The jail is lighted by oil lamps and heated by furnace and stove.

This is a mountainous and sparsely populated county and the jail is used very little. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, but two prisoners were detained, both held on charge of violation of the Volstead Act. They were held for three months.

The jail was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN.

Secretary.

HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

HERKIMER

Inspected February 26, 1925. Charles H. Goodrich, sheriff. There are also a jailer and cook, and the sheriff's wife acts as matron and under-sheriff.

The population on the day of inspection was 19, classified as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Serving sentence -----	12	--
Awaiting trial -----	5	2

One of the females and two of the males awaiting trial were minors and were mingling with adults. The highest number at one time during the past year was 26, but the average had been about the present number.

This jail is situated on the corner of two streets, opposite the county court house in the village of Herkimer. It is an old three-story brick structure with cells arranged on the central corridor plan on the first and second floors, eleven cells to a floor. On the upper floor are five cells for females, three rooms and two cells for male minors, witnesses, etc. The quarters for females are in one department, consequently female minors or witnesses are not separated from adults of the same class, or the sentenced from the unconvicted, as required by law. At the time of inspection the rooms on the third floor were vacant and the sheriff directed that the male minors be transferred to these quarters at once. The matron is the custodian of the department for females and is in attendance at meal time and when her services are required. These quarters are accessible directly from the residential section of the institution.

As stated in the last report, if the cells on the first and second floors were placed back to back and doors installed on the fronts facing the windows, two separate departments would be provided on each of these floors and the central corridor would be eliminated. This has been done in some of the old jails of the State, which practically modernizes the cell arrangement. The whole upper floor could then be made available for females when necessary to maintain a legal classification.

One of the important recommendations of this Commission which has been complied with is the establishment of a village lockup in Herkimer, which relieves the county jail from receiving intoxicated persons and other undesirables before conviction or regular commitment.

The jail was in fair state of repair and cleanliness. Rules for the conduct of the jail and discipline of prisoners are framed and hung in each department. A high standard of cleanliness can be maintained by requiring the inmates to keep every part of the jail and fixtures thoroughly clean at all times. Cooking by the inmates in the jail and allowing articles to be placed between the bars and the like, are not conducive to tidiness and the best sanitation. Orderliness should be insisted upon at all times by those in charge.

The inmates receive two meals a day and are allowed to prepare their own supper with food left over. The menu is about as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee with sugar and milk; dinner—meat, potatoes, bread and coffee; sometimes beans, frankfurters and sourkroust are supplied. Those desiring tea are allowed to have it for supper. Cooking by inmates in the jail proper is not a good plan; it necessitates the storing of food in cells during the day, which is unhygienic and is not required in an institution where a civilian cook is employed. All meals should be served from the jail kitchen and no food allowed to accumulate in the cells. All food supplies are purchased and the bills audited by the Board of Supervisors, no fee or stipulated sum being allowed per meal, which is commendable.

The bed clothing was in good condition. The laundry facilities seem adequate. The sheriff should be permitted to purchase articles of clothing for prisoners when necessary.

A jail physician is regularly appointed, subject to call. Religious services are held every Sunday, and reading matter is supplied to the inmates.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the provision of section 92 of the County Law relative to separation and classification of prisoners be complied with at all times.
2. That all cooking be done in the jail kitchen and the inmates required to keep all parts of the jail clean and in order at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

HERKIMER

Inspected November 30, 1925. Charles H. Goodrich, sheriff. Mrs. Goodrich is matron. Other employees include a turnkey and cook.

There were 23 inmates at time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Adult		Minor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	8	1	--	--
Awaiting trial or grand jury -----	8	1	2	--

Prisoners were properly classified with the exception of the female prisoners who were all in the one section for females. When there are no male minors or civil prisoners detained in the other rooms on the top floors, sufficient departments are available for proper segregation of females; but when any males are held on this floor only one section is reserved for females.

Since the last inspection the recommendation that the cooking be done in the jail kitchen has received favorable action by the sheriff. The gas plates have been removed from the jail with the exception of the women's section. This should also be removed.

The jail has been repainted throughout, white enamel having been used on the steelwork and gray on the floors. The locking system has been repaired. A new hot water tank has been intalled and there is said to be a sufficient supply of hot water at all times. The old beds in the two large cells on the third floor have been removed and two steel bunks installed in each room. The jail was clean and in order, showing good care by the management.

The jail windows are all glazed with transparent glass, and as the first floor is at street level where passersby can look into the cells and the women's section overlooks the yard of a public garage and the women prisoners have access to the windows, where they are in full view of persons using the yard, it is recommended that translucent glass be substituted for the glass in these windows.

It was stated that prisoners are not locked in their cells at night, the reason given being that so few cells were equipped with toilets. Inquiries into some recent escapes from county jails revealed that escapes were due in a large measure to prisoners not being confined in the cells during the night. It is bad practice, likely to lead to immorality and breaches of discipline and should be immediately discontinued.

The sheriff stated that there was no jail physician regularly appointed by the Board of Supervisors, but that there were two or three physicians who were summoned when one was needed. The Board should immediately appoint a jail physician under the provisions of section 348 of the Prison Law.

The only male employee at the jail is the jailer. When prisoners are received, meals served, or it becomes necessary for him to enter the cell section, he must unlock the outer door and enter the jail, taking all the keys with him, inviting the danger of attack by the prisoners who could easily overpower him and make a general jail delivery. This matter was discussed with the sheriff who stated that he had often thought of the possibility of such an occurrence and that he needed additional help and had requested the Board of Supervisors to appoint an additional jailer and an office deputy. It was suggested to him that he plan to have the keys to the outer door in the hands of a second person, so that should the jailer be attacked the outer door would be secure. Pending the appointment of the additional help requested, the matron or the cook could be called upon for this duty.

The office of the sheriff and the salary relating thereto is regulated by a special act passed some years ago when the purchasing power of a dollar greatly exceeded that of the present. There should be additional help and the Board of Supervisors has the power under the provisions of subdivision 5, section 12, of the County Law, to make such appointments.

The food is prepared by an inmate under the direction of the cook. This inmate has had years of experience as a cook and baker; he bakes all bread used in the jail, and the noon meal which was being served at time of inspection was well cooked and the portions liberal.

The sheriff stated that there is no provision for supplying needed articles of clothing to needy prisoners, he being obliged to pay for any supplied out of his salary. This practice has been criticized before and the Board of Supervisors should take steps to permit the purchasing agent to supply the sheriff with a stock of underwear, shoes, shirts, socks, etc., for indigent prisoners. The expense to the county would not be large, and to expect the sheriff to do this from his salary is most unfair.

The improvements made to the jail are commendable and the recommendations in this report are necessary for the safeguarding of prisoners and proper jail discipline, but the time is not far distant when the Board of Supervisors should give serious consideration to erecting a modern jail on a more suitable site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a jail physician be appointed under the provisions of Section 348 of the Prison Law.
2. That the key to the outer door be in the possession of a second person when the jailer enters the jail.
3. That prisoners be locked in their cells at night.
4. That the windows in the women's section and on the first floor, north side, be glazed with translucent glass.
5. That needed articles of clothing be provided for indigent prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector.

JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL

WATERTOWN

Inspected April 10, 1925. William E. Button, sheriff; Mrs. Button is matron. There are also an under-sheriff and two deputies.

The population at time of inspection was 28 males and 1 female; the female was serving sentence, 2 male adults awaiting trial, 2 minors serving sentence, 14 adults serving sentence, 6 adults held for grand jury, 1 held for Federal court and 3 for deportation. The highest number since January 1st was 57, the lowest 13.

The jail was clean in every particular and in good condition. The beds are provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips.

The sheets and pillow cases are laundered once a week and clean bedding is furnished each prisoner on entry. Prisoners bathe in the basement when received and are given a change of clothing, and the garments worn at the time of admission are cleaned and disinfected. The laundry equipment consists of a small electric washer and three stationary tubs. The laundry is in the basement as is also the kitchen. The latter was clean and in good order. The cooking is done by the inmates. The prisoners are given three meals a day. The time prisoners eat at a table in a room in the basement. The meals are varied and said to be ample and of good quality. Breakfast—of oatmeal, milk, coffee and bread; dinner—beef two days each week, fish on Fridays, and on the remaining days soup, stews or beans are served; potatoes, bread and tea are furnished every day, also vegetables from the farm; supper—soup or hash, potatoes, bread and tea.

All sentenced prisoners are kept at work on the farm or around the institution. The jail physician visits the jail when called. The female department is on the third floor. There is a barred partition at the top of the stairs which separates the women from the men. The men in the corridor on the second floor have access to the stairway and by going to the top of the stairs can visit women prisoners in the upper corridor. It is recommended that the stairway be enclosed so as to prevent prisoners from going up, and that a stair door be installed and kept locked.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE.

Commissioner

JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL

WATERTOWN

Inspected November 28, 1925. William E. Button, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff and three turnkeys. This is an additional turnkey since the last inspection. Mrs. Button is matron.

At the time of inspection there were 40 prisoners, one of whom was a female being held on a contempt of court order. There were 8 Federal prisoners awaiting trial. Four boys were confined—two charged with grand larceny, one with rape, and one with forgery.

The jail has a cell capacity of 58 and the place was very clean and showed considerable care.

Since Sheriff Button assumed office, a fault which has been seriously condemned in the jail construction has been remedied. The women prisoners are now brought into their quarters from the front of the building, so that they are not seen by the male prisoners, and the stairway which leads from the women's prison to that of the men is protected by a steel gate, the men having no access to the women's quarters. This was a serious fault. The matron has charge of the women, although the key to their quarters was in the sheriff's office. These keys should be in the custody of the matron. The rules of this Commission for the government of jails provide that:

"The key should be in her (matron) possession and no males should be allowed to enter such department unaccompanied by the matron."

With the women's department completely segregated as it is now and in charge of a matron, the arrangement would be ideal.

Prisoners are worked on the prison farm which consists of 238 acres. Two hundred bushels of potatoes were raised, together with a large quantity of turnips, cabbages and other vegetables. Additional acreage would supply all the potatoes and vegetables for the institution and it would seem to be economy for the supervisors to make the purchase. The work could be all done by the prisoners. A small dairy would also be the means of cutting down expenses.

The food which is supplied the prisoners was of good quality and is varied from day to day. The prisoners are properly classified according to law.

It is recommended:

That the key to the women's department be kept by the matron according to the rules of this Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,
Commissioner.

KINGS COUNTY JAIL

BROOKLYN

Inspected October 27, 1925. John N. Harman, sheriff; Andrew B. Yacenda, warden

This institution is in charge of the warden, assisted by a deputy warden, bookkeeper, 8 keepers, 3 matrons, 2 cleaners and 2 cooks—a total of 18. The jail is used entirely for the detention of civil prisoners and material witnesses.

On the day of this inspection, there were 17 prisoners on hand—16 males and 1 female. Two were held as material witnesses, 9 alimony cases, 3 National guardsmen, 1 contempt case, 1 judgment and 1 Federal case. The woman was held as a witness in a murder case and had been confined here seven months.

Five women were held here since January 1, 1925.

The average number of prisoners in the jail in the early months of the year was from 20 to 22. It was reduced during the summer months to about 12.

For the year ending June 30, 1925, 224 males and 6 females were received here. The highest number during that period was 25 males and 13 females, and the average number was 13.

There are 36 cells and a dormitory in the institution.

The salaries for the year, exclusive of the salaries of the sheriff and under-sheriff, was \$29,840. The cost of boarding prisoners for the year was \$3,200.

Since January 1, 1925, 35 National Guardsmen were confined in this jail; the highest number at any one time being 7. The Commission has from time to time strongly condemned the practice of sending National Guardsmen to a jail of this type and the situation should again be called to the attention of the Adjutant-General of the State in the hope that arrangements will be made for a proper place for these young men who have violated military rules.

The jail was in somewhat better condition than at the time of the previous inspection. The entire place had been repainted, some of the plumbing overhauled and some new plumbing installed. Notwithstanding this there is still need for additional repairs and overhauling of the plumbing. The electric lighting system is in very bad shape and needs new installation in many places and repairs in others.

Attention was previously called to the necessity for a new ice box and a range, which has not been taken care of. This recommendation is renewed.

There is urgent need for general supplies in this place. The jail is short on blankets and needs at least another dozen at once. At least three dozen sheets and pillow cases are immediately needed. The pillows are about worn out and at least two dozen are needed at once. Cooking utensils, knives and forks, and furniture are needed and it is recommended that the sheriff give attention to the securing of an appropriation for these things.

Those confined here are not charged with crime—mostly unfortunates in marital or money matters—and are entitled to at least decent accom-

modations. The sitting room, in which they spend a good portion of the day, should have plain but decent furniture and a cheap floor covering.

Careful attention should be given to the amount necessary for feeding prisoners here. It was stated that the amount appropriated this year is almost exhausted at the present time and at no time should prisoners of this class be put on short rations because of failure to secure proper appropriation.

Attention has been previously called to the necessity for examination of persons entering this jail, as to their physical condition, and if any are suffering from communicable diseases, that they be separated from other prisoners. The Prison Law provides that the health of prisoners held in confinement in jails or prisons must be protected. Any persons unfortunate enough to be detained here should not have their health endangered because of the diseases in some of their associates.

It was stated that the jail doctor receives only \$250.00 a year and has already exhausted this amount in seeing patients who absolutely needed the services of a doctor. A decent appropriation should be secured so that physical examinations could be made of all persons upon entering here and given proper attention when necessary during the time of confinement.

It was found that very little reading matter is provided for the inmates, many of whom spend several months here. An excellent arrangement has been made by the Brooklyn Library for the City Prison and it is recommended that the sheriff take up with the Library officers the matter of providing a reasonable supply of good reading matter in this jail.

A new sheriff will come into office on January 1, 1926. It is recommended that this report be sent to the incoming sheriff also and that he be asked to reply specifically as to what he will do to comply with the recommendations enumerated above.

Copy of the menu for one week is attached to this report for filing. It should be submitted to the Dietician of the State College for advice as to whether it is adequate for people thus confined.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

LEWIS COUNTY JAIL

LOWVILLE

Inspected April 7, 1925. Albert S. Schoff, sheriff; Mrs. Schoff, matron and cook.

The population on day of inspection was 8, classified as follows: Held for county grand jury, 5; for Federal grand jury, 1; and 2 county prisoners serving sentence. The two serving sentence assist the cook in the kitchen and do other work about the jail. The prisoners were properly classified.

This jail is small and old, but it was found clean in every part. A new kitchen range has been provided as recommended at the time of the last inspection. The maximum population since the last inspection was 11, the minimum 6. Sheets and pillow cases have been provided.

Three meals a day are served and are said to be sufficient and of good quality. A doctor is employed, but comes on call only.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL

GENESEO

Inspected March 11, 1925. Charles Hudson, sheriff; Mrs. Hudson is matron. There are also a turnkey, a cook, and a deputy who is employed on a per diem basis when his services are needed.

There were 3 adult male prisoners at the time of inspection—one serving sentence and two awaiting court action. They were not properly classified. There appeared to be a lack of understanding on the part of the officers regarding the law governing this matter, but when it was explained to them they promised to maintain proper separation in the future. The highest population during the present year was given as 12, the lowest 3, and the average about 8.

The jail, a two-story and basement brick structure to the rear of the residence of the sheriff, has 14 cells on the main floor and 8 cells and 2 large rooms on the second floor. The cells on the first floor are arranged on the central block plan with guard's corridor and exercise corridor in front, and there are steel partitions which permit of four classifications. On the second floor the cells are of old-fashioned latticed steel, arranged on the central block plan, but there is no exercise corridor. These cells are somewhat larger than those on the first floor but are very dark. If modern barred doors were substituted for the present latticed ones, the cells would be materially brightened.

There is a room on the third floor of the sheriff's residence which was said to have been recently used as a place of detention for a female juvenile witness pending transfer to the Children's Shelter at Rochester. This building is not fireproof and this room should not be used for detention purposes unless under the strictest supervision. Assurance was given by the sheriff that there was no intention to use this room for prisoners.

The cells and room in the jail are each equipped with niche toilets, lavatory, and steel bunk with straw tick, sheets, pillow with slip, and blankets. There are sufficient baths and showers and a plentiful supply of hot water.

The laundry equipment consists of a power washer, wash trays and electric ironer, and it was stated that it was adequate for the use of the jail. All laundry work for the institution is done here.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call, but inmates are not examined on admission except in suspected cases. While the population at this jail is relatively small, care should be exercised that disease is not spread, and one of the surest ways of preventing this in jails is to have the physician examine all inmates as soon after admission as possible and segregate any found suffering from communicable disease, as is done in many jails with satisfactory results.

Sentenced prisoners are employed about the jail and grounds and during the summer a small garden is cultivated.

Inmates receive three meals a day, prepared in the residence kitchen. The menu on day of inspection was as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread, coffee with milk and sugar; dinner—spare ribs, potatoes, vegetables, rice pudding, bread and coffee; supper—macaroni, potatoes, bread, milk. Inmates stated that the food was satisfactory.

It was stated that there is no one on guard at night except when inmates who are considered dangerous are detained. Experience in various parts of the State has shown that the matter of proper guarding at night is very important and the sheriff should exercise due care in this matter at all times.

The jail was clean throughout, showing good care.

RECOMMENDATION

That the provision of the County Law governing classification of prisoners be observed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

MADISON COUNTY JAIL

WAMPSVILLE

Inspected February 23, 1925. E. H. Francis, sheriff; Frank Warren, under-sheriff; L. J. Morgan, jailer and deputy-sheriff; Mrs E. H. Francis, matron; James Miller, cook; Jacob Frey, engineer.

The population at time of inspection was:

25 males and no females.

22 adults, 3 minors

17 sentenced, 7 court, 1 sick

21 unemployed, 4 maintenance work

The maximum sentence was 3 months.

The three minors are sentenced to Elmira Reformatory for burglary. Expected to be transferred this week.

The jail physician is Dr. R. H. Ash of Canastota and visits the jail on call.

The jail structure is a modern three-story brick and stone building in first-class condition. It is adequately described in previous reports.

The jail has cared for only three Federal prisoners since July 1, 1924. Cases of prisoners convicted of "bootlegging" have been cleared here through 30 days' service and then taking the "pauper's oath."

The top floor of the jail has been thoroughly repainted recently.

The county rents a garden plot of about one acre nearby and potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots and tomatoes are raised in sufficient quantity to meet ordinary needs.

Kitchen is in the basement and food for prisoners is prepared by a civilian cook.

Menu on day of visit:

Breakfast—cereal, milk and sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—beef stew, potatoes, bread and tea; supper—2 meat sandwiches, coffee.

There is an ample cooler in basement and also laundry machine.

The building and equipment throughout was found in excellent condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. First and second floors of jail to be painted same as top floor.
2. Suitable door and stairway from first floor of jail to exercising yard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

MADISON COUNTY JAIL

WAMPSVILLE

Inspected September 27, 1925. E. H. Francis, sheriff; L. J. Morgan, jailer and deputy sheriff; Mrs. E. H. Francis, matron.

The population at time of inspection was 9 male prisoners—4 sentenced and 5 held for courts. The maximum sentence was six months.

The jail physician is Dr. R. H. Ash of Canastota who visits the jail on call.

The jail structure is a modern three-story brick and stone building in first class condition. It is adequately described in previous reports. The second floor of the jail has been thoroughly repainted recently. A similar improvement on the third floor was noted in the last report.

The county rents a garden plot of about one acre nearby and potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots and tomatoes are raised in sufficient quantity to meet ordinary needs.

Kitchen is in the basement and food for prisoners is prepared by a

civilian cook. There is an ample cooler in basement and also laundry machine.

The building and equipment throughout was found in excellent condition except that sheets and pillow slips are not used. This is a sanitary requirement in all well managed county jails.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the first floor of the jail be painted.
2. That the beds be provided with sheets and pillow slips.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON

Commissioner.

MONROE COUNTY JAIL

ROCHESTER

Inspected March 9, 1925. Franklin W. Judson, sheriff. Employees include a matron, three jailers, three guards, two engineers, and a cook. A jailer and a guard are on duty at all times during the day and night.

There were 47 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Adult		Minor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Awaiting trial or grand jury -----	37	1	3	1
Witnesses -----	4	--	--	--
Debtors -----	1	--	--	--
	42	1	3	1

Prisoners were properly classified. The witnesses and two of the court prisoners were being held for the Federal authorities. The highest population since July 1, 1924, was given as 108, the lowest 28, and the average was estimated at about 50.

The jail was found in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. The day room for male minors has been completed and, it was stated, has proven very satisfactory. All departments of the jail were found in clean and orderly condition.

The pit cells are used only for the detention of male prisoners awaiting examination by the physician, for those segregated because of a communicable disease, and when the cells in the new part are filled. Diseased prisoners are said to be kept on the balcony in front of their cells and not permitted to commingle with other inmates of the pit during the day. The only bedding allowed prisoners awaiting examination by the physician is a couple of blankets. It is suggested that a few mattresses with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be supplied. They are inexpensive and durable.

The old fumigator in the exercise yard has been dismantled and a cell in the pit equipped with a new one, much smaller, but, it was stated, equally efficient. This is used to fumigate clothing and blankets.

Prisoners are required to wash their own clothing in the bath cell in the pit. It would be better to have all such work done in the jail laundry where the clothing could be washed with more assurance of its being properly sterilized and at the same time it would eliminate hanging wet articles in the jail. It was stated that the sheets and pillow slips from the jail were sent to outside laundries. If arrangements could be made with the county penitentiary to do this work the county would be saved a considerable sum each year and more work would be provided for the penitentiary where many of the inmates are now idle. It is suggested that the sheriff inquire into the feasibility of such a plan and, if possible, adopt it.

There is no employment at the jail except some janitor work. The jail yard which is enclosed overhead is used for exercise purposes by the male prisoners when the weather permits, the minors and adults using it at different periods.

The meals are about as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee with milk and sugar; dinner—stewed meat, or soup, potatoes, bread; supper—bread and tea with milk and sugar. Cereal or fruit is given two mornings of each week. The meat ration was said to be about one-half pound per inmate. The food supplies on hand were of good quality. Civil prisoners and witnesses receive a greater variety of food than other inmates and all prisoners who have money can purchase meals and extra food as per the schedule which is filed with this report.

During the year 1924 inmates purchased extra food to the value of \$1,244.15. Money received from this source is turned over to the County Treasurer each month and credited to the Jail Fund.

RECOMMENDATION

That the practice of permitting inmates to wash their clothing in the pit section be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL

FONDA

Inspected March 13, 1925. Harry Jeffs, sheriff. The sheriff's wife acts as matron and there are also a deputy-sheriff, turnkey and cook.

On the day of inspection there were 35 inmates, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence 29, held for grand jury 4, awaiting transfer to Elmira 2. Nine of the sentenced men were Federal prisoners. The maximum during the winter was 56, the minimum about 30.

This is a large modern three-story jail with adequate quarters for the legal separation of the inmates. At the time of inspection the law in this respect was being complied with.

Each cell is equipped with niche toilet, lavatory, steel bunk with mattress, blankets, pillow, sheets, and pillow cases. The bedding was in clean and orderly condition. The laundry facilities are modern and it is the practice to issue clean bed linen weekly and each new prisoner receives clean bedding.

The iron toilets with direct flush will never be satisfactory. It would be well to replace those in the section most used with vitreous bowls, porcelain niche bases, and flushometers. The upper floor is little used and the fixtures are like new. Each department is provided with a bath and the supply of hot water is said to be satisfactory.

Three meals a day are furnished from the jail kitchen in the basement. The kitchen equipment is adequate and a considerable amount of food supplies are kept on hand. Some trustees assist with the institution work, but aside from this they are unemployed.

An additional employee has been provided in compliance with a recommendation contained in a former report.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and comes on call.

The Salvation Army conducts religious services at the jail every Sunday. Plenty of reading matter is furnished.

Some interior painting was done during the past year and the jail was in good condition, showing proper care. It is one of the best jails in the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL

FONDA

Inspected October 19, 1925. Harry J. Jeffs, sheriff; there are also a deputy sheriff, jailer and cook. Mrs. Jeffs acts as matron when females are in custody.

At the time of inspection the population was 22, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 12 adults; awaiting court action, 5 adults, 5 minors. During the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, the population was as follows: Highest, 65; lowest, 8; average, 30.

The purpose of this inspection was to ascertain if anything had been done toward replacing the iron toilets which are so badly rusted and unsatisfactory; also to inquire into the matter of food for prisoners.

No action has been taken by the Board of Supervisors regarding the toilets. It has been recommended in former reports that a start be made in the section most used to install vitreous integral-seat toilets with flushometers; or, it would be possible to install porcelain niche bases and vitreous bowls, substituting flushometers for the present inadequate direct flush. The latter method would probably be easier and less expensive on the first floor, as it could be done without radically changing the soil pipes. On the second floor a one-piece vitreous toilet with wall outlet could be installed without seriously interfering with the present plumbing.

This jail was built twelve years ago and is modern and adequate. Except for the toilets and need of paint in some parts, it was in excellent condition throughout and well equipped. During the year much of the old tinware has been replaced with aluminum and the window guards have been painted.

With regard to food, the sheriff purchases food supplies in considerable quantities and the bills are audited by the Board of Supervisors and paid direct. The kitchen and supplies are in charge of a paid cook who is assisted by inmates. The supplies on hand were of excellent quality. Dinner was served at the time of inspection and the ration was ample and of good quality. It consisted of macaroni and tomato soup, bread and coffee. No sugar or milk is furnished with tea or coffee as has been recommended in former reports, although prisoners are permitted to purchase such articles of food and other delicacies and also receive food brought in by friends.

The weekly menu is as follows:

Breakfast—Oatmeal and corn syrup, bread and coffee.

Supper—Bread and tea or coffee.

Dinner:

Sunday

Beef stew and potatoes (sometimes roast pork) bread, coffee.

Monday

Macaroni soup, bread and coffee.

Tuesday

Pea soup and pork, bread and coffee.

Wednesday

Roast beef and potatoes, bread and coffee.

Thursday

Pork and beans, bread and coffee.

Friday

Fish and potatoes, or clam chowder, bread and coffee.

Saturday

Pork and beans, bread and coffee.

Breakfast and supper are the same each day. In season, sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage, etc., from the garden near the jail are served to inmates. An occasional change in the food served for breakfast and supper would be beneficial. Prunes, hash, rice, etc., might be substituted. Occasionally, milk with cereal and sugar and milk and coffee would help to balance the ration and would be inexpensive.

Aside from trusties, the prisoners are unemployed. If some additional land were made available nearby, the sentenced prisoners could work it to good advantage and provide sufficient potatoes and vegetables for the maintenance of the institution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board of Supervisors give careful consideration to the plans suggested in this report of improving the plumbing and report to this Commission what action will be taken.
2. That some milk and sugar be given to the inmates and the menu varied, especially for breakfast and supper.
3. That some garden land be secured and worked by inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

MINEOLA

Inspected April 17, 1925. Augustus D. Kelsey, sheriff; John J. Dunbar, warden. Jail employees include 2 deputy wardens, 3 matrons, 7 keepers, and a cook. Shifts are so arranged that at least a deputy warden, a keeper and a matron are on duty at all hours.

There were 27 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Adult		Minor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	9	4	--	--
Awaiting trial or grand jury -----	10	1	--	--
Awaiting sentence -----	1	--	--	--
Witnesses -----	--	--	2	--
	20	5	2	--

The highest population since July 1, 1924, was given as 62, the lowest 27, and the average about 42. Prisoners were not all properly classified, due to lack of sufficient departments to permit of legal segregation. It is expected that when the new sections of the jail are completed all cause for criticism from this source will be eliminated. The new sections, it was estimated, are about 25 per cent completed, and with the advent of warm weather the work will doubtless progress rapidly.

Conditions remain as reported in previous reports of inspection except that the modern partitions, which were erected to improve classification, have been removed.

The jail laundry is partly disorganized, due to work of reconstruction, and only the jail bedding is laundered there, the clothing of inmates being washed by them in the jail corridors. This tends to make the jail damp and gives it a disorderly appearance, and when the new buildings are completed all laundry work should be done in the laundry.

Sentenced male inmates are employed at trusty work around the jail and at gardening during the summer.

Inmates receive three meals a day, the food being served in their cells. The menu follows: Breakfast—oatmeal or boiled rice with milk and sugar, bread and butter, coffee with sugar; dinner—

Monday

Fried pork, mashed potatoes, gravy, bread and butter.

Tuesday

Meat stew with vegetables, bread and butter.

Wednesday

Pea soup, bread and butter.

Thursday

Corned beef hash, bread and butter.

Friday

Fish cakes, tomato sauce, bread and butter.

Saturday

Baked beans, bread and butter.

Sunday

Corned beef and cabbage, potatoes, bread and butter.

Supper— bread and butter and tea. The food supplies were of excellent quality and dinner was being served at the time of inspection; it was well cooked and the ration was ample.

It has been suggested in former reports of inspection that mess tables be provided, so that prisoners could eat their meals in the corridors thereby keeping the cells cleaner. Steel tables could be obtained at a reasonable cost and they would be an improvement. As it becomes necessary to replace the agate dishes now in use, aluminum ware which can be obtained from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch should be substituted.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call and it was said that he visits the jail daily. Only prisoners who are suspected of being diseased are examined on admission. It would be better to segregate all incoming prisoners until after examination by the physician, when if they were found to be suffering from disease in communicable stages they could be kept separate. This would not only protect the health of the other prisoners but that of the jail attaches and the public with whom they come in contact. This is being done in many of the counties and it has been recommended in reports of inspection for a number of years that the practice be adopted in this jail but there does not appear to have been any action toward compliance with the recommendation. This is a large, progressive county, situated near the largest center of population in the State, and it would seem that favorable action by the authorities would be imperative. It is suggested that the sheriff and the Board of Supervisors be requested to advise the Commission as to their attitude in the matter.

Police prisoners are still sent to the jail on temporary commitments from several of the villages in the county where there are no lockups. This tends to disturb the discipline of the jail and the warden stated that real disorderly cases were being refused admission. The county jail should not be used for this purpose and the offending villages should proceed to construct proper lockups.

The grand jury meets three times a year and it was stated that the last spring jury is often held in session to consider cases which originate during the summer.

The jail was clean and orderly throughout, showing good care.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That steel tables be provided in the exercise corridors.
2. That aluminum ware be substituted for the agate dishes in use.
3. That all laundry work be done in the laundry.
4. That the jail physician examine all prisoners as soon after admission as possible and if any be suffering from communicable disease they be segregated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGSLAW,

Inspector.

NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

MINEOLA

I visited this jail on August 27, 1925, by direction of the President of the Commission, in response to a request from the sheriff, to take up the matter of housing prisoners during the time the workmen are making alterations to the old jail.

At the time of inspection there were 40 male and 7 female prisoners in custody—23 male adults and 1 male minor court prisoners and 16 adult males and 7 females serving sentence; they were distributed as follows:

Male Section

Lower east side	court prisoners, including 1 minor -----	8
Upper east side	court prisoners -----	16
Lower west side	sentenced prisoners -----	3
Upper west side	sentenced prisoners -----	13

Female Section

There were 3 white and 4 colored females—whites on one side and colored on the other.

Court convenes early in September, so that action will undoubtedly be taken on a number of cases and some of the court prisoners removed to some other institution or discharged.

As it was necessary for the workmen to start immediately to tear out one side of the men's jail, the problem presented was how to care for the prisoners while this was being done. After going over the matter with the sheriff and the representative of the architect in charge of the work, it was decided that a feasible plan would be to transfer the females to the new women's section of 12 cells on the first floor which is now completed. This would leave 14 cells available for men in the present women's section. There are, in addition to the matron's room, 3 detention rooms and a hospital room, approximately 39 ft. x 17 ft. 10 in. These quarters can be used for sentenced prisoners. One half of the present men's jail can be used while work is being done in the other half. By continuing to use the "double" cells on the upper tier, as has been done for a considerable period, 27 prisoners can be accommodated in one-half of the men's jail, 14 in the present women's jail, 3 in the detention rooms on the second floor of the new women's jail, and at least 15 in the hospital room on the same floor, so that approximately 60 male prisoners could be housed under those conditions. It is proposed to keep the court prisoners as far as possible in the present men's jail, using the present women's jail for an overflow when necessary. The latter will be used as far as possible for sentenced prisoners, also the dormitory in the hospital room. The detention rooms will be used for minors or to aid in classification. As the upper floor of the new women's section is entirely separate from the lower floor, there can be no mingling of males and females. When prisoners are detained on this floor there will be a guard on duty there at all times. As most of the sentenced men are employed, these rooms will be occupied very little except at night. It was also agreed that if there should be an unusual influx of prisoners, so that the numbers previously mentioned are exceeded, the surplus prisoners would be taken to the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead. It was not deemed advisable to do this except in case of extreme necessity, owing to the danger of escape in making transfers of prisoners between Mineola and Riverhead.

It is expected that the work of remodeling one side of the men's jail will be completed in less than two months, and at that time the new section of the men's jail will be completed making available 14 additional cells, the men's hospital, and two detention rooms.

It was necessary to complete these arrangements immediately, as the steel men had completed their work on the new section and unless they

could start at once upon the old jail they would be transferred to some other job and the work materially delayed. After conferring with the President of the Commission they were authorized to proceed under the foregoing plan.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

70 LUDLOW STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Inspected October 29, 1925. H. Warren Hubbard, sheriff; Daniel Kane, warden. In addition to the warden and deputy warden there are 11 keepers, 3 cleaners, 2 engineers, 1 matron, 1 helper laundress, 2 assistant cooks, 1 prison helper, and 1 physician—a total of 24.

On the day of inspection there were 27 male inmates—17 alimony cases, 2 United States prisoners, and 8 held on various causes.

The highest number of inmates at any one time since January 1, 1925, was 32 males; the lowest number was 14. Six females have been held here during the year. One prisoner on hand has been here one year on the 2nd of October, and there seems no immediate prospect of his being released.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, 484 males and 4 females were held in this jail. The number of Federal prisoners received was 15.

The cost per week for board of prisoners was \$2.50. The total cost of boarding prisoners for the year was \$3,257.64. The salary list, not including any portion of the sheriff's salary was \$37,981.

The national Guard officers continue to send prisoners here, notwithstanding the urgent suggestions of the Commission that these men be sent to some other place than this wretched jail, 29 having been confined here since January 1, 1925. The attention of the Adjutant-General should once more be called to what the Commission believes is an intolerable condition in locking military prisoners in the county jails of New York and Kings counties.

This old jail, built in 1861, was found in wretched condition. It is practically impossible to keep it clean, and the whole place is dingy and bound to be insanitary. About twenty panes of glass were broken out of the windows, and one-quarter section of one of the large windows was devoid of glass and covered up with papers and cardboard. The heating is not good and the prisoners were complaining. The temperature of the day ran from 30 to 35 degrees and it can be imagined that there would be considerable suffering here in extreme cold weather if the situation were not remedied. A letter in relation to the broken glass and heating was sent to the sheriff today, asking for immediate action.

The Commission has approved of plans for a temporary jail in the building formerly used as a women's precinct police station. We are informed that no work has as yet been done in reconstructing the building for the purpose of the county jail. The sheriff and Commissioner of Plant and Structures are urged to put every effort forth to have this work hurried so that these people can be taken out of this old jail.

A few of the prisoners' cells were found in a dirty condition. Each prisoner is required to keep his own cell clean; those who do not do it voluntarily should be required by the warden to do it.

None of the men confined here is charged with crime—simply detained—mostly because of martial or monetary difficulty. They should at least be entitled to a decent, clean and sanitary place to spend the time of their confinement.

The menu of the jail for the week of the inspection is attached hereto and made part of the report.

Inquiry was made as to irregularities found here on a visit on December 12, 1924, and we were unable to find, on questioning prisoners.

that there had been any continuance of these practices which were severely condemned by the Commission.

The only place for the confinement of women here is in the quarters for the prison help. One woman was recently held for two weeks and another for four weeks; others for shorter time. The new temporary jail will have decent quarters for women.

The jail has a physician who calls two or three times a week, or whenever his services are necessary. His salary is \$1200. a year. For the protection of the health of the other inmates and the officers of the jail, every person brought here for detention should be given a thorough physical examination upon entry, and if found suffering from communicable disease should be segregated from the other prisoners. It is recommended that if this cannot be accomplished with the salary now paid the doctor, arrangements be made so that a proper salary can be paid and the examinations made as indicated above. One prisoner who had been here ten days was to be removed to Bellevue Hospital today suffering from tuberculosis.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

MENU—NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

Monday

Breakfast—cereal with milk, coffee, bread and butter.
Dinner—liver and bacon or chopped beef or frankfurters and sauerkraut, potatoes, bread and butter.
Supper—tea, fruit, bread and butter.

Tuesday

Breakfast—cereal with milk, bread and butter.
Dinner—soup, steak, potatoes, bread and butter.
Supper—tea, prunes, bread and butter.

Wednesday

Breakfast—cereal with milk, coffee, bread and butter.
Dinner—roast beef, vegetables, bread and butter.
Supper—tea, apple sauce, bread and butter.

Thursday

Breakfast—farina with milk, coffee, bread and butter.
Dinner—corned beef and cabbage, potatoes, bread and butter.
Supper—tea, apple sauce, bread and butter.

Friday

Breakfast—cereal with milk, coffee, bread and butter.
Dinner—fish, rice, potatoes, bread and butter.
Supper—tea, prunes, bread and butter.

Saturday

Breakfast—cereal with milk, coffee, bread and butter.
Dinner—beefstew, lima beans, bread and butter.
Supper—tea, fruit, bread and butter.

Sunday

Breakfast—corn flakes with milk, bread and butter.
Dinner—roast beef, potatoes, beans, bread and butter.
Supper—tea, apple sauce, bread and butter.

NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

LOCKPORT

Inspected December 23, 1925. Elton L. Wille, sheriff.

The population at time of inspection was 57, classified as follows: Male adults awaiting trial or sentence, 7; male minors awaiting trial or sentence, 3; male adults serving sentence, 40; female adults serving sentence, 1; male minor serving sentence, 3; United States prisoners, 2; male adults under civil process, 1. The highest number on any one day of the year was 101, the lowest 53, and the average 63.

An addition to the jail is under construction and several of the wing rooms formerly used for classification have been closed. This leaves available three cages of 13 cells each, the women's cell room containing 3 cells, a hospital room, and a small cell room for isolation.

Legal classification has always been difficult in this jail, and during the construction period it has become impossible. The cage on the third floor is used for male minors; the cage on the second floor for sentenced adults; and the cage on the first floor for male adults awaiting trial and sentence. Female adults and minors, and minors awaiting trial or sentence, are all mingled in the women's cell room. If any police prisoners are held, they increase the illegal commingling.

On day of inspection 3 male minors awaiting trial or sentence, 3 male minors serving sentence and the 2 adult U. S. prisoners were mingled in the cage on the third floor. Conditions in the cage on the second floor were shocking—30 prisoners (black and white) were packed into it, two in a cell, and 4 sleeping on mattresses on the floor. The number of inmates on day of inspection was low; when higher, a large number are obliged to sleep on the floor.

The inmates receive their meals in their cells. Three meals are served in tin pans and cups. They consist of: Breakfast—bread, bologna sausage, coffee; dinner—a meat or stew, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—bologna sausage, bread and coffee. No butter, milk or sugar is served. Criticism has been made for several years past of the custom of serving bologna sausage for both breakfast and supper, and some variance has been recommended. The management, however, persist in its continuance, possibly because it is easier to serve and does not require cooking. A cereal at least should be substituted for breakfast.

This jail contains a large average number of prisoners and should have a civilian cook. A civilian commissary is provided, who makes the purchase and oversees the food, but the cooking is done by the inmates. If there were a civilian cook, possibly less bologna sausage and more variety of food at no increased cost could be furnished to the inmates. I tested the bread, sausage and food supplies and found them wholesome.

A jail physician is supplied who examines the inmates on entrance and files a report, as recommended by this Commission.

The plumbing and toilets in the cages have deteriorated and should be replaced. When the addition is completed, the older section of the jail should be renovated, repainted, and modern plumbing and toilets installed.

The blankets and bedding should be kept clean.

The addition to the jail is nearing completion. It will provide 54 additional cells—18 cells, 6 x 8 x 8 feet, equipped with sanitary toilets, lavatories and sleeping bunks, on each of three floors. A shower bath is on each corridor. The addition will not be completed until some time in the spring, and until that time the deplorable congestion will continue in the old section.

On day of inspection a boy 14 years of age, awaiting transportation to Industry, was confined in the jail. Children under 16 years of age awaiting trial in the Children's Court and transportation to an institution are at times held in it. Many children are confined in the city jail at Lockport and elsewhere in Niagara County. The County Children's Court Law forbids the confinement of children in jails, police stations and lock-ups. Niagara County has several good-sized cities containing an industrial population and an increasing number of delinquent children. A separate

place of detention for them is urgently needed. The County Children's Court Judge has large powers in the premises. A communication should be sent to the Board of Supervisors and to the Judge of the County Children's Court, requesting the observance of the law in respect to the detention of children.

It is recommended:

1. That the construction of the addition to the jail be expedited and the illegal commingling of inmates in the jail be discontinued.
2. That a civilian cook be furnished.
3. That the invariable diet of bologna sausage, bread and coffee for breakfast and supper with no butter, milk or sugar, be varied by at least a cereal with milk for breakfast.
4. That the mattresses and blankets be kept clean.
5. That the plumbing in the old portion of the jail be renovated, and modern toilets replace the old toilets where necessary.
6. That a communication be sent to the Board of Supervisors and the Judge of the Children's Court, requesting that children under 16 years of age be kept out of the county jail, police stations and lockups of the county, in accordance with the law, and that a separate place of detention for them be established.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

ROME

Inspected October 16, 1925. Fred L. Meiss, sheriff; H. W. Scott, deputy sheriff and jailer in charge at the jail; C. Phillips, deputy in charge at the farm; Mrs. Scott is matron. There is one additional deputy and jailer at the jail and two deputies at the farm. One of the latter is classed as a dairyman and the other has charge of the prisoners on the truck.

The population at the time of inspection was 45—40 males and 5 females. One male and 1 female were minors; 26 male adults and 1 female adult were serving sentence; 3 female adults and 1 female minor were awaiting trial; and 13 male adults and 1 male minor were held for the grand jury.

The report for the year ending June 30, 1925, shows that the greatest number of prisoners confined in this jail at any one time during that year was 90 males and 8 females, the lowest 55 males.

This jail has been fully described in former reports. In construction it is practically a duplicate of the one in Utica. Since the last inspection new concrete floors have been laid in the laundry and hallway adjoining and the side walls repaired. The jail office has been repainted. Other parts of the jail need repainting. This work could be done by the prisoners and the only cost to the county would be the materials.

The beds are provided with straw ticks, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was in good condition. It was stated that men are given a clean outfit on entrance and that the sheets and pillow slips are washed once a week. The laundry equipment consists of a small washer in the basement.

The toilet and washing facilities were all clean with the exception of one closet bowl. The inspection was made early in the morning, when a jail would naturally present its worst appearance as regards cleanliness, yet the jail generally was as clean as it is possible to keep a building of its age and construction.

Clothing is furnished the prisoners when needed.

The prisoners are given three meals a day. Breakfast consists of oatmeal with milk, bread and coffee. Men working receive sugar with

the coffee. Dinner: Beef stew or roast pork or pork and cabbage or corned beef or baked beans, potatoes, bread, and vegetables from the farm in season. Supper: Those who work receive meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread and tea; those not employed simply receive bread and tea.

Two "trusties" are employed in the kitchen and two at general jail work. Fourteen men were employed at the farm.

The physician, it was stated, visits the jail twice a week or when called, and examines men upon entrance except those who are committed so frequently that he is familiar with their condition.

The prisoners have newspapers and magazines.

The jailer's record was well kept and up-to-date.

The farm, which is maintained in connection with this jail, has been commended in former reports of inspection. The original farm was acquired for jail uses over eight years ago. It adjoined the then County Farm. From 15 to 18 prisoners were housed upon the farm and this practice was continued during the farming season for five years. In 1923 the entire County Farm, with the exception of the grounds surrounding the County Home, was turned over to the custody of the sheriff and the entire farm has since been worked by prisoners. Since this change was made, all the prisoners except four are maintained at the jail at Rome, being taken to and from the farm morning and night. A two-story wooden building is used by the prisoners—the lower floor as a mess hall and kitchen and the upper floor as sleeping quarters for the four prisoners who remain at the farm. The windows and doors of this building should be screened, as at the time of inspection, although it was a cool morning, the flies were extremely numerous.

A new piggery is badly needed.

The herd consists of registered Holsteins. There are 2 bulls, 39 cows, 7 two-year olds, and 6 calves. There are also 6 teams of horses, about 125 hogs and pigs, and 150 chickens. About 650 pounds of milk are being produced, which is used by the County Hospital, County Home, and a small quantity by the jail at Rome. These institutions and the jail at Utica are also provided with pork and vegetables.

Coal is hauled to the institutions in a truck, the loading and unloading being done by prisoners; this is a material saving to the county; 2,150 tons have been hauled.

The following list shows the production of the farm for the first nine months of present calendar year.

Milk	-----lbs.	148,610	Chicken	-----lbs.	102
Potatoes	-----bu.	485½	Ham	-----lbs.	255
Sausage	-----lbs.	90	Veal	-----lbs.	227
Bacon	-----lbs.	92	Eggs	-----doz.	184
Beef	-----lbs.	431	Beans	-----lbs.	1126
Carrots	-----bu.	28	Turnips	-----bu.	33½
Butter	-----lbs.	218	Salt Pork	-----lbs.	37
Cabbage	-----heads	1075	Onions	-----doz.	781
Radishes	-----doz.	483	Lettuce	-----crates	31½
Onions	-----bu.	2	String Beans	-----bu.	2½
Peas	-----bu.	16	Beets	-----doz.	92
Green Onions	-----doz.	594	Cucumbers	-----doz.	94
Beet Greens	-----bu.	3	Sweet Corn	-----doz.	371
Cucumbers	-----bu.	1	Lard	-----lbs.	31
Tomatoes	-----bu.	25½	Calves sold	-----	\$ 45.75
Pork	-----lbs.	7,734	Pigs sold	-----	54.00

Received for condemned cattle ----- \$2,336.68

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA.

Chief Clerk.

ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

UTICA

Inspected October 15, 1925. Fred L. Meiss, sheriff. There are day and night jailers, and the sheriff's wife is matron.

The population at time of inspection was 38—36 males and 2 females. Nine of the males were minors. The following shows the manner in which the prisoners were assigned:

	<i>Serving Sentence</i>	<i>Held for Grand Jury</i>	<i>Awaiting Trial</i>
Lower east side, Male adults -----	2	7	0
Lower west side Male adults -----	10	0	3
Upper east side Male minors -----	1	4	0
Upper west side Male adults -----	1	0	0
Upper west side Male minors -----	0	4	0

There are four rooms in the women's section of the jail; those on the east side of the second and third floors were occupied by the two women prisoners. In the other two rooms on the same floor across the hall from those occupied by the women were two male "trusties."

The sheriff's report for the year ending June 30, 1925, shows that the highest number of prisoners detained at one time during that year was 102 males and 11 females; the lowest, 41 males; and the average 61 males and 4 females.

One of the prisoners in custody was serving a sentence of one year; three others were serving terms of six months, five months, and ninety days, respectively. The remainder of the sentenced prisoners were serving terms of thirty days or less.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports. Conditions have not improved since the last inspection was made. As shown in the foregoing statement, little attempt is made to classify the prisoners. The reason given for placing the two sentenced prisoners with the grand jury prisoners on the lower east side was that "they could not be trusted and that section was most secure." No reason was given for placing the adult prisoner with the minors on the upper west side. The adult was a Federal prisoner, but the law states that Federal prisoners are to be classified in the same manner as county prisoners.

Some of the cells on the first floor contained two beds and some three. On the upper floor some contained two, some three, and others none. The cells are seldom locked and prisoners are permitted to roam at will around the section in which they are confined. If there are five prisoners to five cells and three of them wish to sleep together in one cell, it is allowed.

The women's section, including the rooms occupied by the "trusties" were clean and well cared for. The kitchen was also in good condition. The men's section was dirty and presented a neglected appearance. The appearance of the toilets indicated that they had not been cleaned in a considerable time. The beds on the lower west or "bum" side are provided with straw ticks and blankets. The beds in the other sections have straw ticks, pillows, sheets, blankets, and pillow slips. It was stated that the blankets were washed "about every two weeks"; that the sheets and pillow cases were washed "about every ten days or whenever we can get them handed out", and "they wash them themselves."

Complaint was made that the prisoners destroyed the sheets and pillow cases. These are used, and have been used for years, in a majority of the jails in the State and no trouble has been reported. This is merely a matter of jail discipline.

The bedding on the "bum" side was in poor condition; in the other sections of the men's department it was in fair condition; in the women's and trustees' room it was good.

There is not sufficient help at the jail; as previously stated, there are but two jailers—one on duty during the day and the other at night. The cooking is done by prisoners. At all times all the duties connected with

the jail, except the care of the women prisoners, devolve upon one man. The county authorities when appearing before the State Commission of Prisons stated they would see that the unclean conditions existing in the jail were rectified and an additional jailer assigned, but this has not been done. It is my opinion that this is, perhaps, the worst managed county jail in the State. Its present condition is a disgrace to the county and a great deal of it could be remedied by the use of soap, scouring materials and "elbow grease." There is absolutely no excuse for the condition existing at the time of inspection. The only prisoners employed are four trustees. It will be noted there were 11 sentenced male prisoners; why they were not employed at keeping the jail clean does not appear.

The drains connected with the sewers were stopped, but it was stated that this would be remedied at once.

The laundry facilities consist of three stationary tubs and a small washer.

The county provides overalls and shirts for prisoners in custody and outgoing men are provided with shoes and socks when needed.

The prisoners are given three meals a day. Breakfast consists of oatmeal with syrup, bread and coffee; sometimes rice is substituted for the oatmeal. Dinner: Boiled meat or stew or pork and cabbage, beans once a week, potatoes, bread and vegetables from the jail farm in season. Supper: Bread and tea or coffee.

The jail physician, it was stated, calls at the jail once a day or when called. He resides near the jail and his services are available at any time. Prisoners are not examined upon admission.

Magazines and newspapers are furnished to the prisoners.

The jailer's record was not available. It was stated that it was at the sheriff's office at the Court House.

The matter of building a new jail in the county is now under way, but that should not prevent the officials in charge of the present jail from doing the best they can with the old one while it is in use.

It is recommended that at least one additional officer be assigned to the jail and that the jail be properly cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL

JAMESVILLE

Inspected April 16, 1925. Lewis E. Scriber, sheriff; Charles H. Livingston, superintendent of penitentiary, in charge.

The population at the time of inspection was 36 males and 4 females. Twenty males and 3 females were Federal prisoners, 15 males were held for the grand jury and 1 male and 1 female were held for examination by the city court of Syracuse. Four of the males held for the grand jury were minors.

The highest number of males at any one time since January 1st, last, was 47.

This county also has a jail opposite the Court House in the city of Syracuse, which contains 28 cells, in eight departments, and a room for women on the third floor of the administration section of the building.

The jail at Jamesville is located in a wing of the penitentiary. There are 48 cells for males. Thirty-eight of these are in two tiers of 19 each and there are two separate departments of 5 cells each. Of the latter the five on the lower floor are used for civil prisoners. Two of the five on the upper floor are padded cells. This upper section was constructed for the use of witnesses. It will be noted that there is no way in which the minors can be separated from the adults if either civil prisoners or witnesses are in custody. At the time of inspection four minors were locked in the gallery of the upper tier of the main jail and the remainder of the prisoners

had the run of the corridor in front of the cells on the main floor. It was suggested that the minors might be placed in the section for civil prisoners, as there were none of that class in custody at the time, but the management stated that generally there were some civil prisoners in custody and if any were brought in the minors would have to be moved out into the main jail again. As the minors were kept by themselves on the upper tier, "doubling up" was resorted to in the 19 cells of the lower tier. We suggested to the management that the surplus men be locked in the cells of the upper tier at night as at that time they could not associate with minors, who would also be locked in their cells. Section 92 of the County Law states that "Minors shall not be put or kept in the same room with adult prisoners." The management cannot be criticized for improper classification if proper facilities are not provided. This matter has been mentioned in several previous reports, but no changes have been made by the county authorities. On the day of inspection there were but 8 males and 1 female in the jail in Syracuse, but this was the smallest number in some time; however, there are at the most but 8 cells available for minors in this jail and none at Jamesville, so that it is very evident that the accommodations for this class of prisoners in the two jails is insufficient for the needs of the county. Ninety-two males and 4 females under 21 years of age were admitted to the jails of the county during the year ending June 30, 1924, as shown by the report of the sheriff for that year. The Board of Supervisors should take up this matter and provide the necessary accommodations so that the jail management can classify the prisoners as the law requires. There is a large amount of available space over the present cell rooms at Jamesville, in a room which in former years was used for the stripping of willows, which could be utilized in making the necessary addition to the jail space.

The cells in the men's section are equipped in a manner similar to those in the penitentiary.

The section was clean but the steel work needs painting and we were informed that this would be done this season.

The women's department of the jail contains 38 cells, a workroom and a hospital room. Ten cells are divided into two sections of five cells each on two floors. The remaining 28 cells are in two tiers. This part of the jail was repainted last year. It was spotless in appearance.

The women held for trial or examination are kept in the same room with the women sentenced to the penitentiary. This is also a violation of section 92 of the County Law, which states that "Persons in custody on civil process, or committed for contempt, or detained as witnesses, shall not be put or kept in the same room with persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge, or with convicts under sentence. Persons detained for trial or examination on a criminal charge shall not be put or kept in the room with convicts under sentence." As in the men's jail the management is powerless to carry out these provisions of the law owing to the construction of the building. The three women held for deportation were in the section used for civil prisoners and the matron in charge complies with the law in every instance where it is possible to do so.

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County make such changes in the county jail at Jamesville as will permit the management to make the classification of prisoners required by the laws of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL

JAMESVILLE

Inspected May 29, 1925.

The purpose of this inspection was to check up on the matter of classification of prisoners on the county jail side, with particular reference to report of April 16, 1925, which stated in part:

"There are 48 cells for males. Thirty-eight of these are in two tiers of 19 each and there are two separate departments of 5 cells each. Of the latter, the five on the lower floor are used for civil prisoners. Two of the five on the upper floor are padded cells. This upper section was constructed for the use of witnesses. It will be noted that there is no way in which the minors can be separated from the adults if either civil prisoners or witnesses are in custody. At the time of inspection 4 minors were locked in the gallery of the upper tier of the main jail and the remainder of the prisoners had the run of the corridor in front of the cells on the main floor. It was suggested that the minors might be placed in the section for civil prisoners, as there were none of that class in custody at the time. But the management stated that generally there were some civil prisoners in custody and if any were brought in the minors would have to be moved out into the jail again. As the minors were kept by themselves on the upper tier, "doubling up" was resorted to in the 19 cells of the lower tier. We suggested to the management that the surplus men be locked in the cells of the upper tier at night, as at that time they could not associate with the minors who would also be locked in their cells."

On May 29th the total penitentiary population was as follows:

<i>Penitentiary Side</i>		<i>County Jail Side</i>	
Males -----	157	Males -----	33
Females -----	6	Females -----	3
		Total -----	199

County Jail Side Classification

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Held for Grand Jury -----	19	--
Held for investigation -----	5	--
Federal prisoners -----	9	3
Total -----	33	3

Eight of the male county prisoners were minors.

It will thus be seen that the suggestion made in the April 16th report of placing minors in the section for civil prisoners would not be very useful on the date of this inspection (May 29, 1925), as there were more minors than cells on the latter date; but the report of April 16th further stated that "There is a large amount of available space over the present cell rooms at Jamesville, in a room which in former years was used for the stripping of willows, which could be utilized in making the necessary addition to the jail space."

The same report recommended that "the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County make such changes in the county jail at Jamesville as will permit the management to make the classification of prisoners required by the laws of the State." This recommendation is now renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL
SYRACUSE

Inspected February 20, 1925. Lewis E. Scriber, sheriff.

There were 56 inmates of the jail on this date, classified as follows:

Awaiting sentence	-----	29
Awaiting trial	-----	14
Held for Grand Jury	-----	2
Held as witnesses	-----	2
Federal	-----	9

56

Males 55

Females 1 (witness)

The jail structure is adequately described in previous reports.

There are 28 cells on two floors. Each cell contains two steel bunks equipped with mattresses and blankets.

The electric lights have been removed from front of cells to the outside walls in guards' corridor.

The wife of the jailer acts as matron and a female deputy sheriff also attends female prisoners.

The jail physician visits the jail on call.

Sheriff Scriber is directing special attention to the prevention of overcrowding and is securing much improvement in this respect. He has under consideration the establishing of a detention room for females, on the third floor in the front portion of the jail structure. Plans for the proposed addition will be submitted for approval by the Commission. When this is completed much improvement in the handling of female prisoners will result.

The jail was found clean and orderly throughout.

ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

SYRACUSE

Inspected September 30, 1925. Lewis E. Scriber, sheriff.

This jail occupies an entire building, constructed for the purpose, at 110 Cedar Street. The building is thoroughly substantial in all respects and well designed for the purpose. It is a three-story and basement structure of fireproof type. Heat is supplied from the general steam-heating plant in the Court House and the lighting system is a part of the Court House electric plant. The jail equipment is of modern design. The arrangement of receiving rooms, kitchen, cells, etc., has been fully described in previous reports and will not be detailed herein.

Since the last report of inspection a women's detention room has been established and equipped on the third floor in the front part of the building. This is a large room with heavy barred entrance from the corridor and contains four large barred windows, admitting ample daylight and ventilation. A completely equipped tile bathroom, containing a modern bath tub, toilet and lavatory, is adjacent to and directly connected with the detention room. A dumb waiter extends to the kitchen and is entirely encased with a locking slide. The room is furnished with four iron beds, each provided with woven wire springs, mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows and slips; a large-size round oak table and three oak chairs. This room was established in accordance with plans approved by the Commission February 3, 1925.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

The detention room has provided a valuable addition to the equipment of this jail and aids the authorities materially in the proper classification of prisoners.

Population on this date:

Held for Grand Jury:

	Male Adult	Female Adult
Assault second degree -----	2	--
Grand Larceny, second degree -----	1	--
Awaiting transfer:		
Public intoxication -----	--	1
Federal prisoners:		
Violation of Narcotic Law -----	1	--
Held as witness -----	--	1
Total -----	4	2

A regularly appointed jail physician visits the jail on call. The wife of the jailer acts as matron for women prisoners.

The jail record furnishes a complete history of the reception and disposition of all prisoners and is a model of uniform neatness.

The paint on the cell blocks is badly worn and improvement could be made by repainting the entire cell structure in light colored oil paint.

The jail was found clean and orderly throughout and the authorities are to be commended for their present efforts to observe the legal requirements of classification and maintaining a high state of cleanliness and order.

RECOMMENDATION

That the cell block be thoroughly repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

CANANDAIGUA

Inspected March 12, 1925. John C. Bolles, sheriff. A turnkey, two guards and a matron are employed.

There were 18 inmates at the time of inspection, all adults, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 15 males and 1 female; awaiting court action, 1 male; contempt of court, 1 male. The highest population since January 1, 1925, was given as 33, the lowest 18, and the average about 22.

This is a three-story and basement jail adjoining the residence of the sheriff. On each of the first two floors there is a corridor containing four steel cells facing windows and another with twelve steel cells arranged on the central corridor plan. On the third floor are two large rooms similar in size to the cell room directly underneath, one of which is used as a dormitory for trustees and the other as a storeroom for jail equipment. Directly above the office, on the second floor and outside the jail proper, are two connecting rooms used for female prisoners.

Each cell is equipped with an enameled iron toilet, lavatory, and two steel bunks with straw ticks and blankets. On each of the first two floors is a shower bath which is available to both departments on a floor. The room on the top floor, used as a dormitory, is furnished with beds and has ample toilet facilities. Adjoining one of the women's rooms is a bath room and in the other are a wash stand and toilet. These rooms are furnished with beds with proper bedding.

For a number of years it has been recommended in reports of inspection of this jail that sheets be furnished for the bunks in the main

jail. It was stated that the sheriff is considering ordering a supply sufficient for the jail. This would be a commendable improvement and would improve the appearance of the jail and aid in keeping it clean and sanitary.

Laundry equipment was said to be ample for the needs of the jail.

Employment for sentenced men consists of work about the jail, court house and grounds and at the county farm.

Prisoners receive three meals a day except on Sunday when but two are served. The meals are prepared by inmate cooks and sentenced males receive their meals at large tables in the kitchen. Male court prisoners and female prisoners receive their meals in the cells. The menu was given as follows: Breakfast—hash, bread, coffee with milk; dinner—meat or beans or fish, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—cold meat or soup, warmed up potatoes, bread and coffee.

It was stated that a number of the jail committee had recommended that oatmeal with milk and sugar be substituted for the hash on some mornings during the week. It has been found in other jails that this could be done without any added expense and with beneficial results. If the jail population remains at the relatively high level as at present, it would be an economy to employ a civilian cook. It has been found that a good cook can save enough on food to practically equal the amount of his salary, and the food is better prepared than when the cooking is done by inmates without previous experience.

The jail physician examines prisoners as soon after admission as possible and, whenever it can be done, any found suffering from communicable disease are segregated. It is the practice to require all inmates to bathe on admission and if their clothing appears unclean it is disinfected. Overalls and shirts are issued to all working prisoners.

The practice of permitting prisoners to have the run of the corridors still continues despite recommendations in previous reports that they be kept away from the windows. This refers principally to court prisoners housed on the first floor where it would be a comparatively easy matter for someone to place contraband articles on the window ledge where a prisoner could get it if he has access thereto. Care should also be taken to provide adequate guarding at night when dangerous prisoners are held.

At the time of inspection inmates were painting the interior of the jail with light colored paint, which will make the jail much brighter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be not permitted to have the run of corridors.
2. That sheets and pillow cases be provided.
3. That a civilian cook be employed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector.

ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

CANANDAIGUA

Inspected June 29, 1925. John C. Bolles, sheriff. There are also a turnkey, two guards and a matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 10, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 6; held for court action, 4. One of the court prisoners was a minor. All were properly separated as provided by section 92 of the County Law. The maximum since January 1, 1925, was 33; the minimum 9.

Since the last inspection (March 12, 1925) the painting of the interior of this jail has been completed, and it was in excellent condition except the beds. Straw ticks, blankets and pillows have been used here for many years, while most modern jails throughout the State have adopted

the use of mattresses which fit the bunks, sheets, and pillows with cases. The laundry facilities and hot water supply are adequate, and if proper bed clothing were provided and the sheets and pillow slips washed each week a much better state of sanitation would exist. The sheriff is in favor of trying such a plan. It should not be longer deferred.

It is claimed that the city of Canandaigua frequently brings its police prisoners to the county jail while in an intoxicated and filthy condition. The city has a good jail suitably equipped for the care of such persons until sober and regularly committed to the county jail. The sheriff cannot be expected to maintain a high degree of sanitation and orderliness in the county institution if such persons are to be brought into the main jail at all hours. If for any good reason police prisoners who are intoxicated must be held at the county jail, then separate quarters should be provided for them and they should be kept apart from the regular population.

This jail is not entirely modern. Prisoners who are detained or allowed outside the two central corridors have direct access to the windows, there being no corridor gratings. This is liable to lead to conniving at escapes or bringing in of contraband articles, such as saws, weapons, liquor, etc. Everything possible should be done to prevent escapes, of which there have been several during recent years.

No civilian cook is employed at this jail, the work being done by inmates. In May the prisoner so employed escaped. It is much more satisfactory and economical in the long run to employ a civilian cook, and this has been recommended by the Commission in former reports. The last report of inspection contained the following recommendations:

1. That prisoners be not permitted to have the run of the corridors.
2. That mattresses, sheets and pillow cases be provided.
3. That a civilian cook be employed.

These recommendations are renewed, and it is also strongly urged that intoxicated persons be not brought to this jail.

Prisoners are employed in the garden and caring for the large lawns about the county buildings, also assisting with the jail work. Such prisoners should be kept under careful supervision of the guards when employed outside the cell quarters.

Three meals a day are served as described in detail in the last report. At this season of the year fresh vegetables from the jail garden are added to the menu. The sheriff has substituted aluminum dishes for the enameled ware formerly in use and is also permitting the use of regular knives and forks. These improvements are commendable. The use of knives and forks should be carefully regulated so that every one is accounted for after each meal. The trustees and sentenced prisoners who are employed take their meals at a table in the kitchen. The equipment is adequate and was found in satisfactory condition. As indicated in the foregoing, this part of the institution should be in charge of a cook, regularly employed, who might also be a deputy duly authorized to control prisoners and, in an emergency or during the illness or absence of other officials act as jailer.

As indicated in this report, care and conduct of this institution can be improved at small expense. All that is required is cooperation and action on the part of the Board of Supervisors and sheriff. The recommendations contained herein are urgent and proper action should be taken by this Commission to see that they are carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

GOSHEN

Inspected May 9, 1925. Henry Hull, sheriff. An under-sheriff, 1 head-keeper, 2 guards, a civilian cook, a matron, and a superintendent of labor constitute the jail force.

On the day of inspection the population was 44 males and 3 females, classified as follows: Held for grand jury 6 males; serving time, 38 males and 3 females; all adults. The average number since the first of January, 1925, was 44, the highest 51, and the lowest 34.

The present sheriff assumed office on January 1st and since that time has had the interior of the entire building scrubbed and painted. He has also provided sheets and pillow cases for the cots in all departments, and underwear, shoes and a prison uniform are given all prisoners on entrance. There is a special section set apart for receiving prisoners on arrival and all persons received are bathed and examined by the physician and if found suffering from any communicable diseases are segregated immediately. The clothing worn by the prisoner on entrance is fumigated, cleansed, pressed, and put away pending his release.

The entire jail from kitchen to hospital rooms was exceptionally clean, showing evidence of good care on the part of the sheriff and his assistants.

The meals provided three times daily are varied and evidently well balanced.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

GOSHEN

Inspected July 28, 1925. Henry Hull, sheriff; Edward Mullen, deputy in charge. There are also a matron, three jailers and an officer who has charge of the prisoners employed outside the jail. The jailers work on eight-hour shifts.

The population at the time of inspection was 59. Thirty-nine male adults, 2 male minors and 5 female adults were serving sentence. Eleven male adults were awaiting trial or held for the grand jury, and two women were detained as witnesses. The witnesses were detained in two of the hospital rooms. Two small children were with their mother in one of these rooms. The jail officials realize that a jail is no place for children and arrangements had been made to place them in the care of a relative. They were removed on the day following the inspection. Not enough attention is paid in this county to the laws designed to keep children out of the county jail, and the jail officials here are more or less frequently embarrassed by having juveniles sent to them to be detained until they can be sent to some other institution. Section 21 of the Children's Court Law reads as follows:

"No child coming within the provisions of this act shall be placed in or committed to any prison, jail, lockup, or other place where such child can come in contact at any time or in any manner with any adult convicted of crime or under arrest and charged with crime. Unless the county shall have provided suitable and permanent accommodations for the detention of children held for hearing or as a witness, the court or the judge, for the purpose of this act, may arrange for the board of such children temporarily in a private home or in the custody of some fit person, subject to the supervision of the court, or the court or judge may arrange by order with any one or more 'duly authorized associations, agen-

cies, or institutions' maintaining a suitable place of detention for children in said county to provide temporary care in such place of detention for any child detained.

A reasonable sum shall be appropriated by the board of supervisors of the county for the care of such children, so detained by the court."

Section 92 of the County Law also states:

"If such woman (a woman committed to any county jail or penitentiary) at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of, and have in her exclusive care, a child more than one year of age which might otherwise be left without care or guardianship, the justice or magistrate committing such woman shall cause such child to be committed to such asylum as may be provided for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care."

The jail contains 66 cells, 2 hospital rooms and 2 large detention rooms. The detention rooms are used as quarters for the jailers. Four cells on the first floor are used as receiving cells and for village prisoners brought into the jail by the police of Goshen. This village made an arrangement with the Board of Supervisors to care for the village prisoners after the village lockup had been closed by the State Commission of Prisons because it was unfit for the detention of prisoners. As usual, the housing of village prisoners in a county jail is causing embarrassment. Police prisoners are apt to be filthy and more or less infested with vermin and must be kept away from the other jail prisoners for obvious reasons. I was told that as many as six police prisoners have been brought to the jail in one night. It would be a better business proposition for the county to let the village of Goshen care for its own prisoners instead of permitting them to be locked in the jail when the room is needed for county prisoners.

The report of the sheriff for the year ending June 30, 1925, shows that 587 prisoners were admitted during the year, an increase of 115 over the preceding year. The highest number of prisoners since January 1, 1925, was the present population, 59; the lowest, 35; and the average, 46. If the sheriff received one more adult male prisoner during the day he would be unable to make the separation and classification required by law. Prisoners now being sentenced to the jail are receiving long terms and it would seem that it will be a very short time before the jail will be overcrowded, as the next grand jury will not meet until October and court prisoners will continue to accumulate until then. In any event, the Board of Supervisors should be prepared to open the jail at Newburgh promptly should the conditions at Goshen warrant it—and the present situation would indicate that such action will soon be necessary. Under no circumstances should the sheriff be compelled to resort to the reprehensible practice of "doubling up."

The bunks in the cells are provided with mattresses with cover, blankets, sheets and pillows with slips. I have never seen the bedding in better condition. Sheets and pillow cases are changed once a week and blankets are washed frequently. The jail throughout was very clean.

The prisoners are provided with jail clothing and their under-clothing is washed twice a week. Clothing is furnished outgoing prisoners when necessary.

The improved condition of the bedding shows how necessary the new laundry equipment was. A drying closet, such as is used in other jails of this size, would be a valuable addition to the laundry plant.

The kitchen was clean and in good order; there are both gas and coal ranges. The prisoners are given three meals a day; the menu is about as follows:

Sunday

Breakfast—bread and coffee.

Dinner—roast, potatoes, bread and coffee.

Supper—vegetable in season, bread and coffee.

Monday

Breakfast—bread and coffee.

Dinner—stew, bread and coffee.

Supper—soup or vegetable or oatmeal, bread and coffee.

Tuesday

Breakfast—bread and coffee.

Dinner—beans, bread and coffee.

Supper—bean soup, bread and coffee.

Wednesday

Breakfast—meat or eggs, bread and coffee.

Dinner—meat soup, coffee and bread.

Supper—soup and vegetable, bread and coffee.

Thursday

Breakfast—bread, coffee, meat or eggs.

Dinner—sauerkraut and frankfurters, or a meat stew, bread and coffee.

Supper—soup, bread and coffee.

Friday

Breakfast—bread, coffee, meat or eggs.

Dinner—fish, potatoes, bread and coffee.

Supper—vegetable, coffee and bread.

Saturday

Breakfast—bread and coffee, meat or eggs.

Dinner—beans, baked, bread and coffee.

Supper—vegetable, coffee and bread.

On working days, men working outside receive meat or eggs additional for breakfast.

Sentenced prisoners who it is felt can be trusted are allowed to exercise in the jail yard.

Prisoners are employed at gardening and they also care for the county buildings and grounds. Considerable work was also done for the village of Goshen on the streets. The increasing population requires that the attention of the county authorities be called to the fact that plenty of work should be provided for sentenced prisoners. They should earn at least part of "their keep."

The jail physician is at the jail once a day and oftener if called. Prisoners are not examined upon entrance. This practice has been adopted in some jails and found to be of value as it prevents the spread of communicable diseases.

Since the first of the year, new valves have been placed on the toilets, the interior of the jail has been painted and new blankets and pillow cases purchased. The jail officials are to be commended for the excellent condition found in the jail at the time of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

GOSHEN

Visited August 11-12, 1925. These visits were for the purpose of ascertaining how many prisoners were confined and conditions as to overcrowding.

On the 11th the population was 67 males and 4 females. Two of the males were minors. In one section 12 men were detained in seven cells.

On the 12th the population was 77, of which 73 were males, including 2 minors, and 4 females. In two instances there were 11 men in seven cells; and in another, 13 men in seven cells. The sheriff was making the classification as required by law, but of course had to resort to the extremely bad practice of "doubling up". The placing of two men in a cell cannot be too severely condemned. The cells in this jail are somewhat under regulation size for county jails and the placing of two men in them is against the tenets of common decency, and officials in charge of penal institutions have long recognized the fact that "doubling up" leads to reprehensible and criminal practices.

No criticism can be made of the sheriff, as he is doing everything possible to alleviate the conditions with the facilities at his command.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

NEWBURGH

Inspected December 23, 1925. Henry Hull, sheriff; Joseph W. Woodburn, deputy-sheriff in charge. Other employees attached to the sheriff's office and jail include a special deputy, clerk and deputy, two jailers, and a cook. It was stated that no females are held at this jail, all being transferred to the main jail at Goshen; therefore, no matron has been appointed. There is an officer on active duty at all times.

There were 20 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Male	
	Adult	Minor
Serving sentence -----	7	3
Held for grand jury -----	7	--
Awaiting transfer to Westchester County Penitentiary	1	1
Civil prisoner (alimony case) -----	1	--
Total -----	16	4

The civil prisoner was occupying a room with a trusty, and while the sentenced boys were assigned a separate section of the jail, some are permitted to work about the institution in company with older men. These violations of the County Law relative to classification of prisoners were discussed with the jail officials present and assurance was given that the law would be strictly observed in the future.

The jail, which was recently opened at the suggestion of the State Commission of Prisons to relieve overcrowded conditions at the main jail at Goshen, has been repainted with white paint throughout with the exception of the corridor grating. It was clean and in order except for a room on the first floor used for storing old furniture. This should be immediately cleaned out and the room made available.

It was stated that the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution on December 22, 1925, re-opening the jail permanently. It was also stated that an additional jailer would be appointed on January 1, 1926.

The jail adjoins the rear of the court house and is of comparatively modern construction, having been first occupied in 1906. It is a three-story structure containing six sections of five cells each, a room on the third floor known as the hospital room, and a room on the first floor called the "bull pen." The cells are each furnished with niche toilet, lavatory, two steel bunks, mattresses and proper bedding. A shower is located in each section and there is said to be a sufficient supply of hot water at all times.

Prisoners are unemployed except at trusty work about the county buildings and grounds.

Three meals a day are served, the menu on day of inspection being as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee; dinner—Irish stew, bread and coffee; supper—warmed-over stew, bread and coffee. Condensed milk is served with coffee. The food supplies were of good quality. Meals are prepared by inmates under supervision of the cook.

There is no receiving room, but it was stated that inmates are required to bathe on admission, their clothing fumigated, and if they are to remain for a number of days an issue of jail clothing, consisting of overalls and shirt, is supplied. The physician does not examine inmates except in suspected cases, but it was stated that those known to be afflicted with communicable disease were segregated. It was said that the Board had not appointed a jail physician but that a nearby physician was called in when needed. Now that the jail is to be opened permanently, the Board should immediately appoint a jail physician as required by section 348 of the Prison Law. All prisoners should be examined so that diseased inmates could be segregated, to protect the health, not only of the other inmates, but of the officers of the institution.

When the jail was opened during the summer it was necessary to make immediate purchases of blankets, sheets and other equipment, and the authorities made such purchases of the local merchants. The attention of the jail officials was called to the provisions of section 182 of the Prison Law relative to the purchase of goods made in the penal institutions of the State and the auditing of bills for such purchases. This matter should also be called to the attention of the County Treasurer or proper auditing officer of the County, and the law strictly observed.

It was stated that the jail officials had permitted the Newburgh police to bring prisoners held over Sunday to the jail where they are detained until arraigned on Monday. This is done because of facilities for feeding prisoners at the jail and tends to relieve the city police of the duty of supervising their prisoners, but at the same time it adds to the duties of the jail force, especially on Sunday when the minimum force is on duty. Examination of the records of the Commission show that this practice has been frowned upon in other jails of the State. While the courtesy extended to the city police may be of assistance to them, there does not appear to be any good reason for relieving the police of their duty and adding to the duties of the county force by placing prisoners, many of whom are in a disorderly condition, in the jail. Furthermore, with the jail opened permanently the population will no doubt increase to a point where the entire jail will be needed for jail prisoners regularly committed. If it should be necessary to hold any such prisoners here, they should be kept in a room other than the cells and mattresses with waterproof cases supplied.

It was noted that the jailer when entering the jail carried the keys to both the inner jail door and the corridor doors, the outer door being left open or with the key in the lock. As it might be possible for dangerous prisoners to rush the jailer, obtain the keys and effect a jail delivery, it was recommended to the jail officials that the key to the outer door be in possession of a second person at all times to prevent the possibility of such an occurrence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a jail physician be regularly appointed.
2. That the old furniture stored in the room on the first floor be removed and the room made available for use.
3. That the provisions of the County Law relative to the separation and classification of prisoners be strictly observed.
4. That the outer door be kept locked and the key be in possession of some person other than the jailer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

ORLEANS COUNTY JAIL

ALBION

Inspected May 15, 1925. Horace Kelsey, sheriff. Mrs. Kelsey is matron. There are also an under-sheriff and a turnkey.

Six adult males were under detention at the time of inspection—4 awaiting grand jury, 1 awaiting examination, and 1 serving sentence. The highest number during the past year was given as 12 and the average about 6, and it was stated that at times there had been no prisoners.

The jail, which is a modern three-story structure with ample quarters for the proper separation of prisoners usually held there, was found clean and in good order throughout with the exception of the locking system on the first floor which is in need of repairs. Since the last inspection the basement of the jail has been repainted with light colored paint, giving it a pleasant appearance.

Sheets and pillow slips are provided and are changed weekly and the blankets are said to be washed frequently.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call but does not examine prisoners on admission as has been recommended in previous reports of inspection. This is being done in many of the county jails with excellent results and should be done here as a precaution to protect the health, not only of the inmates but the family of the sheriff and the jail employees. The added expense would be comparatively small and, it is believed, would be justified by the results. There is no receiving room, but prisoners who appear dirty are taken to the lodgers' room in the basement and required to clean up before being assigned to cells.

Sentenced prisoners are employed about the jail and the county buildings and grounds.

Inmates receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—fried potatoes, bread and coffee; dinner—meat or fish, potatoes, bread and tea; supper—potatoes, bread and tea. The meals are prepared under the direction of the matron. Dinner was being served at the time of inspection; the food was of good quality, well cooked, and the ration ample. It was suggested to the sheriff that oatmeal or other cereal with milk and sugar be substituted for the potatoes for breakfast on some mornings, as is being done in many of the jails.

The village of Albion is constructing a new village lockup and as soon as completed all village police prisoners and lodgers will be held there and the use of the lockup room in the basement of this jail for these purposes will be discontinued.

It was stated that the county authorities had corresponded with the jail manufacturer in an endeavor to have the jail lockup system put in order, but the manufacturer failed to send a representative as promised. It is the desire of the jail officials to have the locking system of the lower floor changed materially so as to permit of locking or unlocking the cells from the corridor without necessitating the officer entering the corridor. A firm in a nearby city was requested to do the work. The matter has been held in abeyance. Something should be done as soon as possible, as the locks are in an unsafe condition. If it is not feasible to install the improved locking system, the present system should be completely overhauled and made safe. A sketch to be placed on file, showing the difficulties with the present system, is submitted with this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the jail physician examine all inmates as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable diseases.

2. That the locking system be put in order as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

OSWEGO COUNTY JAIL

OSWEGO

Inspected April 17, 1925. Rock S. Vincent, sheriff. There are also two jailers, a jail farmer, matron and assistant matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 24 males and 2 females, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 13 males and 1 female; held for examination, 2 males and 1 female; held for grand jury 6 males; debtors, 3 males. Two of the prisoners serving sentence were Federal prisoners. All the males were adults. One of the females was a minor. The prisoners were all classified as required by law.

The highest number detained at any one time since January 1, 1925. was 80 and the lowest 23.

The interior of the jail has been repainted, with the exception of one section of cells and this will be completed in a short time. The window grating and sashes will also be painted during the coming summer.

As usual the jail was very clean and in excellent condition.

The bunks are provided with mattresses, sheets, blankets and pillows with slips. The sheets and pillow cases are washed once a week. The bedding was all in good order. Each prisoner is given a clean outfit when admitted.

The toilets and lavatories showed care and were clean and in sanitary condition.

The kitchen is in the basement. It was well kept, clean and in order. The prisoners are given three meals a day. The menu is practically the same as that given in the report of inspection last year. We saw the noon meal. It was ample, well cooked and the utensils in which it was served were in good shape.

The prisoners bathe at least once a week and clothing is supplied when they need it.

The sentenced prisoners are all employed.

The work on the farm is under the supervision of the farmer. Much has been accomplished during the past year. The dairy has been particularly successful.

The jail physician visits the jail when summoned.

The prisoners are furnished with newspapers, magazines and a few books.

The liquor which was formerly stored in some of the cells has all been removed and any on hand is now kept in a room in the basement.

The boilers and heating system have been repaired and it was stated that the plant worked in a satisfactory manner during the past winter.

The Board of Supervisors have purchased a refrigerating plant, which has been recommended for several years by the State Commission of Prisons. It was at the freight station and the contract calls for installation within sixty days. This is a most commendable improvement and will result in a considerable saving to the county.

The laundry equipment consists of three stationary tubs and a wringer. As previously stated the population during the present year was at one time as high as eighty and the report of the sheriff for the year ending June 30, 1924, shows that the average population for that year was about 33. It is quite evident that the facilities for washing are not sufficient for the requirements of an institution of this size, nor can the heavy jail blankets be washed in a satisfactory manner by hand. It would greatly aid the officials in the administration of the jail as well as result in cleaner bedding and clothing if proper laundry equipment was installed, such as used in many of the large jails of the State.

We are very glad to be able to commend the officials in charge for the efficient work done during the past year.

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors have proper laundry equipment installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk

OTSEGO COUNTY JAIL

COOPERSTOWN

Inspected March 9, 1925. Robert R. Converse, sheriff. There are also a matron, under-sheriff, turnkey and cook.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 7, all adults, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 5 males and 1 female; held for grand jury, 1 male. The present number is the lowest during the past year, but the sheriff stated that at one time last summer the population ran as high as 42; the average during the summer when there is no term of court was said to have been about 36.

This is a two-story jail containing 19 steel cells facing the windows and one detention room. In the basement is a large room used occasionally for lodgers. The whole interior of the jail is painted white and was clean and in order. The toilets are iron with wooden seats and automatic flush. This type of toilet is obsolete for jail use and those on the first floor, which are in the poorest condition, should be replaced with modern vitreous integral-seat toilets with flushometers. The sheriff endeavors to keep the toilets in working condition, but they rust badly and are frequently out of order. The detention room has a toilet but no lavatory, as is provided in all the cells.

Each cell is furnished with two steel bunks, straw mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. The laundry facilities and hot water supply are said to be entirely adequate. Each section of cells is provided with a shower bath.

This jail is becoming entirely too small at times for the needs of this county. Obviously, 19 cells are entirely inadequate for 35 to 40 prisoners. If anything like a legal classification is to be maintained as required by section 92 of the county law. Doubling-up is necessary throughout, which is a bad practice and has been abolished in many of the modern jails. Only one bunk is permitted in all recently constructed penal institutions of the State.

Only one room is available for females and this is reached by passing through the men's section. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, 9 females were admitted, some being held for periods of five months. If they happen to be of a different classification they are illegally commingled.

The condition of overcrowding here during the summer is aggravated by the fact that there is no grand jury or court for practically six months. There are three sessions of grand jury during the year—in March, May and November. It would seem that the sessions should be held every four months or an extra session called when there are many cases awaiting court action.

A few prisoners are employed on the county farm and others assist about the county buildings and in caring for the large lawns.

Three meals a day are furnished as follows: Breakfast—bread, coffee and sometimes oatmeal; dinner—meat, potatoes, soups, bread, vegetables; supper—hash or warmed-up potatoes, bread and coffee. Milk and sugar are allowed with coffee and cereal. Food passes are lacking in the corridor gratings on second floor; these should be installed.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and comes on call. It was recommended in the last report of inspection that a receiving room be fitted up and the physician required to examine all prisoners as soon as feasible after admission, for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases. This has not been complied with. It is especially important when prisoners are housed two in a cell. The room in the basement could easily be provided with a shower bath and would be ready for such use.

The inmates are provided with plenty of magazines, books and newspapers, and during the summer religious services are held.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the jail be enlarged sufficiently to permit a legal classification of inmates and that only one occupy a cell.
2. That if possible, another room for females be fitted up at once.
3. That modern toilets be installed on the first floor.
4. That there be an extra session of grand jury and court, or the interval between sessions equalized.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

PUTNAM COUNTY JAIL

CARMEL

Inspected March 28, 1925. Henry B. Stephens, sheriff; W. J. Corbin, jailer; Mrs. Judson Forshay, matron. The jailer is also janitor for the other county buildings.

The population at the time of inspection was 11 males, all serving sentence; one was a minor, age 18 years. The terms of all the prisoners expire the first of the coming week. Until the repairs necessitated by the recent court house fire are completed, only short-term sentenced prisoners are to be confined in the jail. Court prisoners are to be sent to the Westchester County Jail at White Plains. The highest number detained at the jail since January 1, 1925, was 32, the lowest 8.

The jail is a two-story and basement brick and stone building attached to the rear of the court house. There are ten cells on the first floor, divided into three departments of five, three and two cells, respectively. One cell is padded; three are constructed of tool-proof steel.

There are four rooms on the second floor. A room for tramps is located in the basement.

The cells on the first floor are provided with bunks, niche toilets and lavatories. There are also bunks and a toilet in the rear part of the prisoners' corridor.

The rooms on the upper floor have bunks, toilets and wash basins.

All of the toilets in the jail are in very poor condition and should be replaced with new ones constructed of vitreous ware.

The bunks are furnished with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. It was stated that the sheets and pillow slips were washed once a week.

The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. There is no laundry equipment; ordinary wash tubs are used to wash all clothing and bedding. This Commission has recommended for more than ten years that proper equipment be installed, but no action has been taken by the county authorities. Stationary tubs and an electric washer could be installed at a nominal expense and would aid in keeping the jail equipment in sanitary condition. If the tubs and washer were placed in the basement, it would no longer be necessary to use the shower baths to wash clothing nor to place tubs in the jail corridors—a practice that cannot help making the jail damp as well as disorderly.

Clothing is furnished the prisoners if absolutely necessary.

The cooking is done by the jailer in the sheriff's kitchen which is located in the rear part of the partially destroyed court house. The prisoners are given three meals a day and the ration is as described in the last report of inspection. At that time it was stated that:

"While the meals are sufficient as to quantity and no doubt of good quality, it might be well to provide oatmeal or other cereal at breakfast on one or two mornings a week, as is done in a majority of jails throughout the State."

The prisoners are employed in the care of the county buildings and grounds.

The jail physician visits the jail on call.

The grand jury meets four times a year.

The jailer's record is properly kept.

With the exception of the toilets the jail was clean and in fair condition.

During the latter part of last year a fire partially destroyed the court house, which is a frame building and in addition to being used for court purposes it contained the sheriff's living apartments. It was constructed in 1814. The only entrance to the jail is through the court house and it is now necessary to pass through the ruined building to enter the jail. The jail is a fireproof structure, erected in 1907. At the time it was erected the then county officials stated that it was only a question of time when a fireproof court house would be constructed. This has never materialized. I am informed that it is now proposed to reconstruct the partially ruined building; that the present ancient wooden construction is to be used as far as possible and that the new work of course will be of the same material in order to piece out the remains of the old building. Luckily the fire was in the daytime, so there was practically no difficulty in removing the prisoners from the jail. If it had been at night an entirely different story might have been written.

As previously stated, there is but one entrance to the jail and that is through the frame court house. The jail windows are naturally provided with steel bars so that the only way to enter or leave the jail is through the door. While the fireproof construction would probably keep the flames from the interior of the jail, it is not at all certain that prisoners would not be suffocated in case of an uncontrollable fire. It seems hardly possible that the public-spirited citizens of Putnam County can permit the reconstruction of this wooden wreck. While it is true that this county is neither large nor as wealthy as some other counties of the State, yet it has an assessed valuation of over \$19,000,000. and an actual valuation of practically \$26,000,000; so that if a proper fireproof building were constructed, the cost to the individual taxpayer would be very small. The State Commission of Prisons would be derelict in its duty if it did not protest against the erection of a wooden fire trap against the walls of the present jail.

It is recommended that the Commission immediately communicate with the Board of Supervisors of Putnam County and register its protest against the reconstruction of this old frame building and request that body to give proper consideration to the facts in the case, to the end that a fireproof court house may be constructed so that the safety and lives of prisoners may not be endangered and that the edifice to be built may be a credit and not a liability to the county.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

QUEENS COUNTY JAIL

LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected October 22, 1925. Mason O. Smedley, sheriff; Frank Schults, warden, assisted by two male keepers and one matron.

The county jail is used entirely for civil prisoners. The Commission has complained for some time back of the wretched quarters provided for this purpose. Since last year a portion of the women's section of the City Prison, Queens, has been cut off and assigned to the use of the sheriff.

There are two tiers of six cells each, equipped with toilets, lavatories and bunks. Mattresses, sheets, pillow cases and blankets are provided in each cell. There is a bath at the end of each corridor. A sitting room with table is also provided.

The warden stated that all reading matter the prisoners desire is furnished them. Meals are supplied from the City Prison and the washing is also done there.

On the day of inspection there were 3 male prisoners—2 alimony and 1 judgment debtor. From January 1, 1925 to date, 42 men and 1 woman have been confined here. The woman was here for only one day.

The place was clean and in good order and was a vast improvement on the previous quarters provided for civil prisoners.

There is an elevator shaft and equipment for an elevator which is out of use. It is recommended that the elevator be put into service to reach this jail on the fifth floor. A modern one should be provided, which should not make necessary an elevator operator at all times but could be operated by the attendant in the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

TROY

Inspected February 25, 1925. George A. Gordinier, sheriff; E. M. Brown, jailer. Other jail attaches include a matron, assistant jailer, night watchman, cook, three firemen, and two janitors.

At the time of inspection there were 96 inmates, classified as follows:

	Adult		Minor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Awaiting trial or grand jury -----	18	3	8	--
Serving sentence -----	62	2	3	--
Total	80	5	11	--

Of those serving sentence, 11 male adults and 1 male minor were Federal prisoners. The highest population since January 1, 1925, was given as 106, the lowest 63, and the average about 90.

There are 90 cells and rooms available at present for male and 10 cells and 4 hospital rooms on the north wing, third floor, and used for female prisoners. In addition to the cells used for male prisoners there are two large rooms on the third floor, south wing, which are used for sleeping quarters for jail and court employees, and there are two cells used as storage and fumigating rooms.

The large population of male prisoners at the jail is making the matter of proper classification a serious problem and it seems that the time has arrived when the use of the rooms on the third floor by officers

must be discontinued. These rooms are large and could easily be equipped to house several trusties. At the time of inspection there was improper commingling of the male minors, but the authorities are doing the best they can with the quarters at their disposal and all the space possible should be made available. For the same reason it will be necessary for the authorities to give consideration to the matter of transferring the receiving cell and storage and fumigating room to the basement where there is a large room formerly used as a dining room, in which receiving quarters could be arranged at little expense.

The section for females is adequate for the number of prisoners ordinarily held here, and care should be taken at all times to maintain a legal classification of inmates. This was not being observed at the time of inspection, but the jailer gave orders that the prisoners be properly separated which was done immediately.

The jail is modern, is well equipped with laundry facilities, and is well lighted and ventilated. The niche toilets have become stained and it would be advisable to replace them with others of vitreous ware, which could be done a section at a time so as to spread the cost over a number of years.

There is no employment for sentenced prisoners except some "trusty work" about the institution and grounds, and most of the inmates spend their time loafing in the corridors playing cards, reading, and telling stories, as is common in so many county jails.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call, but the prisoners are not examined by him on admission. With the large population at the jail there is always danger of spreading disease among the inmates and the jail employees unless prisoners so afflicted are segregated. This is being done in many counties with very satisfactory results. It has been recommended in previous reports of inspection that this practice be followed at this jail, but nothing has been done toward compliance with the recommendation.

The kitchen, located in the basement, is well lighted, clean and sanitary. The food is prepared by inmates under the direction and supervision of the cook. Prisoners receive three meals a day about as follows:

Breakfast: Oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner: Sunday—beef stew with vegetables, bread.

Monday—pea soup, bread.

Tuesday—corned beef, potatoes, bread.

Wednesday—corned-beef hash, bread.

Thursday—baked beans or bean soup, bread.

Friday—fresh fish or fish cakes or chowder, bread.

Saturday—baked beans, bread.

Supper: Bread with nut butter, tea with milk and sugar.

The meat ration was said to be from one-half to three quarters of a pound per person. Inmates are given three slices of bread and can have more if they so desire. The food supplies in the storeroom were of good quality. The men employed in the kitchen wear white uniforms, which add materially to the appearance of the place and is an innovation of the present sheriff, which is worthy of commendation.

Since the last inspection the officers' dining room has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and new furniture installed. In the main kitchen white enamel-top tables and a white enamel kitchen cabinet have been provided. New gas ranges are to be installed in both main kitchen and the officers' dining room, and it was stated that it was the intention of the sheriff to install a modern sink in the kitchen, thereby removing all wooden trays and work tables.

The padding in the two padded cells has been removed and workmen were busy installing bunks and other equipment therein so as to make them available for ordinary detention purposes.

Inmates were engaged in painting the interior of the jail and it was stated that the work would be continued until the jail has been entirely repainted.

There has been a shortage of mattresses and bedding, but an order for a large supply has been placed with the Superintendent of State Prisons and it is expected that the deficiencies in this line will soon be overcome.

The Board of Supervisors and the sheriff are deserving of commendation for the improvements already made, under way or authorized, and the jail will rank as one of the best when the work is completed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the rooms used as sleeping quarters for officers on the third floor be made available for detention purposes, and that the authorities consider the matter of transferring the receiving, clothing, storage and fumigating rooms to the basement.

2. That the jail physician examine all inmates as soon after admission as possible, for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

TROY

Inspected May 30, 1925. George A. Gordinier, sheriff; George T. Morris, under-sheriff; E. M. Brown, jailer.

At the time of inspection there were 60 prisoners, as follows:

Federal—10 male adults sentenced.

County—14 male adults, 1 female adult, awaiting trial.

Sentenced—28 male adults, 4 female adults, 3 male minors.

During the year the population ran up to 106 and numbered 80 on the date of the inspection on February 25, 1925. The population averages from 800 to 900 annually.

The jail has been fully described in previous reports referred to. In a study made of the county jails of the State by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, this jail was spoken of as built in 1911, in good condition, well ventilated and well kept. The report of February 25th called attention to the lack of additional space for prisoners in the jail in order to afford proper classification of inmates. It was recommended that the rooms now occupied by officers and for storage purposes be assigned to the housing of prisoners. It was found that the storage room has been changed to the basement and a reasonably good room could be provided there so that this additional space is now available. If the population should increase up to such numbers as have been previously held here this year, the sheriff should give prompt attention to the recommendation as to the discontinuance of officers' headquarters on the third floor.

Since the last inspection a much needed new range and a new sink have been provided in the kitchen, also a kitchen cabinet; and sanitary enameled table, new plates, spoons and knives have been purchased. In the boiler room a new sanitary sink has been provided, and in the officers' room a new range. A supply of new blankets, mattresses, pillow cases

and sheets has also been purchased. The entire jail has been repainted and presents a very clean and orderly condition.

Among the inmates on this date was one Federal prisoner who came in on August 16, 1924, on a three months' sentence and \$1,000. fine. He took the "pauper's oath" on January 6th and his case has not yet been disposed of. This has been referred especially to the Secretary for attention. A young man, apparently definitely insane, was also found. The Secretary has been asked to take up this case so that, if an examination develops that he is insane, he may be immediately removed from the county jail. We are advised that he was removed to a sanitarium the day following inspection.

Attention has been called from time to time to the fact that all prisoners should be given a thorough physical examination upon entrance; nothing has been done, however, along these lines. It is understood that the present jail physician receives only \$300 per year and comes in on call only. The Board of Supervisors should be urged to provide for the physical examination of prisoners upon entrance to this large and heavily populated jail. Practically every other county of any importance has adopted the plan of physical examination of prisoners. The Commission has had considerable experience in this matter and, for that reason urges that such measures be taken. If men are found suffering from communicable diseases, they should be segregated from the rest of the prison population, and prisoners, as well as the civilian officers, should be protected from any danger of contracting disease which these prisoners may have. This matter should be taken up with the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and he should be requested to advise the Commission on or before September 1, 1925, as to whether the recommendation will be carried out.

This county jail, built fourteen years ago, has the niche type of toilet in all cells. This type of toilet has not been encouraged by the Commission, and here the toilets, after 14 years of service, are wearing out. The single-piece vitreous ware toilet, set in cell floors, is the best type for county jails. All of these toilets will, in the near future, have to be replaced to maintain a sanitary condition here. In order that the county may not have the heavy burden of replacing toilets all at one time, it is recommended that the Board of Supervisors arrange to replace one cell block each year with new sanitary toilets. The Board should be requested to advise if this plan will be accepted.

Investigation made by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene of the jails of the State disclosed the mental diagnosis of prisoners in the Rensselaer County Jail at that time as follows:

<i>Mental Diagnosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Normal -----	2	3	5
Dullard -----	1	--	1
Borderline mental defect -----	1	--	1
Mental defect -----	3	1	4
Psychopathic personality -----	17	2	19
Mental disease or deterioration -----	4	--	4
Total -----	28	6	34

Further examination showed that many prisoners served two, three, four and more terms in this jail. Constant returning of prisoners to county jails entails a large expense on the county. It may be that many of these cases are of the type showing mental or other defects which

warrant their confinement for an indefinite period in a custodial institution. The County of Rensselaer has a fine private institution for the treatment of mental diseases, and it is suggested that prisoners arrested several times, or showing mental inferiority, be given a psychiatric examination before being disposed of by the County Judge or other committing officials.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

TROY

Inspected October 22, 1925. John F. Cahill, sheriff.

The sheriff was recently appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sheriff Gordinier.

Jail attaches include an under-sheriff, jailer, assistant jailer, four turnkeys, cook and matron. It was stated that at least two male employees are on duty at all hours of the day.

There were 45 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Adult		Minor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	32	1	--	--
Awaiting court or grand jury -----	7	--	5	--
Total -----	39	1	5	--

Five of the sentenced male prisoners were Federal offenders. Prisoners were properly classified.

The jail, which has been fully described in previous reports, was found clean and in excellent condition with the exception of the niche toilets which have been repeatedly criticized because of their stained and rusted state. It has been recommended that the Board of Supervisors proceed to have these toilets replaced by modern one-piece vitreous toilets, one section at a time, so as to spread the cost over a number of years, but nothing has been done toward compliance with the recommendation.

In a report of inspection dated February 25, 1925, attention was called to the use of rooms on the third floor for sleeping quarters for out-of-town deputies, the jail at the same time being overcrowded. One cell was also being used at that time for the storage of clothing. In compliance with a recommendation in that report the clothing was moved to a room in the basement and the cell made available for use. The rooms, however, are still used for officers' quarters and while, with the present population this does not interfere with proper housing of inmates, if the jail again becomes crowded the rooms should be used for prisoners and other quarters found for the officers.

One section of the second floor (10 cells) has been set aside for the temporary use of the Troy police department for detention of prisoners

arrested in the second precinct, pending the transfer of the steel work of the old second precinct station to the new police headquarters. It was stated that this had not resulted in inconvenience or overcrowding and that it was expected that the new police quarters would be completed in a couple of weeks, when the practice will be discontinued.

An entire new staff is in charge. The employees seem to have a good understanding of their duties and the law governing the management of the jail.

The menu is the same as reported under date of February 25, 1925, and the inmates expressed satisfaction with the meals. Arrangements for the examination of incoming prisoners by the physician, previously recommended, have not been made, and the recommendation is renewed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the old type toilets be replaced with modern vitreous toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

2. That the jail physician examine all prisoners as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable diseases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL

RICHMOND

Inspected September 22, 1925. Edward J. Atwell, sheriff; John A. Lynch, borough president; Peter J. Finn, under-sheriff; Thomas V. Murphy, warden.

The jail has five guards and three matrons.

On the date of inspection there were 28 prisoners, of whom 26 were males and 2 females. On the date of the writing of this report (October 19th) there are 54 prisoners. The following shows classification of prisoners:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Awaiting grand jury -----	14	1
Awaiting examination -----	7	1
Serving time -----	5	--

Of these, 12 were Coast Guard prisoners—7 serving time and 5 awaiting court martial; of the latter, one was a minor.

The highest population of the year was 56 and the lowest 19. For the year ending June 30, 1924, 1,171 males and 96 females were held at this jail. Of this number, 34 males and 28 females were sixteen years of age; 37 males and 1 female were seventeen years; 52 males and 5 females were eighteen years; 112 males and 2 females were 19 years; 73 males

and 3 females were twenty years; 92 males and 3 females were twenty-one years; 62 males and 10 females were twenty-two years.

The above startling showing of many who are mere boys and girls, a large proportion of them charged with serious crimes, is in keeping with the conditions found in other parts of the City of New York, and might well engage the serious attention of parents, churches and social agencies on Staten Island.

The jail, although built more than twenty years ago, is an excellent one and in generally good condition. It consists of three floors and a basement, each of the floors having twenty cells, equipped with toilets, wash basins, folding bunks, mattresses, sheets and pillow cases. A separate room, properly equipped, is provided for witnesses.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission—that the old toilets, which are worn out and insanitary, be taken out and new sanitary toilets installed—the work of installing new toilets of an approved type in fifteen of the cells was in progress at the time of the inspection. The sheriff stated that money had been provided in the budget to complete installation of new toilets throughout, and work on this will commence about January 1, 1926.

The laundry and kitchen were found in cleanly and orderly condition. Copy of the menu for the day is as follows:

Breakfast—bread and coffee.

Dinner—spaghetti and bacon with tomato sauce, bread and coffee.

Supper—bread and tea.

There was no complaint from prisoners about the quality or quantity of food.

The location of this jail requires that screens be provided on all windows. This has been done in part and it is recommended that all windows in the jail be screened.

The county physician visits the jail regularly and examines all prisoners soon after entry.

The Carnegie Library provides reading matter here once a year. An effort should be made to have some such plan here as is in effect at the City Prison of Brooklyn and Queens, whereby a representative of the library visits these prisons regularly and supplies suitable reading matter. It has been the experience of these prisons that books have not been abused and have proven of great benefit to the prisoner.

There are two and one-half acres of land adjacent to the jail, which are used as a garden, and a considerable amount of vegetables are raised each year and used in feeding prisoners.

Once again the borough officials are urged to make every effort to secure a wall around this jail, so that prisoners held here for long periods may be given outdoor exercise and as a further protection against the danger of prisoners escaping. The recent escape of four prisoners, only one of whom has been recovered, might have been avoided if this wall had been erected.

There is need of complete going over of all locks in the jail, and the sheriff has arranged with a jail construction company to look after this matter. The need of this is so apparent that no further delay should be permitted.

The washing machine recommended in the last report of inspection has been provided, also an electric ironer.

The jail was in excellent condition throughout. The sheriff and his force are entitled to credit for the condition found.

A situation which has become very serious here is the use of this jail by the local Coast Guard Base as a place of detention of prisoners charged

with various offences, and later on, for confinement of men up to nine months. The jail is in no way equipped for the handling of such prisoners and is not a proper place for the confinement of these men. By direction of the Commission, the President was instructed to take the matter up with the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the Cabinet officer under which the Coast Guard operates. A copy of the letter written to the Secretary of the Treasury is attached hereto and made part of this report.

The attention of the sheriff was called to a recent opinion of the Attorney-General, which reads:

"A sheriff has no authority to employ a prisoner as driver of an automobile, even when accompanied by himself, and has no authority to permit a prisoner to accompany a Federal officer on trips outside of the jail."

It has been the custom of Coast Guard officers to come here and take prisoners away and return them to the jail. Under this opinion, this cannot be further permitted. The whole question of whether or not the Richmond County Jail is required to receive these prisoners should be referred by the Secretary to the Attorney-General for an opinion.

On September 16, 1925, four Coast Guard prisoners escaped from this jail; only one has been recaptured. It was assumed by the jail officials, when the jail was built in 1904, that in addition to the outside windows, the cell bars and corridor enclosures were of toolproof steel. This escape has developed the fact that because of lack of funds at the time the jail was built only the outside windows are of toolproof steel, and that none of the interior work is of that construction. It developed only recently that the individual cell doors and interior corridor doors were not in proper condition and arrangements are now being made to have same repaired so that all locking devices will be secured. The escapes were made by cutting out a bar 11 inches long and 1¼ inch in diameter, leaving an opening 11 x 9 inches. The prisoners in one section had not been locked in their cells and the door to one of the corridors was not properly locked, so that prisoners were able to come out of the corridors and pull their associates through this opening; they then managed to get to the attic where the bar was sawed, thereby reaching the roof and escaping by means of a rope which had been used by plumbers in the jail. The keepers had made their regular rounds at intervals and it cannot be understood why these cell doors and cell corridor openings were not closed. It is assumed that the sheriff has taken proper measures, as the responsibility for escapes runs entirely to him. A copy of the report of the under-sheriff to the sheriff in relation thereto is attached hereto for filing with the Commission.

In connection with these escapes it was found that prisoners were allowed to retain their own money; by reason of this, the three prisoners who have not yet been apprehended have been able to have money for making good their escape. The sheriff has given orders that hereafter all prisoners shall have money taken away from them and receipts given by the warden, and money furnished only upon application for purposes which meet with the warden's approval.

It is recommended:

1. That the borough authorities of Richmond County give serious consideration to the substituting of tool-proof steel in all corridor gratings, vent gratings, and cell fronts.
2. That the shower baths located in the front cell of each corridor be repaired by removing the fixtures and shields and installing a new floor, raising the floor drains so as to give a decided slope to the floor drain in the center of the cell. If the new corridor gratings are installed, these showers should be installed in the end of the corridors and thus provide additional cells.
3. That the two basement doors in which the frames are badly rusted, and the detention cells in the basement be provided with modern locks.
4. That the windows in the attic be provided with toolproof steel

guards and a steel plate door replace the present wooden door leading to the attic space.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

October 19, 1925.

Hon. Andrew W. Mellon,

Secretary to the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:—

I desire to call your attention to a situation concerning the Coast Guard engaged in the apprehension of rum runners in and about New York harbor—in relation to the confinement of Coast Guard prisoners in the Richmond County Jail on Staten Island.

This jail is provided for the confinement of local prisoners arrested on Staten Island, who are held for the Grand Jury or for trial, and some few for short terms in prison, and is not equipped or suitable for the confinement of other than local prisoners. Since the latter part of February of this year, about seventy-five of these men charged with desertion, drunkenness, theft of liquor, etc., have been sent here from the local Coast Guard station, to be held for trial or court martial for offenses committed and the period for which they have been kept here awaiting trial or court martial running from 13 to 97 days. I might state that there were 14 Coast Guard prisoners on hand today and the number during the month of September ran to 11, 12, 13 and 14 daily. A number after trial have been sent here for 3, 4, 6 and 9 month terms in prison.

The jail is without an outside wall and there is no opportunity for outdoor exercise, and no employment for prisoners under sentence at this jail. Confining them here for long terms under these conditions is not conducive to the protection of their health, to which I believe all men, even if under sentence, are entitled. I find also, in two cases which came to my attention, men have been sent here to serve time who were unquestionably fit subjects for hospitals. One case was that of John L. West, a mental case, which I took up with the Commander of the New York Division, and notwithstanding his investigation, he refused to take the man from the jail to the hospital under date of August 6th; the man, however, was removed because of his condition on August 27th.

Another case was that of Fred Lebring, who was first received in the jail on August 15th with a very serious back affection; he was taken from the jail on August 27th for medical treatment, again returned to the jail on Sept. 3rd but refused admission. He was subsequently returned to the jail on Sept. 22nd, under sentence of six months, at which time I happened to be at the jail, when he was again refused by the sheriff on advice of his counsel.

I might say that, on September 16, 1925, because of insufficient supervision due to the abnormally large population, four Coast Guard prisoners escaped from this jail; one has been recovered, but the three others are still at large. The sheriff has made a very strenuous effort to recover these lost prisoners, but advises me the only assistance he has had from the local Coast Guard

officers was the offering of a \$15.00 reward, the notification of the immediate members of the family and mayor of the town where the prisoner resides, also the chief of police of that town. It was stated under date of Sept. 20th that he received no assistance of any kind in apprehending the prisoners, and although the finger prints were asked for immediately from the Coast Guard officers, they have not been furnished up to this date.

I submit that this jail is no place for the confinement of the type of prisoners who come from the Coast Guard Base. Most of them are young men or boys charged with offenses of a comparatively minor nature, and the warden is compelled to commingle them with the worst type of criminals charged with murder, rape, robbery, assault, and all of the most aggravating felonies, and any chance of reclaiming these men after their punishment is certainly not in the county jail. I feel compelled to ask that you have an investigation made of this whole question, and suggest that physically unfit men be sent to the Marine Hospital, a government institution which is nearby, if necessary under guard, that those awaiting trial or court martial be held at the U. S. Government barracks where there are prison accommodations, at Fort Jay, and that sentenced prisoners be only confined at these barracks or an arrangement made for them at the Westchester County Penitentiary at East View, New York, where they will be given an opportunity for outdoor exercise, and be compelled to work eight hours a day.

I do not believe that the young men sent here for confinement feel that they are being very greatly punished, because of the easy life, and I am sure that they are not benefited by association with the type of criminals which I have enumerated above.

Our Commission has instructed me to write you along these lines in the hope that, in your usual progressive and efficient way you will promptly clear up what we believe to be a very bad situation.

I should appreciate hearing from you in relation to this matter.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President,

7 Dey Street, New York City.

RICHMOND COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

ST. GEORGE

Inspected September 9, 1925. John A. Lynch, borough president; Edward J. Atwell, sheriff; Peter J. Finn, under-sheriff.

The detention jail at this point is located in the new court house building and has eight modern cells with bunks and sanitary toilets. Some of the cells are provided with blankets, pillows and mattresses.

The jail is used only during the day time when prisoners are being held for trial in the Supreme, County and Special Sessions courts.

The walls and cells badly need repainting. This was recommended last year and nothing has been done. The attention of the Borough President should be called to the necessity for this work, and reply requested as to when it will be done.

The jail was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

NEW CITY

Inspected March 26, 1925. Newman E. Schriver, sheriff; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Müller, matron. Two deputy sheriffs are employed—one for duty during the day and the other at night.

There were 18 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Minor</i>
Serving sentence -----	11	--
Awaiting court action -----	5	2
	16	2

The highest population since July 1, 1925, was given as 26, the lowest 10, and the average 18.

The prisoners were not properly classified. On the first floor, pit section, 7 adults serving time were commingled with three adult court prisoners; on the second floor were three sentenced adults, one adult court prisoners and two minors also awaiting court action. While it would appear that the prisoners could have been properly classified, there being 24 cells in four departments for males, the desire of the District Attorney to have members of gangs held for trial kept separated, prevented maintaining a legal classification. In fairness to the jail officials it must be said that they are doing their best to maintain a legal classification, but they are limited in their efforts by the construction of the jail and, as they claim, by endeavoring to comply with the wishes of the District Attorney. To add to their difficulties the police officers of Haverstraw and Spring Valley, where there are no police lockups, bring prisoners through the night to the jail for temporary commitment, returning for them in the morning.

It was stated that it had not been possible to maintain a legal classification for some time, particularly when the population was highest, and if these conditions continue the Board of Supervisors must give serious consideration to enlarge the jail.

It was stated that there is no detention home for children in the county and that if any are arrested and detained they are committed to the care of the sheriff and held in one of the rooms in the section for females in charge of the matron. It was said that they are not permitted to come in contact with older inmates charged with crime.

The jail was clean but is in need of painting throughout, especially on the first floor which is dark. The whitewash should be scraped from the walls and they should be painted with a light colored paint. White enamel which can be washed and which would brighten the jail materially should be used on the steel work. This work could be done by sentenced inmates at comparatively small expense.

The physician examines all inmates as soon after admission as possible and if any are suffering from communicable disease they are segregated if the population of the jail permits. The jail officials exercise due caution toward keeping vermin out of the jail.

There is no employment except some trusty work about the jail and county buildings, and as there is no jail yard, prisoners are kept in the small corridors with little opportunity for exercise. It has been recommended in previous reports of inspection that the Board of Supervisors make a contract with the Westchester County Penitentiary for the care of long-term prisoners. The report of the sheriff for the year ending June 30, 1924, shows that five men and one woman served terms ranging from 90 to 150 days, and six men served terms from 180 to 347 days. If such prisoners were sentenced to the penitentiary, the congestion at the jail would be relieved considerably. It is again urged that the Board give this matter serious consideration.

Inmates receive three meals a day, the cooking being done by inmates under the direction of the matron. The meals on day of inspection were

as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee with milk; dinner—frankfurters, macaroni, bread and coffee; supper—bread and coffee. The inmates stated that the food was satisfactory, but it might be advisable to substitute some oatmeal with milk and sugar on one or two mornings a week, as is done in so many of the jails.

The laundry consists of an electric washer and some wash trays located in the kitchen. Jail blankets and bedding are washed here, but all personal articles are washed in the jail corridors. There does not seem to be any place in the jail where a laundry could be installed and where all laundry work, including the clothing of inmates, could be done.

Inmates are supplied with magazines, newspapers, and there is a small library. Religious services are held each Sunday.

The water system is giving satisfactory service and no troubles are experienced from shortage of water.

Since the last inspection a new skylight and ventilator has been installed, which greatly improves the ventilation of the main jail.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the interior of the jail be painted, as indicated in the foregoing.

2. That arrangements be made by the Board of Supervisors whereby committing magistrates would be empowered to commit prisoners sentenced to terms of 90 days and more to the Westchester County Penitentiary.

3. That prisoners be classified in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the County Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

CANTON

Inspected April 4, 1925. E. A. Martin, sheriff; Mrs. A. H. Martin, the sheriff's mother, is matron. There are also an under-sheriff and turnkey. On May 1st a guard will be provided to superintend the farm work to be done by inmates of the jail.

The population on date of inspection was 30, classified as follows:

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Minors</i>
Awaiting court action -----	14	1
Serving sentence -----	12	1
Awaiting deportation -----	1	1

Of the above, 3 were adult females and 11 were Federal prisoners. The highest number since January 1st was 66, the lowest 29.

This jail was improved in 1922, the plans having been approved by the State Commission of Prisons, and remains the same as reported at that time. Owing to overcrowded conditions during the winter, the paint on the walls and cells has been practically destroyed.

On February 19th the court house, which is adjacent to the jail, was burned and sentenced prisoners were cleaning up the debris, preparatory to rebuilding the structure.

Since the last inspection five new boilers have been installed, which are to supply heat for all the county buildings.

Three meals are served daily and are said to be satisfactory. A physician is employed but comes only on call. A new refrigerator is badly needed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a refrigerator be installed.
2. That the whole jail be repainted with a light colored waterproof paint and that the floors be painted a dark color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

CANTON

Inspected June 20, 1925. E. A. Martin, sheriff; Mrs A. H. Martin, matron. There are also an under-sheriff and turnkey.

The population on this date was 32, classified as follows: Serving time, 11; grand jury, 4; Federal prisoners, 17.

Of the foregoing there were 3 male minors, 1 female minor, and 4 female adults; the balance were male adults, and all were properly separated.

Since the last inspection the whole interior of the jail has been painted a light color as recommended at that time. The work was done by inmate labor and presents a fine appearance. New stationary tubs have been installed in the laundry. The farm is being worked by inmates and prospects are good for fine crops. A refrigerator was recommended in last report, and the sheriff informed me that he now has authority to install the same, which will be done in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

CANTON

Special inspection made August 15, 1925. Edson Martin, sheriff.

This investigation was made on account of letters printed in local papers condemning the food furnished prisoners as inadequate and unfit.

On the date of inspection there were confined in this jail 36 male and 2 female prisoners, and all appeared well fed. For dinner on the day of inspection I found that the men received a large plate of warm beans which were well cooked and very palatable, together with a good-sized slice of fresh pork, half a loaf of bread, and a cup of tea. The food is served them in the mess hall, off their cells. The prisoners are allowed to supply butter or any delicacy they desire, and on the tables were bottles of salad dressing, pickles and butter. No complaint was forthcoming from the prisoners regarding the food, neither should there be, and there was plenty for each one. The bill of fare is changed daily. Eggs are supplied them on Friday.

The female prisoners are supplied the same food as furnished the male of the sheriff.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,
Commissioner

SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

BALLSTON SPA

Inspected March 19, 1925. Arthur G. Wilmot, sheriff; Clarence Hovey, under-sheriff; William Parks, jailer; with the wife of the under-sheriff acting as matron when there are female prisoners. This constitutes the personnel of the jail.

On the day of inspection there were 21 male prisoners, classified as held for grand jury. The highest population of the year was 26, lowest follows: Awaiting trial, 4; serving sentence, 16 (4 Federal); and 1 21.

This jail is a good one with plenty of light in all corridors excepting one, and has adequate ventilation. It consists of two floors and a basement containing kitchen and boilers and heating apparatus for court house, jail and sheriff's house.

Each cell is equipped with toilet, wash basin, bunk with mattress, sheet, blankets, and pillow with case. The women's section has a large table in corridor and has a bath tub in place of a shower.

The jail was clean and orderly and in excellent condition throughout. The sheriff has undertaken the repainting of the entire interior and is using inmate labor to do the work. On the day of inspection the kitchen had been completely painted and presented a very fine appearance.

Three meals are served daily and the food was found to be wholesome and of good quality and adequate.

A jail physician examines every prisoner on entrance and if any are found suffering from communicable diseases these are segregated immediately.

Prisoners are divested of their clothing on entrance, are given a bath, and furnished with jail clothing which can be washed, thereby insuring immunity against contagion and vermin.

A new boiler has been installed, so that if one breaks down or is in need of repair the other is available also. The blower has been taken off the old boiler and shaker grates installed. The plumbing in the entire jail has been overhauled and put in excellent condition.

The laundry facilities are adequate and plenty of hot water is available.

The present sheriff has changed the menu for the prisoners by providing milk and sugar for coffee or tea. This is commendable. The food provided is as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee with milk and sugar; dinner—vegetable soup, bean soup or stew or meat and gravy and boiled potatoes; supper—bread and tea alternating with hash and meat and gravy. Every Sunday, baked beans and pork. The sheriff gives each inmate smoking material who is unable to purchase it for himself.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner

SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

SCHENECTADY

Inspected January 28, 1925. John G. Myers, sheriff; Joseph W. Elchmeyer, under-sheriff. Mrs. Myers is matron. There are also three guards on eight-hour shifts, civilian cook, and engineer.

On the day of inspection the population was 91 males and 2 females. The highest at one time was 125 males and 6 females; the lowest 50 males and 2 females. The prisoners were classified as follows:

	Male	Female
Federal prisoners -----	49	--
Serving sentence -----	20	1
Awaiting court action -----	22	1

The inmates were classified in accordance with the provisions of Section 92 of the County Law.

Since the last inspection the major portion of the interior of the jail has been painted by inmate labor; the steel work on one side is yet to be finished. Aside from this institutional work, the inmates are unemployed.

This is one of the most modern, cleanest and best kept jails in the State. The whole interior, including all fixtures, are gone over very frequently by the inmates, and strict order and cleanliness are demanded by the officials in charge. On admission the prisoners are relieved of their clothing, required to bathe, and after receiving a physical examination by the physician are provided with institution clothing. This is the most effective method of keeping a jail free from vermin and adds materially to the sanitation. The physician's examination also makes possible the segregation of those suffering with communicable diseases.

The inmates receive three meals a day, and the present menu seems ample. The laundry equipment is adequate and the bedclothing was clean and in order.

This is a four-story jail with a total of 80 cells for men and 8 cells for women; also two hospital rooms. The use of the jail for the detention of federal prisoners is at times causing congestion, emphasizing the necessity for a federal detention prison in this State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

SCHENECTADY

Inspected October 30, 1925. John G. Myers, sheriff; James A. Eichmeyer, under-sheriff. The remainder of the force consists of three guards on eight hour shifts and Mrs. Myers acting as matron.

This county jail is one of the most modern in the State, has excellent equipment and is entirely adequate for the present needs of the county and for the proper classification of prisoners. When a prisoner is received here he is taken immediately to the place set apart for bathing, his clothing sterilized and stored pending his release, and a complete set of prison clothes is issued to him. This in a great measure helps to keep the jail free from vermin and in the cleanly condition in which it is always found. Prisoners are also examined by the doctor on admission and if found suffering from any disease, are immediately segregated. The doctor not only pays daily visits to the jail but is subject to call at any time.

Three meals a day are provided and the menu is well balanced. The cells are equipped with lavatory and toilet and were in good condition on day of inspection. Each cell has a cot with a good mattress and sheets and pillow cases are issued weekly.

The entire interior of the jail has been painted since the last inspection.

The population on day of inspection was, males, 58, females, 2, classified as follows: Held for examination, 18, serving sentence, 20 (14 Federal); adults awaiting grand jury, 15; minors awaiting grand jury, 7.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY JAIL

SCHOHARIE

Inspected September 11, 1925. George W. Snyder, sheriff. There are also a jailer and matron.

At the time of inspection there was only one prisoner—a male adult awaiting action of the grand jury. The maximum during the year was 5; at times there have been no inmates, and no females were committed to the jail during the past fourteen months.

This is an old stone jail—one of the oldest still remaining in the State. It has been described in detail in previous reports of inspection.

Since the last report (November 22, 1925) the interior of the jail, except the floors, has been painted white, new conductor pipes have been placed on the jail and adjoining buildings, an electric washer and some new bedding provided, and other minor improvements made. The Board of Supervisors is endeavoring to comply with former recommendations made by the State Commission of Prisons, which, if carried out, will make this old jail habitable and assist the officials in charge in their efforts to conduct it properly.

Equipment for supplying hot water to the jail, when the regular heating plant is not running, is to be installed; the floor, where broken, is to be repaired; and the locking device overhauled. Some broken toilet seats will need replacing, and the steel floors in the corridors will also need painting with a suitable metal waterproof paint.

The jail is obsolete from the standpoint of modern institutions of this kind and would be entirely inadequate in most counties of the State. The statement relative to the number of inmates indicates that a large jail is not needed here at present, and with proper upkeep and care it can be made to suffice for the usual needs of the county for some time to come. The officials in charge claim that usually no trouble is experienced in maintaining a legal classification of inmates in the three separate sections which contain a total of ten steel cells.

Each cell has a steel bunk provided with mattress, blankets, sheets, and pillow with case. With the new washer the bedding and clothing can be maintained in first-class order. At the time of inspection most of the bedding was out of the jail because of the painting which was just being completed, and of course the jail was not in a settled and orderly condition.

The cells on the lower floor have toilets, but on the upper floor there are only two—one in the corridor of each section. The toilets are vitreous but have wooden seats and are self-flushing. This is not a satisfactory type of toilet for jails, and the trouble with the present ones could have been averted if integral-seat toilets operated with flushometers had been installed. Each section has a sink with water and there is one bath tub in a steel enclosure near the main entrance.

Three meals a day are served. At the time of inspection the noon meal was brought in from the sheriff's kitchen. It consisted of meat, potatoes, bread and butter, and tea or coffee with milk and sugar are allowed.

Some employment is afforded for sentenced prisoners. The sheriff raises a garden in the rear of the jail and also has charge of the care of county property. Inmates are provided with reading matter, such as newspapers and magazines, and there is a small supply of books for their use.

The jail physician calls when his services are required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the locking device be overhauled and the windows made safe.
2. That some suitable method of supplying hot water to the jail in summer be adopted.
3. That the floor be repaired where needed and the steel floors thoroughly cleaned of rust and painted.

4. That the broken toilet seats be repaired or replaced.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Chief Inspector.

SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

WATKINS

Inspected August 30, 1925. R. H. Berry, sheriff; A. C. Woodward, chairman, board of supervisors, Watkins; Mrs. R. H. Berry, matron.

This jail, which has been receiving the attention of the Commission for some years back, is undoubtedly one of the two worst jails in the State. It remains in the same condition as on previous inspection, with the exception that it has been thoroughly painted and cleaned up. It was found in the best possible condition the jail, as is, could be made. It was built nearly fifty-five years ago and has outlived its usefulness and should be replaced by a modern jail. The Commission has been exceedingly considerate of the conditions in this small county, because of the limited population and tax proposition of the county. The time has come when the Commission must do its duty under the law to see that a proper jail is provided in this county or the present one closed and the county required to secure jail quarters in some adjoining county. There can be no argument that the present jail is inadequate, lacking in sanitary facilities, unsafe for the detention of prisoners, not providing for proper classifications as required by law, and the women's section is a fire trap. The door which previously led into the sheriff's residence from the women's section of the jail has been closed, so that in case of fire it would be necessary to enter the women's section by the iron stairs leading from the sheriff's office. It is almost certain that if this section of the jail caught on fire when occupied, that lives would be lost. Only recently it was necessary, in order to classify prisoners, to put some men in this section.

At the time of inspection there were only 3 prisoners—2 held for the grand jury, one who had been there since March 25th and the other since May 15th; the other serving a thirty-day sentence. During the present year one man has served a sentence of 59 days and another, 40, being the longest time that any have been held here.

From January 1st to August 30, 1924, 83 men and 6 women had been confined here. From January 1st to August 30th of this year, 134 men and 5 women have been confined here. On May 21, 1925, 11 prisoners were confined here, 8 of whom were in cells on the first floor and 3 in the women's section upstairs.

In order to add to the sanitary safety of the toilets, it is recommended that tops be taken off.

The menu of the meals furnished on this date was as follows: Breakfast—cereal, milk and sugar, bread and butter, coffee, cookies; dinner—Hamburg or frankfurters, potatoes, bread, butter, tea; supper—beans, potatoes, bread, butter, tea, cookies.

Representatives of the Board of Supervisors have been asked to appear before the Commission at its meeting in Elmira on September 1, 1925, at which time the future course of the Commission in relation to this jail will be determined.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

COLBERT A. BENNETT,

Commissioners.

SENECA COUNTY JAIL

OVID

Inspected September 5, 1925. Harold Troutman, under-sheriff.

This jail is located in the rear of the basement to Court House with outside entrance at grade. It consists of three small masonry cells, 5 x 7 x 7, each equipped with cot, springs, blankets and pillows. Two small windows admit light and air to the corridor. The corridor contains a modern flushing toilet and basin and also four cots with springs, mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips.

The jail is steam-heated and lighted with electric light, and interior has been recently given a coat of white paint.

A women's detention room is located on the second floor. Two large barred windows furnish an abundance of light and ventilation. This room is very neat indeed, as it is nicely papered and the floor is spread with several good rugs. It is permanently equipped with a bath tub, basin and modern toilet. Steam heat and electric light. It contains a double bed fully equipped.

This jail is used only during court sessions—June and September—and for occasional detentions in lower end of county.

There have been six males and one female detained here since January 1, 1925.

Mrs. Troutman is a deputy sheriff and acts as matron.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner

SENECA COUNTY JAIL

WATERLOO

Inspected April 9, 1925. Fred Olschewske, sheriff. There are also a turnkey and matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 3, all adult males serving sentence. The maximum since the present sheriff assumed office, January 1st, was 19; the minimum, the present number, 3.

This is a modern three-story and basement jail, fully equipped throughout. The first and second floors contain twelve cells each, arranged back to back with utility corridor between and facing large windows glazed with wire glass. The six cells on the south side of the first floor have a "tool-proof" enclosure. One cell on the north side is padded. The third floor has three large cells and one large room on each side, eight in all. One of the rooms is fitted up for hospital purposes, containing beds and an operating table.

Each cell and room has a niche toilet and lavatory. Each department on the lower floors has a shower bath; on the upper floor are two small ante-rooms provided with bath tubs. The other cell equipment consists of steel folding bunks, mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows with slips, steel folding seat and table, wooden commode, and clothes hooks. The toilets are of vitreous ware and together with the niche bases were in good condition.

The bedding was clean, but the floors throughout were very dusty. The sheriff stated that as the jail is near the railroad much trouble with dust is experienced. With idle sentenced prisoners in the jail an extra effort should be made to keep it clean at all times. There is little other employment for them and they should be required to work hard, if necessary, to keep this excellent jail in first-class condition. The supply of hot and cold water is ample for cleaning washing and bathing.

The office of sheriff in this county is salaried; twenty cents per meal is allowed for board of prisoners. Three meals a day are furnished and the menu was reported to be about as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal with

sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread and coffee; supper—warmed-up potatoes, bread and coffee. The kitchen equipment was said to be satisfactory.

On admission the prisoners are provided with institutional clothing, and other articles of clothing are allowed as needed for appearance in court, transfer, etc. The laundry equipment consists of an electric washer, dryer and wash trays.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and visits the jail when called.

The inmates are provided with reading matter, such as newspapers and magazines. No religious services are held.

RECOMMENDATION

That the prisoners be required to keep the jail thoroughly clean and well painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

BATH

Inspected June 16, 1925. W. Bertram Page, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, turnkey, guard, matron and cook.

There were 28 prisoners at the time of inspection—26 males and 2 females. Seventeen of the males and the females were serving sentence and 9 men were awaiting trial. No minors were in custody. It was stated that the highest number of prisoners in custody at any one time since January 1, 1925, was 28, the lowest 14.

This old jail has been described in former reports of inspection. It was constructed over forty years ago. In an inspection made twelve years ago it was said that:

"This is one of the old jails of the State and it can never be placed in a satisfactory condition. It has been 'improved' and 'enlarged' and 'pieced on' until the result is an inconvenient and insanitary place of detention."

This statement still applies to a very large extent. As stated in the last report of inspection:

"It must be understood that the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to build a new jail in this county."

The main jail presents a rather neglected appearance. The steel work needs painting. Some of the toilets were not clean. With seventeen sentenced prisoners in custody there is no reason why this jail should not be kept in better condition. The prisoners could remove the old paint from the steel work and the Board of Supervisors should purchase the paint so that it could be applied by the inmates. The toilet bowls are of a type that is easily cleaned. Some of the faucets or push buttons in the cells were not in working order.

The steel bunks in the cells are furnished with mattresses and light and heavy blankets. The reports to the State Commission of Prisons have repeatedly recommended that sheets and pillow cases be placed on the bunks, but this has not been done. It would be found that their use would not only be more sanitary but more economical. Sheets and pillow cases are easily washed. If they are not used, the blankets must be washed at least once a week if the jail is to be kept in a sanitary condition. Prisoners are often in such a physical condition when received at a jail that it would be unsafe to issue a blanket used by them to another inmate. There is no doubt that the use of sheets would materially improve conditions in this jail. The bedding was in fair condition. There was a supply of new mattresses in storage.

The bath tubs were not clean.

The women's rooms were clean and in good order.

The laundry equipment consists of a small washer, tubs, and a drier. In the report of inspection made in 1922 the following statement was made:

"The need of a modern laundry and disinfecting apparatus at this jail should be looked into by the sheriff and proper request made to the county authorities."

Subsequent reports have recommended that these be installed, but as yet nothing has materialized.

The kitchen is equipped with a range and bake oven and there are also facilities for cooking with gas.

The prisoners are given three meals a day: Breakfast—oatmeal or rice with milk and sugar, bread, and coffee with milk; dinner—beef stew or soup or beans or boiled cabbage, potatoes, bread, and coffee with milk; supper—hash or warmed-up potatoes, bread and tea.

It was stated that the matron was the custodian of the women's department, but there was but one employee at the jail at the time of inspection—the guard. If any emergency had arisen he was dependent upon a trusty.

A jail physician is employed in accordance with the law; he comes to the jail when called. Prisoners are not examined upon admission. Such examinations have been recommended in reports of inspections for several years. These examinations are for the purpose of segregating any prisoners suffering from communicable diseases from the other inmates.

The jailer's record was up-to-date and in good condition.

There is no employment of sentenced prisoners except what little work is done by trusties. Some work should be provided. Some counties employ them upon the farms and at times prisoners from this jail have been worked upon the farm connected with the Tuberculosis hospital. There is no reason why able-bodied sentenced prisoners should be permitted to lie around the jail doing no heavier work than playing cards. The sheriff should at once make a determined effort to employ his sentenced prisoners. They should be compelled to earn at least part of their board.

The following recommendations are renewed:

1. That in keeping with the practice in properly conducted jails, sheets and pillow cases be provided in each cell.
2. That a modern laundry and disinfecting apparatus be installed.
3. That all prisoners be examined by the jail physician as suggested in many former reports of inspection.

The following additional recommendations are made:

1. That the sheriff see that the sentenced prisoners are employed so that they will be less burden to the county.
2. That the sheriff see that the jail is kept in a more cleanly condition.
3. That the Board of Supervisors provide paint so that the sheriff may have the prisoners repaint the steelwork.
4. That the Board of Supervisors have the plumbing repaired where necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

BATH

Inspected November 2, 1925. W. Bertram Page, sheriff; Ray Hardenbrook, under-sheriff. Mrs. Agnes Abbott, matron.

At the time of inspection there were 28 prisoners on hand, of whom 26 were males and 1 female; 17 males were serving sentence and 10 males were held awaiting trial or action of the Grand Jury. Of the latter number, 3 were minors. The highest number of prisoners at any one time since January 1, 1925 was 35, and the lowest, 14.

Criticism was made of the jail on the inspection of June 15, 1925 because of the need of painting and lack of cleanliness. We are glad to state that, since that time, the jail has been repainted and was in as cleanly condition as an old jail of this type can be made. The plumbing has been gone over and apparently was in satisfactory condition.

The meals given the prisoners on this date were as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal, coffee and bread; dinner—potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee and beef stew; supper—warmed-up potatoes, coffee and bread.

Each prisoner is given a pint of milk every day. A copy of the menu for the week is attached hereto and should be submitted to the Dietitian as to its adequacy and whether or not it meets the requirements of prisoners of the type held here.

The one woman held in the jail was in charge of the matron.

The jail physician in this county receives only \$50 a year and visits the jail only upon call. The under-sheriff is a registered trained nurse and gives such attention to the prisoners as he is qualified to. The county should pay a sufficient amount of money for a county physician to permit of the physical examination of all prisoners upon entrance. No one can dispute that this is necessary for the preservation of the health of the other inmates and the officers at the jail. They are entitled to protection against communicable diseases from prisoners thus afflicted who are sent here.

The number of prisoners serving time here is quite large and some of their terms run for a considerable period. One was for a year and another for eleven months. An effort should be made during the coming summer at least to find some employment for them if the number of time prisoner keeps up. There is not sufficient work about the county buildings to keep them reasonably busy.

Attention of the under-sheriff was called to a technical violation in classification in the male minor section. It would appear from our observation that a good deal of latitude is given to trustees here without constant supervision, and, if more care is not exercised, escapes might result.

The Secretary should be instructed to communicate with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and ask him for a definite answer by January 1, 1926, on the recommendations previously made as to installation of a modern laundry and disinfecting apparatus, the providing of a range in the kitchen to take the place of the worn out one now there, the providing of sheets and pillow cases in the cells, as is done in practically all of the county jails in the State and the making of proper provision for a jail physician at a salary that will permit of his making physical examination of all prisoners upon entrance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioners.

MENU—STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

Sunday

Breakfast—oatmeal, sugar, milk, bread, coffee.

Dinner—beefstew, bread, coffee.

Supper—warmed potatoes, bread, milk, tea.

Monday

Breakfast—rice, sugar, coffee, bread, milk.
 Dinner—potatoes, flour gravy, bread, coffee.
 Supper—warmed potatoes, bread, milk, tea.

Tuesday

Breakfast—oatmeal, sugar, milk, bread, coffee.
 Dinner—pork and beans, bread, coffee.
 Supper—warmed potatoes, bread, milk, tea.

Wednesday

Breakfast—rice, sugar, coffee, bread, milk.
 Dinner—potatoes, meat gravy, bread, coffee.
 Supper—warmed potatoes, bread, milk, tea.

Thursday

Breakfast—oatmeal, sugar, bread, coffee, milk.
 Dinner—pork and cabbage, potatoes, flour gravy, bread, coffee.
 Supper—warmed potatoes, bread, milk, tea.

Friday

Breakfast—rice, milk, sugar, coffee, bread.
 Dinner—codfish gravy, mashed potatoes, bread, coffee, onions.
 Supper—warmed potatoes, bread, milk, tea.

Saturday

Breakfast—oatmeal, sugar, bread, coffee, milk.
 Dinner—bean soup, bread, milk, coffee.
 Supper—warmed potatoes, bread, milk, tea.

SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL

RIVERHEAD

Inspected April 15, 1925. Amza W. Biggs, sheriff. Mrs Biggs is matron. Jail employees include a warden, turnkey, two keepers, two engineers, and a cook. Working hours are so arranged that there is a guard on duty at all hours of the day.

There were 47 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Minors</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Serving sentence -----	23	2	2	--
Awaiting trial or grand jury -----	16	--	2	--
Awaiting transfer to Sing Sing -----	1	--	--	--
Awaiting transfer to Elmira -----	1	--	--	--
	41	2	4	--

The highest population during the present year was 51, the lowest 37, and the average about 44. Prisoners were not properly classified, but after the matter was discussed with the sheriff he instructed the warden to separate the prisoners as required by law. This is a large jail with plenty of separate departments, and with the population usually held here the matter of proper classification should not be difficult.

This is one of the largest jails in the State and, with the exception of the toilets in the parts most used, was found to be in good order. These toilets have been criticized in former reports, but it was stated that painting and cleaning had failed to improve their condition. The Board of Supervisors should authorize the installation of one-piece vitreous toilets in these departments, one section being done at a time so as to spread the cost over a term of years.

Male prisoners on admission are kept in a receiving section of five cells on the first floor until they have bathed and been examined by the jail physician after which they are assigned to cells in the main jail.

The large rotary washer broke down and two small electric washers have been substituted. It does not seem that washers of this type will be as satisfactory as the rotary washer which is intended for institutional use.

Prisoners are employed at trusty work about the jail and county buildings and when the population during the summer permits, they work the county farm at Yaphank.

Inmates receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—fried potatoes, bread and coffee (oatmeal with sugar is given twice a week); dinner—meat or fish or scup with vegetables, bread and coffee; supper—soup or preserved fruit, bread and tea. The meat ration was said to be from one-half to three-fourths of a pound per person. The food supplies were of excellent quality.

It was noted that the matron did not accompany the officers to the department for females. On inquiry it was learned that the meals for female prisoners were taken up by the male officers. The dangers of this practice were discussed with the sheriff and the warden, and assurance was given that in the future the matron would have control of the women's section as outlined in "Rules for the Management of Jails".

It was stated that trouble had been experienced in preventing smuggling contraband articles into the jail by visitors and that it was the practice to search all prisoners after they have received visitors. There is a room (part of the old jail) on the first floor back of the office fitted up with screened pens or stalls which, according to the plans on file in this office, was intended as a visiting gallery. It is now used for the storage of clothing and other articles. If this material were removed and the room used for visiting quarters, there would be no possibility of contraband entering the institution through visitors.

RECOMMENDATION

That the toilets in the parts of the jail most used be replaced by modern vitreous toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector

SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL

MONTICELLO

Inspected November 7, 1925. Fletcher E. Rhodes, sheriff. Mrs. Rhodes is matron and the other employees directly in charge of the jail are a deputy sheriff and under-sheriff.

The population of the jail on this date was 9, all adult males classified as follows: Serving sentence, 7; awaiting trial, 2. Only 3 females have been admitted during the year and were held from one to three days. The maximum population this year was 27, the minimum 4.

This is a modern three-story jail containing 30 cells and 2 large rooms which may be used for hospital or detention purposes. In addition, there is a lodgers' room in the basement, a jailer's quarters, store room and consultation room. The cell equipment consists of toilet and lavatory, steel bunk with mattress, blankets, sheets, and pillow with case; the toilet is iron enamel, placed in a niche. Each department has a shower bath and the rooms have each a tub bath. The floor is of smooth concrete and the jail throughout was clean and in excellent condition except the toilet flushing devices which are inadequate and will never be satisfactory until overhauled.

The last report of inspection contained the following recommendations:

"1. That an adequate electric washing machine be installed and the laundry work done by the inmates.

2. That flush valves of a satisfactory type be installed in connection with the toilets, particularly those on the first and second floor.

3. That the Board of Supervisors give these matters prompt consideration and be requested to notify the State Commission of Prisons what action is taken."

These recommendations have been complied with. The laundry work is still being done outside the jail at an expense to the county of \$4.00 a week. There is an excellent place in the basement for a laundry and a rotary washer and extractor (centrifugal drier) should be installed and the inmates required to do all laundry work under proper supervision.

The niche toilets have been fairly well preserved from rust, but the flushing devices are bad and cause a great deal of trouble and expense to keep them in repair. The difficulty has been overcome in other jails by installing flushometers. This might require a large supply pipe, but otherwise no great amount of alterations of the plumbing would be necessary.

The Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch placed its scientific staff at the service of the courts of Sullivan County for the purpose of examining into and determining the mental condition of men charged with various crimes. The work is of the nature of a psychopathic clinic and makes for the proper designation of institutions in the cases of individuals having either abnormal or subnormal mental make-up. The sheriff stated that he was receiving excellent cooperation from the officials of that institution, also the local health officer, in keeping the jail rid of insane persons, and had secured the commitment of eight feeble-minded inmates to the State institution at Napanoch. Certainly, the segregation of these classes of defectives in institutions where they may receive specialized treatment instead of mere incarceration in a penal institution is commendable. This work has been recommended by the State Commission of Prisons for many years. Besides benefiting the inmate it tends to relieve the county permanently of an undesirable element.

At the time of inspection the inmates were classified in accordance with section 92 of the County Law.

Prisoners at this jail are unemployed except a few sentenced men perform some work of a trusty nature about the buildings and grounds. Three meals a day are served from the sheriff's residence across the street. A civilian cook is employed. The menu is about as follows: Breakfast—cereal, bread and coffee; dinner—meat (three times a week) potatoes, vegetables, bread and coffee or tea; supper—bread, stewed prunes or peaches and tea or coffee. Sugar and milk are allowed with cereals and coffee and some butter for the bread.

Purchases or supplies are made from the State prisons as required by law, and some supply of extra bedding and clothing is kept on hand.

A jail physician is regularly appointed, subject to call, but he does not make physical examinations of all incoming prisoners, as the amount appropriated for his compensation is \$100 a year. In consideration of the health of inmates and employees it would seem to be the duty of the Board of Supervisors to make provision for the proper examination, segregation and treatment of all prisoners suffering with communicable disease.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations mentioned in the foregoing as of last year

are repeated, with the additional one—that all incoming prisoners be examined by the physician as soon as practicable after admission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TIoga COUNTY JAIL

OWEGO

Inspected February 28, 1925. Lloyd Hedges, sheriff. There is one deputy sheriff. Mrs. Hedges acts as matron.

There were 13 inmates in the jail on the day of inspection, all males—12 adults serving sentence and 1 minor held to await the action of the grand jury. They were legally classified. At the time of the last inspection in August, 1924, there were 50 inmates of whom 28 were Federal prisoners. The jail is large enough for county use, but cannot ordinarily accommodate more than 25 Federal prisoners.

This is a modern three-story brick jail with 36 cells and 5 rooms. It was clean and in order throughout except the toilets. Although efforts are made to keep the niche toilets clean, it is a difficult problem because the iron enamel chips and rusts. They should be kept well painted.

The second floor has been painted by inmates since the last inspection.

The cells are equipped with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips, but adequate laundry facilities are lacking. Because of this the bedding has to be washed in sinks in the corridors. The installation of modern laundry machinery in the basement of the jail has been recommended for several years, but no action has been taken. There are both hot and cold water connections in the basement and there is plenty of room for a rotary washer and dryer. The expense would not be great and a laundry would add much to the cleanliness of the institution.

The inmates receive three meals a day for which the county pays the sheriff \$5.00 a week per prisoner. The daily menu appears to be satisfactory.

Prisoners are employed on the county farm during the summer and filled the ice house last winter. They also care for the court house and county buildings in addition to the work about the jail. There is considerable idleness in winter. There is no jail yard and no opportunity for exercise in the open air.

The grand jury meets four times a year—in March, June, September and November. The longest interval is between November and March—the period when jails usually have the largest population. The sheriff stated that an effort is being made to make a change so as to shorten this period.

The jail physician, the sheriff stated, usually examines inmates as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of ascertaining if any have communicable diseases.

Reading matter is supplied the inmates and religious services are conducted by the **Salvation Army**.

The only employee at this jail is the under-sheriff. A guard is employed at times to supervise the work of inmates at the county farm, but all other work in connection with the criminal and civil business must be done by the sheriff and under-sheriff. It sometimes happens that it is necessary for both to be away from the jail. In fairness to the sheriff an officer should be appointed to have charge of the jail during the night. Section 12, subdivision 5 of the County law, authorizes the appointment by the Board of Supervisors of such needed employee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That an additional officer be appointed to have charge of the jail during the night.
2. That adequate laundry facilities be installed in the basement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary

TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL

ITHACA

Inspected June 12, 1925. Charles Green, sheriff; Mrs. Green is matron. There are also two turnkeys, one having been recently appointed; and sufficient help is now available to properly guard the institution at all hours.

There were six inmates at the time of inspection, all males; two adults were serving sentence; two adults and two minors were awaiting court action. One of the adult court prisoners was in the pit with the sentenced men in violation of section 92 of the County Law. The highest population during the past year was given as 27, the lowest 4, and the average about 10.

This jail is of the old pit type with eight cells in the "pit" used for sentenced male adults, and two departments of two cells each on the second floor for minors and court cases. The department for women consists of a concrete addition constructed about ten years ago and contains four rooms—two on a floor—with separate entrance through the jail yard. One of the rooms for women is now used as the jail laundry and another for the temporary detention of female police prisoners from the city of Ithaca.

The cells are furnished with cots with mattresses and proper bedding and iron toilets. The toilets are of an old type and it is impossible to keep them clean. It would be possible to install modern integral seat toilets and the Board of Supervisors should proceed to do so. In the women's room there are beds and a toilet.

Adjoining the women's room are two shower baths, and there is a bath cell on the first floor of the main jail and another in one of the departments of the second floor. It has been previously recommended that showers be substituted for the tubs, but nothing has been done. The recommendation is renewed.

Assurance was given that juveniles are not kept at the jail at any time. Female police prisoners are still received from the city of Ithaca prior to arraignment and without commitment. While this may be an accommodation to the city officials, there is a doubt that it is legal to do so and the practice should be discontinued. The city has suitable quarters for female prisoners and a matron could be engaged to come on call for the purpose of caring for any females whom it is found necessary to detain.

There is no employment except around the jail building and grounds. Inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared under the supervision of the turnkey. On day of inspection the meals were as follows: Breakfast—pancakes, syrup, coffee; dinner—soup, bread and butter, coffee; supper—meat, potatoes, bread and butter, coffee. Milk and sugar are allowed with the coffee. The food supplies were of good quality and the inmates stated that the food was satisfactory.

The jail physician comes on call, but he does not examine prisoners on admission for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease. All inmates should be examined as soon after admission as possible and any afflicted with disease segregated not only to guard the health of other inmates but to protect the officers and their families.

Since the last inspection a larger washing machine has been installed. It was stated that all jail work, including inmates' clothing, is washed in the laundry.

It is to be regretted that the cells in the pit and the floor outside the cell blocks were not as clean as should be expected, although this matter was criticized in a report of inspection made last year. With a number of sentenced prisoners at the jail there is no reason why the floors should not be swept and discarded beds and other matter kept out of the corridors.

This is one of the few jails remaining in the State which can be classified as bad. There are only twelve cells in three departments for males and when the population is high proper classification is practically impossible and prisoners must "double up" in the cells. Two men in a cell is a bad practice and is to be condemned whenever found.

A new jail is needed here and the Board of Supervisors should give serious consideration to erecting a modern adequate jail on a site outside the city where sentenced prisoners could be employed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be classified in accordance with section 92 of the County Law.
2. That modern vitreous ware toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed in the cells in the main jail.
3. That shower baths be installed.
4. That the place be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

ULSTER COUNTY JAIL

KINGSTON

Inspected December 1, 1925. Herman S. Wells, sheriff. The employees are as follows: Under-sheriff, day jailer, night jailer, assistant jailer, matron and cook. The wife of the night jailer, who resides at the court house adjacent to the jail, acts as matron when females are detained.

At the time of inspection the population was 17, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 7; awaiting transfer to other institutions, 3; held for grand jury, 7. All were adult males except two boys awaiting transfer to the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. The average population during the past year has been about 23.

This is a modern jail and was described in detail in the last report of inspection. It has been repainted throughout and was in good condition. It is isolated from the office, making supervision difficult, and extreme care will be required from day to day to prevent conniving at escapes. An office for the day and night jailer should have been constructed at the entrance to the jail.

While this jail is modern there were some omissions at the time of construction which have tended to hamper the best management of the institution. These have been called to the attention of the Board of Supervisors in many former reports of inspection but they have not as yet been remedied. For instance: There are only two shower baths in the main jail, located in the court prisoners' section on the first floor. Prisoners of other classifications housed on the upper tiers either do not bathe during their stay or must be brought to the court prisoners' section in violation of law. This matter could doubtless be corrected at small expense. When this jail was built no laundry machinery was installed, such as rotary washer and extractor. These facilities are

provided in most modern jails and are essential here if the best condition of cleanliness and sanitation are to be maintained. A more adequate system of heating water should be provided so there may be plenty at all times for washing, scrubbing, dish washing, bathing, etc. The present tank is too small for an institution of this size.

The jail was not well lighted. Many electric light sockets were without bulbs. There were none on the upper floor of the women's department. Electric lights should be available in all parts of the jail at all times. This condition has been noted in this jail for several years past.

Other recommendations made by this Commission have been complied with during the year, such as the appointment of a civilian cook; improvement of discipline; painting the interior; proper keeping of the jailer's record, and making the matron the custodian of the women's department.

At the time of inspection the prisoners were classified in accordance with the provisions of the county law. Trusty prisoners who work about the halls should be kept under careful supervision as their mingling with other classes is in violation of law and also opens an avenue of passing contraband to dangerous criminals which might lead to jail deliveries.

Three meals a day are served and the food supplies on hand were of good quality and the cooking utensils are said to be adequate. The sheriff is allowed 45 cents a day for food for each prisoner. For several years no sugar or milk has been provided with coffee or cereals, except that syrup is allowed with the oatmeal. It would doubtless be more satisfactory and less expensive to allow some sugar and milk with coffee and reduce somewhat the meat ration to prisoners who are not employed, which includes most of them. Much of the coffee, when served clear, is liable to be wasted.

A jail physician is appointed by the Board of Supervisors and comes to the jail when his services are required, but he does not examine all incoming prisoners for the purpose of segregation and treatment of those suffering with communicable diseases. This is an important work in all well managed jails.

The Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch some time ago placed its scientific staff at the service of the courts of Ulster County for the purpose of examining into and determining the mental condition of men charged with various crimes. The work is of the nature of psychopathic clinics and assists in securing proper designation of institutions in the cases of individuals having abnormal or subnormal makeups. The sheriff stated that he was receiving excellent cooperation from the officials of that institution. Certainly the segregation of defectives in institutions where they may receive specialized treatment instead of mere incarceration in penal institutions is commendable. This work has been recommended by the State Commission of Prisons for many years. Besides benefiting the inmate it tends to relieve the county permanently of an undesirable element.

In the basement of the county jail are four steel cells for police prisoners and a large cage used for the housing of lodgers. This is called the city jail and is used by the police department of the city of Kingston in lieu of a regular police lockup at Headquarters. The quarters were clean and in good condition except the bedding in the cells which was dirty and badly worn. It should be discarded and the bunks furnished with waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

The county jail officials state that police prisoners are brought here by the police department and simply left to the custody of the sheriff. He must provide supervision, maintenance and food for prisoners, keep the place clean and in order, and all is done at the expense of the county rather than the city. The soundness of such an arrangement is always questionable. The proper place for a city lockup is at the police station in close proximity to police court, instead of transporting prisoners a

mile or more across the city, many of them in an intoxicated condition, and shifting responsibility upon the county authorities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That modern laundry machinery be installed.
2. That showers be installed on the upper tiers of the jail.
3. That more of the sockets be provided with electric light bulbs.
4. That waterproof mattresses be provided for police prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

WARREN COUNTY JAIL

LAKE GEORGE

Inspected February 27, 1925. Herbert C. Smith, sheriff; Henry N. Smith, under-sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron and a civilian cook is employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 15, all adult males serving sentence. Four were Federal prisoners. The highest number of prisoners since July 1st, last, was 36; the lowest 4; and the average about 16.

There are 22 cells and 3 rooms in the jail—12 cells on the first floor and 10 cells and 3 rooms on the second floor. The cells are provided with small iron beds and hinged bunks; the latter are used only when it is necessary to place two men in a cell. The bedding consists of mattresses with covers, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips.

Six cells on the south corridor are provided with toilets and wash basins; buckets are used in the remaining cells. There are a bath tub and lavatory on the south side of the first floor and a tub, toilet and sink on the north side. There are a tub, toilet and sink on both sides of the second floor. The two women's rooms have tubs and toilet facilities, and the room, which is sometimes used as a hospital, has a toilet.

The laundry equipment consists of stationary tubs and a washing machine and is said to be of sufficient capacity for the needs of the jail.

The cooking is done in the sheriff's kitchen; a civilian cook is employed. The noon meal was served while we were at the jail; it consisted of boiled eggs, potatoes with gravy, bread, and tea. The food was well cooked, appetizing, and the ration was ample. Three meals a day are served. Breakfast consists of oatmeal with milk and sugar, coffee with milk and sugar, and bread and butter; dinner—meat, eggs or fish, potatoes, bread and butter, tea with milk; supper—baked beans or hash, bread and butter, and tea.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The sentenced prisoners care for the county buildings and grounds.

The jail physician visits the jail when sent for. He was there at the time of inspection. One of the Federal prisoners was suffering with appendicitis and a surgeon was to be called in consultation during the afternoon. Prisoners are not examined when admitted.

There are a few books in the sheriff's office, which are well read by the inmates who also are quite well supplied with magazines and periodicals.

The grand jury meets in January, May and October.

The jail record was up-to-date and well kept.

The floors in the women's section and the south side of the first story had been repainted and the whole interior of the jail is to be repainted as soon as practicable. The work is done by the prisoners.

The jail was in its usual excellent condition. It was very clean and showed every evidence of good care.

This jail should have all its cells equipped with toilets. It would not be necessary to install all of them at once, but one section could be completed at a time. This has been recommended in previous reports, but the Board of Supervisors has done nothing in the matter.

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors have toilets and wash basins of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons installed in the cells of at least one section of the jail during the present year and that all the cells be equipped in this manner within a reasonable time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL

SALEM

Inspected July 17, 1925. N. Austin Baker, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, matron, jailer and cook.

The population on day of inspection was 9, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 8; awaiting court, 1. The highest number at any time during the past year was 36; the lowest, 8.

This is a modern three-story jail and has been described in detail in former reports of inspection. It is well equipped with toilets, both shower and tub baths and laundry facilities. Each cell has two steel bunks, furnished with mattress, blankets, pillow, sheets and pillow case.

The sheets and pillow cases have been supplied in accordance with recommendations from this Commission. This is a commendable improvement and adds to appearance and sanitation of the jail.

The sentenced men are employed at institutional work and in caring for the court house and grounds: a small garden is also worked by the inmates. Three meals a day are served.

A jail physician is appointed and is subject to call when his services are required.

The jail is kept well painted and was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL

HUDSON FALLS

Inspected February 27, 1925. N. Austin Baker, sheriff; Russel C. Paris, president of the village.

The jail is in the basement of the county court house. It is used for the detention of county prisoners when court is in session and by the village of Hudson Falls for the detention of police prisoners and lodgers.

There are four sections—for men, women, witnesses and minors, and lodgers. The men's section contains five cells, the women's one, and the juveniles three. The cells contain modern toilets and wash basins. The bunks are provided with mattresses and blankets. There is a couch in the women's room. The lodgers' room contains eight bunks. The jail was clean and in good order.

It was stated that some new mattresses were to be purchased. When

this is done it would be well to buy them with waterproof covers, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

WAYNE COUNTY JAIL

LYONS

Inspected April 8, 1925. Frank C. Rich, sheriff. There are also a matron, deputy-sheriff and cook.

The population on this date was 3, adult males, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 2; serving sentence, 1. Since the present sheriff assumed office on January 1st the maximum population was 7, the minimum, the present number, 3.

This is an antiquated one-story stone jail with only two departments with 11 stone cells each in two tiers. There is no department for females and fortunately none has been detained here for several years until recently when a women was held for a short period. It was necessary to assign one whole side of the jail to her during her stay, and of course different classes of males had to be commingled on the other side in violation of section 92 of the County Law. It is to be regretted that this jail was not built with two floors, affording four departments.

Some years ago the sanitary conditions at this jail were improved and the jail and residence since that time have been kept in an excellent state of repair. At the time of inspection the jail was clean and in order.

The cells have no toilets, but there is a room at the end of the corridor on each side which is provided with modern toilets, shower bath and wash trays. The cell equipment consists of iron cot beds with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. There is an ample supply of hot water for washing, bathing and cleaning; there is also an electric washer in the basement. With these facilities it is no difficult matter with proper management to keep the institution clean.

Three meals a day are served to prisoners, consisting of about the same food as supplied to the sheriff's table. The kitchen equipment is satisfactory. The food and other supplies are generally purchased in quantities.

The inmates are supplied with plenty of newspapers and magazines. The only services performed by any of them is that of a trusty nature about the buildings and grounds.

RECOMMENDATION

That the provisions of section 92 of the County Law be complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

WHITE PLAINS

Inspected May 9, 1925. Arthur S. Maudlin, sheriff; John J. Hill warden.

On the day of inspection there were 42 prisoners on hand—8 male and 2 female adults held for examination; 8 male adults and 5 male minors held for grand jury; 11 male adults and 2 male minors held for trial; 1 female prisoner serving time; 2 females and 1 male held as witnesses; and 2 male civil prisoners. The highest number of inmates confined up to the present time this year was 52. During the month of April there were 44, 45, 46, 48, 49 and 52 inmates on different days.

This jail, built in 1856, has received considerable attention from the Commission for some time back. Because of its type of construction it is practically impossible to observe a legal classification of males, and frequently of the females.

Since the last inspection 40 sanitary toilets of an approved type have been placed in as many cells. The warden says that the work has been highly satisfactory and the authorities feel that the job has been well worth while. It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors proceed to install 40 additional sanitary toilets this year, of the same type as those now installed.

Since the last inspection 30 of the old mattresses have been thrown out and new ones provided. A large number of new blankets have also been provided. The jail was in cleanly and orderly condition, much to the credit of the warden.

For several years the Commission has urged upon the county officials that all prisoners be given a thorough physical examination upon entrance, so that those suffering from communicable diseases may be segregated. This recommendation has not been carried out. The County of Westchester has gone so far ahead of many other counties in its medical work that it is surprising that it has not seen fit to recognize this recommendation of the Commission. The splendid county hospital at Grasslands is a credit to the county and a model for the entire country. Great harm could come to the inmates and officers of the jail in having diseases communicated to them by prisoners, and it is urged that the county supervisors recognize this condition and take proper action toward providing physical examination of all prisoners as soon after entry into the jail as is possible.

During the month of April there were 188 males and 30 females confined here, indicating that during the year approximately 2,616 people are confined in this jail. The importance of preserving the health of this number of people cannot be overlooked.

The county has provided no place for women serving time in the county institutions except at this jail. It is again strongly recommended that the Board of Supervisors take up the question of providing a jail for the confinement of women sentenced to serve their terms within the county. Again, the county has gone in advance of all others in the splendid penitentiary it has provided for the confinement of men serving time, but the only place for women is the antiquated county jail where women are sometimes kept for 60 days, 90 days, and at times a year, in close confinement without any opportunity for outdoor exercise and, without question, to the detriment of their health.

For years there has been complaint by the Commission of the detention of White Plains police prisoners in this jail. We are glad to report that this complaint will be overcome with the completion of the modern city jail for White Plains which, it is expected, will be put into service about October 1, 1925.

Further inspection of this jail should be made before the end of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

WHITE PLAINS

Inspected September 7, 1925. Arthur S. Maudlin, sheriff; John J. Hill, warden.

This inspection was made as a follow-up on the report submitted under date of May 9, 1925.

It was found that there were 45 prisoners on hand, divided into the following classes: Four male and 1 female adults held for examination; 24 male adults and 2 male minors held for grand jury; 5 male adults held for trial; 1 female prisoner serving time; 3 females and 3 males held as witnesses; and 2 male civil prisoners. The grand jury is to be held the week of September 14th, when it is expected that the population will be somewhat reduced.

The women's division continues to furnish a source of criticism, because of the lack of sufficient sections for proper classification of prisoners as well as for the close confinement of women without opportunity for outdoor airing or exercise. Violation of legal classification was found in two instances. One woman held for examination was in the same corridor with one serving time. In another corridor was a woman who has been held here since October, 1924, who was brought as a witness from Auburn Prison where she was serving time for felony. In the same corridor was a girl held as a witness aged 17 years, who has been in this location for the past three weeks. The woman held here since October 1924, has been out of this close section of the jail only twice since being brought here—once to a dentist and the other time to court.

The question as to a proper confinement place for women in this large and rapidly-growing county is becoming an acute question which cannot be longer overlooked by the Board of Supervisors.

In the main section no additions have been made to the 40 sanitary toilets reported on the last inspection. It was recommended that the county proceed at once to install toilets in all cells of the men's section.

Attention was specially called in the report of May 9th to the necessity for physical examination of all prisoners upon entrance to this jail, so that those suffering from communicable diseases may be segregated and the health of other inmates and the civilian officers be safeguarded.

In a letter received from sheriff Maudlin, dated September 14, 1925, the sheriff says: "I believe your suggestion is a very good one and have so communicated with the physician and the same is to be put into effect this day, September 14th."

It is pleasing to know that the sheriff recognizes the importance of this need and will comply with the recommendation of the Commission.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County should be asked to advise the Commission on or before January 1, 1926, as to what, if anything, has been or will be done to provide an adequate and suitable jail for the confinement of women prisoners.

The jail was in a clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

WYOMING COUNTY JAIL

WARSAW

Inspected May 14, 1925. John Simons, Jr., sheriff; Mrs. Simons is matron. There are also an under-sheriff and a turnkey.

There was one inmate at the time of inspection—an adult male serving sentence. The highest population during the past year was said to have been 6, and the average 2. At times there were no prisoners.

This jail, which is built on modern lines, has sufficient cells and departments to properly classify the number of prisoners usually held here.

Since the last inspection valve levers have been provided for the cell toilets, and a room on the second floor formerly used for storage was cleaned out and is now used for police prisoners from the village of Warsaw. The cot in this room should be provided with a mattress with waterproof case. This can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, at small cost.

Sentenced inmates are employed about the jail and grounds and at cultivating a small garden.

Prisoners receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—meat, vegetable, potatoes, bread and tea; supper—warmed up potatoes, bread, cookies and tea. Milk and sugar are provided with tea and coffee. The matron has charge of the cooking.

Inmates are not examined by the physician on admission. The matter was discussed by the Board of Supervisors but did not receive favorable action. It would seem that the small added expense would more than justify examinations, in order to protect the health of the other inmates and the jail attacks. It is being done in many counties with satisfactory results.

The matter of requiring inmates to bathe at frequent intervals was discussed in a former report of inspection and assurance was given that causes for criticism from that source had been removed. However, the inmate at the jail admitted that he had not bathed in nearly three weeks. There was no reason for this laxity, as there was a large tank of hot water available. The authorities should make it a rule to require all inmates to bathe at least weekly, and working prisoners should be given the opportunity to bathe as often as they wish.

The toilets are of a type which is impossible to keep looking clean; they are difficult to operate and are improperly located in the cells. Modern one piece vitreous toilets, operated with flushometer, should be installed in the cells on the first floor.

It was stated that new mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow slips were to be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

The jail was clean and in order.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That vitreous ware toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed in the cells on the first floor.
2. That inmates be required to bathe at least weekly.
3. That prisoners be examined by the physician as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector.

YATES COUNTY JAIL

PENN YAN

Inspected June 12, 1925. Milton L. Rapalee, sheriff. There is also a jailer, and Mrs. Rapalee acts as matron when there are female prisoners.

At the time of inspection there were no prisoners and during the past year the population has not exceeded six.

This jail is of modern design and has been described in detail in former reports of inspection. The condition of the second floor was excellent, as it is little used. The steelwork, walls and niche bases of the first floor are badly in need of repainting. This was recommended in the last report of inspection but has not been accomplished. As the jail is not large, no doubt the work of painting could be done by inmate labor. At any rate it should be attended to this season, and white enamel paint should be used as this part of the jail is not very light, due to fine mesh window screens and many shade trees in close proximity to the institution.

There is also need of additional water heating apparatus, as there is no supply of hot water for the shower baths and for washing and scrubbing during the summer except as it is heated on the gas range and carried to the jail or supplied to the laundry. Doubtless an automatic gas water heater would be the simplest way of correcting this matter. A high degree of excellence cannot be maintained by the sheriff in the conduct of the jail unless the proper equipment is provided by the Board of Supervisors.

It was also stated that some new dishes are needed. When new articles of this kind are purchased, aluminum should be substituted for the enameled ware now in use. Substantial aluminum dishes can be secured from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch.

The inmates are provided with three meals a day from the sheriff's kitchen about as follows: Breakfast—bread, cereal, coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, bread, vegetables and tea; supper—beans, bread and tea. Sugar and milk are allowed with cereals and coffee.

Prisoners are furnished with articles of clothing when needed and plenty of books, newspapers and magazines are supplied.

A jail physician is regularly appointed as provided by section 343 of the Prison Law.

Employment of prisoners consists largely of trusty work about the buildings and grounds, although a good-sized garden adjacent to the jail is cultivated and affords some work for sentenced men if there are any during the summer.

The matter of supplying waterproof mattresses in place of the old cloth ones now in use in the lockup in the basement of this jail was called to the attention of the Board of Supervisors in several former reports of inspection. This lockup should be kept as sanitary as possible. The present soiled discarded cloth mattresses are disease spreaders and should be destroyed and mattresses with waterproof cases supplied. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. There should be a definite understanding between the county and village officials concerning the maintenance of this lockup.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the first floor of this jail be painted with white enamel paint.
2. That proper water-heating apparatus be provided so that the jail can be supplied with hot water at all times during the year.
3. That aluminum dishes be provided.
4. That waterproof mattresses be furnished for the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAILS AND COUNTY, TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS

FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY

Located at Arch and Broad streets.

Inspected October 19, 1925. James T. Keith, commissioner of public safety; Frank Lasch, chief of police; Bernard T. Welch, captain

The reason for this special inspection of this station house was the report of an alleged assault, caused by overcrowded conditions therein.

The jail at this station consists of a cell room containing eight steel cells, four on a side, facing blank walls, and a room for lodgers. The cells are furnished with old type hopper toilets, steel bunks, and in four cells there are waterproof mattresses. Equipment in the lodgers' room includes a large latticed steel sleeping platform, hopper toilet, and enameled sink. The cell room is lighted and ventilated by two small windows in the south wall—one at the end of each row of cells. These windows do not properly light the interior of the cell room and artificial light is necessary at all hours of the day. In addition, the cells are painted dark gray, thereby making the inside of the cells absolutely dark. In a former report of inspection it was recommended that the interior of the cell room, including the walls, be painted a light color, the old toilets replaced by others of modern vitreous ware with integral seats, and windows cut in the west wall of the cell room, but nothing has been done toward compliance with the recommendations.

The number of arrests in this precinct has shown a very large increase during the past few years and the jail, as will be noted from an examination of the attached official list of arrests for the two and one-half months preceding the inspection, is now inadequate. Reports on file at the office of this Commission show that during the year 1921, 624 males and 64 females were arrested in this precinct, while the attached report shows that 570 males and 22 females were arrested during the period covered by the report. Only 33 of these were charged with traffic violations, the majority requiring detention. The greatest number arrested on one day during August was 22 males and 1 female; September, 18 males; and in October to the date of inspection, 13 males and 2 females. Females are not detained at this precinct but are sent to the second precinct station where the matron is located.

The large number of arrests requiring detention has necessitated placing two men in a cell—a practice which the experience of the State Commission of Prisons shows cannot be too severely condemned. It was stated that at times prisoners had been transferred to other stations, but "doubling up" seemed to be the more common practice. The dangers attendant on this system were again shown by a recent occurrence at this precinct when a prisoner committed a very serious assault on his cell mate, and it probably would have resulted in murder had not the officers responded to the man's cries for help.

These conditions were called to the attention of the chief of police who stated that he would issue orders to all precinct commanders to transfer prisoners to other station house jails when there were more prisoners at the station than one to a cell.

This jail, which was built about twenty years ago, has never been satisfactory to the Commission, and while it may have been adequate for the needs of the precinct when erected, the time has arrived when the city officials must give serious consideration to building a jail in connection with this station, which will contain at least twice the number of cells in the present jail and which will be properly lighted and ventilated, equipped with proper plumbing, and in which the officers will not be obliged to risk the danger of personal injuries from unruly prisoners due to the narrow corridors through which prisoners must be taken to the cells. The city owns a lot, approximately 20 x 45 feet, adjacent to the west side of the station house on which it would doubtless be possible to erect a modern jail. Reports of inspection of this station made in 1914 and 1915 show that this lot was purchased for the purpose of constructing a new cell room. Reports for several years succeeding mention this fact and urge the erection of the addition, but the reason for the delay or abandonment of the plan does not appear.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a new jail, constructed in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons, be erected as soon as possible

2. That pending the erection of the new jail, the present jail be improved by painting the interior a light color, preferably white enamel which can be washed, and installing windows in the west wall.

It is suggested that the city authorities be requested to advise the Commission prior to January 1, 1926, as to steps taken to provide adequate detention quarters at this station.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

(*Police Headquarters*)

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected November 20, 1925. James T. Keith, commissioner of public safety; Frank Lasch, chief of police; Samuel Keith, captain.

This is the central station house and jail of the city and is located in the new Municipal Building on Eagle street. The building is new, of fireproof construction, and was in excellent condition at the time of inspection.

There are two departments with six modern steel cells each for men, and two rooms with two cells each for women. In addition, there are two detention rooms with modern toilet equipment. One room has been furnished with a cot bed and good bed clothing, but the other is not equipped for use.

There are also a first-aid room partially furnished and a fully-equipped lodgers' room. Neither of these have been used. It was stated that persons requiring medical attendance are taken to the hospital and lodgers are being cared for at the First, Third and Fifth precincts. It would seem that this room should be used during the winter for the purposes intended, relieving the congestion in other stations, particularly the First.

This new jail is modern, well lighted and ventilated, and was in sanitary condition throughout. Attention was directed in last report of inspection to the lack of waterproof mattresses for the steel bunks, which are built to contain a mattress and are unsuitable for use without. When the plans were approved it was understood that such mattresses would be provided, so that persons detained would not be compelled to sit or lie on steel. Otherwise, polished wooden benches should have been installed similar to those in the county court house jail in this city. A supply of such mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, should be kept on hand and supplied to inmates who are orderly and reasonably entitled to them.

The total number of arrests in the city during the past twelve months was 8,114, of which number 399 were females.

By precincts the arrests were as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
First -----	2,275	94
Second -----	3,202	171
Third -----	697	21
Fourth -----	520	15
Fifth -----	440	14
Police Court -----	185	36
Detective Bureau -----	396	48
Total -----	7,715	399

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That proper equipment be provided in the detention room not furnished.
2. That waterproof mattresses be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.
3. That the lodgers' room be used during periods of overcrowding in other precinct stations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY

Located at 220 North Pearl Street.

Inspected November 20, 1925. David L. Patzig, captain.

The last report of inspection, dated December 12, 1924, stated that this modern station house and jail needed renovation. In a communication signed by James T. Keith, Commissioner of Public Safety, dated September 23, 1925, he states as follows:

"We have made the necessary repairs recommended at the 3rd precinct, using the greatest part of our appropriation for 1925 for same."

We found that the only part of the building which had been repainted were the offices and the former women's detention room in the main building. The walls of the sleeping rooms, lockers, bath rooms, hall, etc., on the second floor were covered with soot from soft coal used two years ago, and the main jail and lodgers' quarters have not been painted in recent

years and are badly in need of repainting. Some of the jail toilets were out of order and filthy; in fact, the jail was not in its usually clean condition. It was stated that a janitor and woman cleaner are employed who are supposed to keep the entire building clean and in order.

Since the completion of the Police Headquarters building it is now the plan to detain all female prisoners there, where a matron is regularly in charge. The women's detention room with two cells at the Third precinct station is now being used for male witnesses. The officers in charge stated that at times seven or eight witnesses were sent here by the district attorney's office for detention, and were held for considerable periods. The facilities are inadequate, as this precinct jail was not built for such purpose. It is necessary to detain some of the witnesses in the main cell room where persons are brought in at all hours, charged with crimes, many of them intoxicated. The practice of detaining such county prisoners in city station houses is an arrangement which has prevailed in Albany for some time. The station houses are not designated by the court as county jail annexes, but the arrangement is due to the fact that the old county jail has no suitable quarters for male witnesses. When the proposed new county jail is built, adequate separate quarters should be provided and the present procedure discontinued. The legality of commingling witnesses in city jails with persons charged with crime is questionable and should not be permitted if other suitable quarters are available elsewhere.

Prisoners detained at this station over meal time are provided with food. Witnesses are maintained by the county and the meal provided at the time of inspection (brought in from a nearby restaurant) appeared to be adequate and well prepared.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That this jail be thoroughly cleaned and the interior walls and steel work painted with white enamel paint, which can be washed.
2. That the toilets be put in proper working order.
3. That witnesses be not mingled with persons charged with or convicted of crime.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY

Located at 419 Madison Avenue.

Inspected November 20, 1925. Thomas Smith, captain.

This precinct is largely residential and the number of persons arrested requiring detention is said to be not large.

The jail is a one-story brick annex in the rear of a fairly modern station house in very good state of repair. There are eight steel cells arranged back to back—one half facing several windows and the others facing a blank wall. Each cell is furnished with an old iron toilet with lid, steel bunk, and a few waterproof mattresses are supplied. The corridor floors are concrete and the cell bottoms steel. It would be an improvement to remove these cell bottoms, install smooth concrete to permit hosing out, and replace the present obsolete toilets with modern vitreous toilets with integral seat and flushometer. During the coming year the whole interior of the jail should be painted with white enamel paint.

There is also an additional room on the main floor used for the detention of witnesses or persons held for further investigation of their cases. This room has one large window and is provided with enclosed toilet facilities and two beds.

No females are detained here but are sent to Police Headquarters.

The jail was clean and in order except the toilet bowls were unsightly and badly corroded.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That modern toilets of an approved type be installed in the cells most used.
2. That the whole interior of the jail be painted white.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY

Located at 270 Central Avenue.

Inspected November 20, 1925. John Patton, captain.

This jail consists of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the old station house and has eight brick cells and two rooms for lodgers. Each cell contains a wooden bunk and iron hopper toilet on an elevated platform. This toilet system, which has automatic flush, is obsolete, and for several years past modern toilets have been recommended by the State Commission of Prisons. This should be done. It would be better, however, for the city to provide a modern station house and jail in this precinct.

The records show that this jail is not used excessively, but a large number of lodgers are housed. Female prisoners are not held here but are taken at once to police headquarters where a matron is employed.

This jail was reasonably clean and in order. During the coming year the interior should again receive a coat of white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—COHOES

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected December 1, 1925. D. J. Cosgro, mayor; C. B. Plumley, commissioner of public safety; Louis King, chief of police.

This jail, located in the City Hall, consists of one room on the main floor containing nine cells for men, and a detention room and two small cell rooms on the second floor.

Since the last inspection the interior has been painted white and waterproof mattresses are used in three of the cells in the main portion of the jail. This is a decided improvement and is in keeping with the recommendations in a previous report, but all the cells should have them.

The jail was clean and in good condition with the exception of the lavatory in the middle cell which has corroded and eaten through, leaving a large hole in the wall which should be repaired. There is also but one gas jet to light the entire cell room on the main floor, and it is hereby recommended that electric lights be placed here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREEN ISLAND

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected November 30, 1925. Michael Burke, village president; O. F. Elliott, chief of police.

This lockup, severely criticized in former reports, has been put in splendid condition and is now an excellent lockup. It is situated in the rear of the first floor of the village building and consists of a room containing four cells. The room has four double sash windows and is well lighted and ventilated. The floor is concrete pitched to a drain, and a new metal ceiling has been installed. The room is steam heated and lighted by electricity. New mattresses with waterproof coverings have been provided for each bunk, and blankets are also furnished when the weather is cold.

On the day of inspection the entire place was very clean, showing that care has been given it since it was put in proper condition.

The number of arrests from January 1st to November 30th was 60, few of whom were detained over night.

A police matron looks after the women prisoners when there are any.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—WATERVLIET

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected November 30, 1925. George R. Halpin, mayor; John F. McGrath, chief of police. There are in addition to the chief one captain, two sergeants, one detective, seventeen patrolmen, and one police matron.

Since the last inspection the recommendations contained in that report have been complied with, to wit:

That waterproof coverings be used and the interior painted white enamel.

The jail is situated in the rear and is a part of the City Hall. It is modern, fireproof, and contains ten steel cells for men, a room with one cell for women, and a room for lodgers. While provision is made for juveniles, none is ever detained here; they are taken to the Humane Society in Troy. If any females are detained, they are in charge of the matron.

On the day of inspection the jail was clean and in fine condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALFRED

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1925. D. D. Randolph, village president.

This lockup was described in detail in the last report of inspection. Briefly, it consists of a steel barred cell on the main floor of the village hall and fire station, which is a two-story brick structure. The cell bunks have been furnished with waterproof mattresses as recommended by the State Commission of Prisons, and the bedding was clean and in order. When the comfortables are replaced, blankets should be substituted, as blankets are easier to keep clean and free from vermin.

The toilet facilities consist of a sink with faucet in the room, a bucket in the cell, and a well-equipped toilet room adjacent to the lockup quarters.

The room has one large window and is heated and lighted by natural gas.

The interior of the building is not fireproof and the lockup should receive careful supervision when occupied. It is claimed that this is not neglected when there is a prisoner, which is an infrequent occurrence.

The lockup was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANDOVER

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1925. C. H. Watson, village president.

This lockup is located in the rear on the main floor of the town hall, a two-story wooden structure, with entrance both front and rear. The floor and ceiling are wood, the side walls plaster and wainscoting.

There are two latticed steel cells in a small room, each furnished with bucket, steel bunk, mattress, and comfortables. One mattress had a waterproof case. Blankets are much better than comfortables for use in lockups. The room is heated and lighted by gas. There is a toilet in a small enclosure adjoining the cell room and is accessible to the lockup.

The floor and space behind the cells was badly in need of cleaning; the toilet room was badly littered; and the toilet was dirty. It was stated that the narrow corridor in front of the cells was used by lodgers during the winter and they have access to the toilet room.

This lockup has been frequently criticized for lack of cleanliness and it should be made the duty of someone to look after it regularly. If not kept clean it should be closed.

A night watchman is employed and is supposed to visit the lockup every hour during the night when occupied.

Very few persons are detained under arrest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be cleaned and kept clean.
2. That blankets take the place of comfortables when new ones are needed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANGELICA

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1925. James A. Hogue, supervisor; Floyd Gibson, village president.

This lockup remains the same as described in the last report of inspection. Briefly, there are two heavy latticed steel cells in the town hall, a two-story brick building. The cells are painted black (instead of a light color) and were in good condition. The room has electric light and is heated with a coal stove. There is one large window.

Each cell is furnished with a double-deck steel bunk with waterproof mattresses and blankets, all in good condition. Buckets are provided for the cells, but there is a toilet room off the hallway.

The lockup is said to be little used for the detention of prisoners but is used largely for storage purposes. At the time of inspection there were wooden election booths on the cells and broken chairs, an unused coal stove and other articles in the room. This is objectionable if the place is to be used as a lockup. The whole interior of the building is of combustible material and the lockup should receive careful supervision when a prisoner is detained.

RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup be not used for storage.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BELMONT

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1925. Stephen Pollard, village clerk.

This lockup is in all respects the same as noted in the last report of inspection and is said to be used almost entirely as a bunk house for lodgers. Only a few arrests are made and if detention is required they are generally taken to the county jail. The sheriff stated that there were not many, and as the regular county jail population is small no difficulty is being experienced.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the fire station. It is entirely of wooden construction and has a separate entrance from the alley. There is a wooden cell with two bunks, one of wood and one of steel, and there are a toilet, steel bunk, and sink in the room. It was in fair condition and is said to have supervision if persons are locked in the cells. It is claimed that the lodgers are not locked in. Most lockups of this description in the State have been closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BOLIVAR

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1925. C. J. Amsden, village president; O. N. Wandell, chief of police.

This is a small concrete block building of fireproof construction, containing two steel cells for males, and one with a solid steel front for women. The cells are equipped with sanitary facilities and mattresses with waterproof cases.

In compliance with recommendations in the last report of inspection, the mattress covers have been made in the form of casings, the gas light has been put in order, and the ceiling painted.

This is one of the best appointed village lockups in the State, but it has been neglected and is not kept in orderly condition as should be expected. The toilet fixtures in two of the cells were out of order and the place was in need of sweeping. The steelwork has never been painted and is beginning to show signs of rust. It should be painted with a light colored paint, the plumbing repaired, and someone appointed to keep the place clean and in order. These matters were discussed with two members of the village board and assurance was given that steps would be taken to remedy existing defects and provide janitor service.

The number of arrests was said to be small—only two men and one woman having been detained at the lockup since March 1, 1925. It was also stated that the detention of a woman was a very rare occurrence.

RECOMMENDATION

That the place be painted, the plumbing repaired, and janitor service be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector

TOWN LOCKUP—CANASERAGA

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1925. U. E. Bill, supervisor, Arkport, R. F. D.

This lockup consists of a small one-story brick building adjacent to a garage on the main street. It has two cells made of scantling piled solid. Each cell has an iron hopper toilet with tank flush, wooden bunk, waterproof mattress, and comfortables. There is a faucet without lavatory or sink in the room, also a coal stove and electric light. There is a window in the corridor and one in each cell.

The lockup is used principally for the care of lodgers during the winter and because of the danger from frost the water is kept turned off, rendering the toilet facilities of little use when the lockup is most used. Since the last inspection waterproof mattress cases were purchased and the lockup is said to be under supervision when persons are locked in the cells. Otherwise, the lockup conditions are the same here as described in former reports of inspection.

This has never been a satisfactory lockup. Recently, an intoxicated person was locked in and an axe which had been used for cutting wood was inadvertently left in with the prisoner, with a result that he proceeded later to hew his way out, doing considerable damage to the wooden walls and windows.

This lockup with its wooden interior situated as it is, very close to a garage, constitutes a fire hazard, and a much better arrangement would be to install one or more steel cells with proper equipment in some other building which could be properly heated and cared for. The present building is at the extreme end of the row of buildings on the street with a cemetery adjacent. At the time of my visit the owner of the garage was cleaning up the rubbish and broken glass from around the lockup to the extent of a motor truck load. The cleaning was commendable, but the condition should not be allowed to exist by those in authority who are responsible for the proper care of public buildings and grounds.

RECOMMENDATION

That the officials of Canaseraga give careful consideration to the matter of the re-location of this lockup as suggested in this report, and notify this Commission of their conclusions on or before August 1, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CUBA

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1925. H. M. Sechel, village clerk; H. K. March, chief of police.

The lockup, consisting of a cell room and a detention room to the rear of the first floor of the fire house, was fully described in the last report of inspection.

Since then the toilets in two of the cells and in the corridor have been replaced by modern vitreous ware fixtures and the walls and ceiling painted. The steel work was in need of repainting and the quilts in the cells were old and soiled. It was stated that blankets would be substituted for the quilts and that the authorities intended to paint the steelwork with light colored paint.

It was stated that about 25 men had been held at the jail during the past year and that about 75 lodgers were accommodated. The latter are not permitted to use the cells, benches being provided for them in the corridor.

The recommendation—that proper supervision of the lockup be provided when prisoners are detained—has not received favorable action by the village authorities. The officer is on duty from noon until midnight and prisoners in the cells are not supervised after the latter hour. This building is not fireproof and the only entrance to the lockup is through the fire station. It is a dangerous practice to keep men in this place without supervision, and someone should be appointed to remain at the lockup when prisoners are detained.

RECOMMENDATION

That adequate supervision be provided when prisoners are locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector

TOWN LOCKUP—FILLMORE

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1925. J. Harvey Winship, supervisor.

This lockup is located in the basement of the post office building, a one-story frame structure sheathed with metal. The entrance is at grade in the rear and can also be reached from the main floor.

The equipment consists of two latticed steel cells, electric light, steam-heating system, and there are two full sized windows in the rear of the cells. Each cell is furnished with steel bunk, waterproof mattress and blankets in good condition. As the place has no sewers there are no toilets in the basement.

The floor is concrete, but the rest of the interior is wood and the basement is used principally for the storage of hose carts and a large amount of material said to be the property of the electric light company.

The lockup was clean and in good order but, is not in the best location; it should receive careful supervision during the night when occupied, which is said to be seldom.

The entrance being in the rear and reached through an alley, it would be well to install electric lights at these points for the convenience of an officer who may have a prisoner during the night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WELLSVILLE

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1925. Thomas Sweeney, village president and chief of police.

The population of Wellsville is upwards of 5,000.

This lockup is located in the basement of the municipal building, a large brick structure. There is a department containing four steel cells for men and a detention room for women. The floor and walls are of concrete and the ceiling metal. Some pointing up is needed and the place kept thoroughly painted.

Each cell has a steel bunk with canvas-covered mattress and blanket. Only one cell has a toilet and there is an additional one in the cell room. Each cell has a faucet with water and there is a lavatory in the room outside the cells. The detention room has a lavatory, toilet, and cot bed provided with good bedding. A janitor is employed and the lockup was clean.

Recently, a prisoner set fire to his clothing and bedding and was rescued by an officer. The cell is disfigured from chemicals. All the cells should be painted a light color, preferably with white enamel paint.

Lodgers sleep on the concrete floor. Portable bunks can be secured for the purpose and should be provided or lodgers' quarters fitted up elsewhere.

It has been recommended in previous reports of inspection that waterproof mattresses be furnished. These can be secured from the superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, and are being used in most lockups and city jails throughout the State. They are vermin-proof as well as fireproof and much more sanitary than cloth mattresses.

Information as to the number of prisoners detained was not obtainable, but the officer in charge stated that a considerable number of arrests were made and several lodgers were housed in the lockup every night during cold weather.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof mattresses be furnished for the cells.
2. That bunks be provided for lodgers.
3. That the whole interior, including the cells, be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—WHITESVILLE

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1925. Glenn J. Robbins, town clerk.

This lockup consists of a latticed steel cell in a room in the rear on the first floor of a two-story frame structure, used also as a fire house, print shop, and for town meetings. There are no toilet facilities and at the time of inspection there was no bedding in the cell. The town clerk stated that it was very rarely used, but there were times when it had been convenient for use as the place is rather remote from the county jail.

The room is light and dry and was in fair condition except that it needed sweeping. It is used as a meeting room for the local band. It is heated and lighted by gas, and while not modern, the authorities here feel that it is all the place requires in the way of a lockup.

It should never be left without careful supervision when a person is locked in the cell, and at such times suitable bed clothing should be provided. A waterproof mattress should be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—BINGHAMTON

BROOME COUNTY

Inspected March 11, 1925. John J. Giles, mayor; Charles W. Yoemans, commissioner of public safety; William T. Hunt, chief of police.

This is a modern city jail and it is gratifying to report that it was in very clean and orderly condition throughout, except a section which is still being used for the storage of confiscated liquor. It has been recommended in previous reports that this contraband be removed, and the jail no longer used for such purposes.

Each cell in the department for males is equipped with sanitary toilet and polished wooden bunk. A considerable number of the bunks are furnished with waterproof mattresses for use of persons detained for more than one day. The women's quarters are furnished with cot beds and bedding. The building is of fireproof construction with smooth concrete floors and brick walls, the latter being painted white, as is true of the steel work.

The authorities are planning to repaint the interior this season and to make other substantial improvements to the building. The windows on the lower floors are not barred, as has been noted in former reports of inspection. This should be done in order to make the jail safe and to permit prisoners to exercise in the corridors when detained for several days as is frequently the case. This matter was discussed in detail in a report of inspection dated March 14, 1923.

A police matron is employed and has charge of the department for females. Lodgers are not allowed in the jail section but are accommodated in a modern tramp room in the basement. This room is furnished with bunks, toilets and shower baths.

An effort is being made to keep the police department and headquarters as nearly up-to-date as possible. A modern motor ambulance has been provided, and in connection with the other contemplated improvements to the building it is planned to erect a new garage adequate for the needs of the department.

This jail should be reinspected later in the season when the improvements have been made.

It is again recommended:

1. That all of the jail windows be barred.
2. That the confiscated liquor and articles, such as stills, be removed and the jail not used for this purpose in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEPOSIT

BROOME COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. Arthur Kellogg, village clerk; Bert Beals, chief of police.

The lockup, consisting of two steel cells in a room on the first floor of the village building, has been fully described in former reports of inspection.

At the time of inspection it was not in good order. One toilet was in very insanitary condition and the place was in need of painting. It was stated that two young men employed on the roads had been permitted to use a cell as a place of residence and that the general public was also allowed to use the place as a rest room and the privilege had been abused, resulting, in defective plumbing.

Assurance was given that the plumbing would be put in order and it was stated that efforts would be made to have the interior painted a light color as previously recommended. When this is done, care should be taken that the lockup is kept clean and orderly.

It was stated that 5 prisoners had been held at the lockup during the past six months and that about 20 lodgers had been accommodated during the same period.

During the night the officer on patrol is supposed to supervise the lockup. As the building is not fireproof care should be exercised that proper supervision is maintained when prisoners are locked up.

RECOMMENDATION

That the toilet be repaired and the interior of the lockup painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ENDICOTT

BROOME COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. Clark E. Bennett, village president; Daniel Frutiger, chief of police.

This lockup, which is located in the village building, has recently been materially improved in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. There is now a fine detention room on the third floor adjacent to the court room. It is equipped with plumbing of approved type and two iron cot beds with proper bedding. Two large windows glazed with translucent glass, and screened, admit abundance of sunlight and ventilation. The room is tastefully decorated and is one of the best detention rooms in the State.

The department for males consists of the old cell room of three modern steel cells equipped with approved plumbing, steel bunks, mattresses with waterproof cases, and blankets. In addition, in the former detention room directly beneath this room, about one-half below grade, three steel cells have been installed, but they were not ready for use as the plumbing did not arrive until the day prior to the inspection. It was stated that the plumber had been advised of the arrival of the material and he was expected to start work in a day or so. It was also stated that bedding similar to that now in use in the old cells was on hand for the new section.

The lodgers' room in the basement remains the same as at the time of the last inspection.

This lockup when completed will be one of the best village lockups in the State and a credit to the village.

The records showed that 465 males, 5 females and 4 juveniles had been arrested during this year. Only one woman was held, and it was stated that a matron had remained at the lockup while she was detained. Juveniles who must be detained are said to be taken to the Humane Society at Binghamton.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—JOHNSON CITY

BROOME COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1925. Ira Carpenter, village president; W. J. Bell, chief of police.

Population estimated to be about 16,000.

This lockup consists of two steel barred cells in a room to the rear of the first floor of the village hall and fire station. The room is well lighted and ventilated and the cells are equipped with enameled iron toilets, lavatories, wooden bunks, waterproof mattresses, and blankets.

The lockup was clean and in order.

The records showed that since March 23, 1925, there had been 233 arrests for all causes and it was stated that a considerable number of those arrested had been locked up; that on two occasions four persons were held at the same time, and on another three, and that it had been necessary at times to take prisoners to the city jail at Binghamton. No females were held during this period. Some lodgers are accommodated.

This village is growing rapidly and from the information as stated in the foregoing paragraph it can be seen that the lockup is not adequate for its needs. Additional cells are needed and it would be possible to enlarge the lockup by using a room adjoining the lockup and police headquarters now used by the engineering department of the village. The partition between this room and the cell room could be removed, making a large cell room permitting the installation of additional cells, or perhaps the room could be fitted up as it is with a couple of good cells. The better arrangement would be to remove the partition as suggested and turn the present cells around so they would face the windows, and add two or more cells. The village is so close to Binghamton that a detention room for women and a lodgers' room would not be necessary.

RECOMMENDATION

That the village authorities advise the State Commission of Prisons before September 1, 1925, as to the probability of enlarging the lockup as suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—ALLEGANY

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected October 7, 1925. Charles L. Norton, town clerk.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, a two-story brick building with a wooden interior. There are no cells, the lockup simply consisting of a room with concrete walls and floor. The basement is largely below grade, making the room dark and damp. There is a toilet with faucet upon an elevation near the outer wall. The room has three small cellar windows. Natural gas is used for heating and lighting.

This is not a fit place for a lockup and it has been severely criticized in former reports of inspection. In 1913 the Commission was advised that the town board had abandoned it and were taking prisoners to Olean. Later it was learned that the lockup was occasionally used for prisoners but its principal use was the housing of lodgers during cold weather. The same condition prevails at the present time.

During the past year the officials of this place submitted to the State Commission of Prisons plans for a new lockup which were approved, but the proposition was voted down by the taxpayers.

It is recommended that the usual proceedings be instituted to formally close this lockup, as it is insanitary, inadequately equipped and not a proper place for a lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CATTARAUGUS

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1925. Miss Edna Campbell, village clerk; A. C. Dow, chief of police.

The lockup remains as at the time of the last inspection and was found clean and in order.

It was stated that but few persons are held at the lockup and that an occasional lodger was permitted to remain in a cell. The officer is on duty all night, has his post in the center of the village, and is supposed to make frequent visits when the place is occupied. Because of the inflammable nature of the building this should not be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—DELEVAN

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1925. George Saxton, town clerk; Charles Marsh, constable.

The lockup, which consists of a latticed steel cage on the first floor of the fire house, was clean and in order. Since the last inspection new mattresses with waterproof cases have been provided as recommended. A janitor is now employed and is held responsible for keeping the place in good condition.

As the building is unheated the water has never been installed because of the danger of freezing, and there are no toilet facilities.

It was stated that arrests are very infrequent and that a man is employed to remain at the lockup when prisoners are held, as the place is not entirely fireproof.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP— FRANKLINVILLE

CATARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1925. G. R. Babbitt, village clerk; F. M. Easton, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a room to the rear of the first floor of the fire house. It contains two steel cells furnished with steel bunks and mattresses with waterproof cases. There are a toilet and a slop sink in the corridor. Entrance is from the fire station, and there is a separate outside entrance but this cannot be used because of a heavy padlock on the inside. The danger of having this door locked so as to prevent easy access to the lockup in case of fire was called to the attention of the authorities at the time of the last inspection and assurance was given that the lock would be removed. It should be done without further delay.

Trouble was experienced with the sewer and waste water backed up onto the floor. The authorities were trying to locate the source of the trouble and make the necessary repairs. The ceiling was rusted and should be repainted; otherwise the lockup was in good order.

Figures showing the number of detentions could not be obtained, but it was said to be very low. The officer is on duty through the night and is supposed to visit the lockup when prisoners are locked up. As the building is highly inflammable the matter of proper supervision should not be neglected.

RECOMMENDATION

That the padlock on the inside of the door be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOWANDA

CATARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1925. Ralph Shank, village president; Robert Congdon, supervisor; Elmer Westin, chief of police.

The lockup, which consists of a small one-story detached brick building of fireproof construction, contains two sections of two cells each and a room in the basement for lodgers. It is well lighted, heated, and ventilated.

Since the last inspection, in compliance with recommendations of the Commission, the place has been thoroughly cleaned, mattresses with waterproof cases have been provided, and faucets in the cells have been replaced. The sink in the lodgers' room put in condition for use, and the place was in good order throughout. Assurance was given that lodgers are not now permitted to use the cells.

Accurate figures showing the number of persons held at the lockup could not be obtained, as it is used by the village, the State Police and the constables from the surrounding towns for the temporary detention of prisoners. It was suggested that a record book be placed in the lockup in which could be entered the name of the person held, the date of his arrest and the reason therefor, and the name of the officer making the arrest. A record of lodgers could also be kept.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—OLEAN

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1925. George Pierce, mayor; J. C. Dempsey, chief of police.

This modern fireproof city jail has adequate quarters for the detention of males, females, special cases, and a large room for lodgers. Except that some of the niche bases in the cells most used are badly rusted and the paint in these cells somewhat marked up, the jail was in fine condition throughout. It was suggested in the last report of inspection that the authorities inquire into the feasibility of substituting enamel niche bases for those in use, but information as to whether or not this had been done was not obtainable. It is suggested that the authorities be requested to advise the Commission as to steps taken in this matter.

The record showed that during the first four months of this year there had been 418 arrests, and 751 lodgers were accommodated. It was stated that very few women or girls are arrested and that a female officer from the Salvation Army was called upon to act as matron when any such are held.

At the time of inspection there were two male prisoners at the jail—one had been there three days and the other two days. They were awaiting the arrival of money to pay fines. As city jails are only intended as places of temporary detention, it would seem that the proper procedure in cases of this nature would be to commit the prisoners to the county jail where there are facilities for feeding prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—SALAMANCA

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected October 7, 1925. Horace G. Cox, mayor; W. J. Fellows, chief of police.

Salamanca has recently completed and occupied a new modern City Hall. The building is a two-story and basement brick structure of fireproof material, and a credit to the city.

The police headquarters and jail are located to the rear on the main floor. The plans and specifications for this portion were approved by the State Commission of Prisons and apparently the work has been done in accordance therewith.

The men's cell room contains four modern steel cells, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, with open barred fronts facing large windows. The floor is concrete, properly drained, the sidewalls and ceiling brick and tile with smooth surface painted white with a dado of gray. This room has five windows with exterior basket guards. Each cell is furnished with a finished yellow pine bunk, vitreous integral-seat toilet with flushometer, and vitreous lavatory. The plumbing is all properly placed in a spacious utility corridor in the rear of the cells. An electric light is in each cell and there are additional lights in the room.

The room for females is of similar construction and is provided with one cell with modern toilet facilities. These windows are also barred and furnished with shades. This room should be provided with at least one cot bed, and the cell bunk should be supplied with a waterproof mattress, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. Most of the cells in the city jails and lockups throughout the State are being supplied with such mattresses.

There is a lodgers' room in the basement, provided with portable steel bunks sufficient to accommodate ten persons. The room has one window and a toilet room with toilet and lavatory.

The jail has steam heat and is well lighted and ventilated. A janitor is employed and the jail was in excellent condition.

The Chief of Police stated that the arrests averaged about 40 per month and that during cold weather a great many lodgers were housed, but not many women were detained.

The citizens and taxpayers may well feel proud of this splendid new building.

It is recommended:

That at least one cot bed with suitable bedding be provided for the women's room and that a waterproof mattress be furnished for the cell bunk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector

CITY JAIL—AUBURN

CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected November 19, 1925. John P. Jaeckel, manager; William C. Bell, chief of police.

The jail remains the same as reported at the time of the last inspection. The interior should be painted with a light colored paint, preferably white enamel, which can be washed. This would brighten the interior of the cell rooms and cells materially.

Mattresses with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, should be provided for the women's cells. They are durable, easily cleaned and in the end, economical.

The lodgers' room in the basement was not as clean as should be expected of a public institution. The chief of police stated that the janitor of the City Hall is supposed to keep the jail clean and in order but that he was not subject to orders of the Chief and that it was not possible for him (the Chief) to have the jail kept as he would desire. This does not seem to be a proper arrangement; the Chief is held responsible for the condition of the jail, but has no authority to see that it is kept clean and in order. In so far as the jail is concerned, the janitor should be under the orders of the head of the police department.

The record showed that during the period from January 1, 1925, to September 30, 1925, 696 males and 7 females were arrested and 498 lodgers housed. A matron is appointed subject to call and there is provision for her pay in the budget, but apparently she is seldom called to care for female prisoners. Sections 93 and 95 of the General City Law require that a matron be called to the station immediately upon the arrest and detention of female prisoners and that the matron shall remain at the station as long as any woman is detained there or held under arrest. The chief of police should see that the law is strictly observed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the matron be called and remain at the jail continually whenever females are held under arrest or detention.

2. That the janitor be placed under orders of the chief of police in matters relating to cleaning of the jail.

3. That mattresses with waterproof cases be provided for the cells in the women's room.

4. That the interior of the jail be repainted with white enamel.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FAIR HAVEN

CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. Dr. L. H. Griggs, village president; E. M. Blake, village clerk.

This lockup is a wooden building and has one wooden built-in cell with half of the door latticed steel. The cell contains a desk, the village records, law books, etc. About ten years ago a man was put in for about one hour on a charge of intoxication. Since that time the lockup has not been used as a place of detention and the village does not consider it as a lockup. For the purpose of getting the place off the records of the State Commission of Prisons it is recommended that the village officials pass a resolution closing it as a place of detention and file a copy of the resolution with the Commission. This should be done at once or they should be cited to show cause why the place should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MORAVIA

CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected September 3, 1925. J. P. O'Hara, village president; Rensselaer Sampson, village constable.

This lockup is located in fire headquarters on the ground floor of the village hall. The physical equipment has been described in previous reports (see October 30, 1924).

Lockup was found in a neat and clean condition. The stored material on top of cells has not been removed as recommended.

Owing to the great fire risk, due to the character and exposure of the building, when this lockup is in use, it should be kept under constant and competent supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT BYRON

CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1925. George Newkirk, village president.

Village population about 1,000.

This lockup is located in fire headquarters on the ground floor of the two-story brick village hall. It consists of a two-cell latticed steel cage, each equipped with folding bunk and comfortables.

Large windows provide ample light and ventilation. Electric light and coal stove. Sanitary buckets are used, as there are no sewers in the village.

General condition good.

Since last inspection waterproof-covered mattresses have been installed.

When this lockup is occupied, close and competent supervision should be provided against the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP-- UNION SPRINGS

CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected December 26, 1925. Henry Anthony, village president; John Murphy, village clerk; F. D. Delano, village police.

The population of Union Springs is about 800.

This lockup is located in fire headquarters on the main street and consists of two built-in wooden cells, 4x7 feet, with iron barred doors and windows. The building is a two-story brick and frame structure.

Each cell is equipped with wooden bunk, straw mattress and blankets and plain open buckets. Bedding is old and dirty and should be replaced.

The room in which the cells are located is heated by a coal stove and lighted by electricity.

This is an obsolete type of cell construction, but it probably meets the reasonable requirements for a village of this size and character.

When any person is detained in this lockup it should be constantly kept under competent supervision as a protection against the risk of fire.

There have been only eight detentions here since last inspection October 30, 1924.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide waterproof covered mattresses which can be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.
2. Clean up and keep clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP--WEEDSPORT

CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1925. E. G. Treat, village president.

Population about 1,500.

This lockup is located in a one-story wing, of brick and frame construction, at the rear of the village hall, with an independent street entrance.

The cell room contains a two-cell latticed steel cage, each cell equipped with a folding steel bunk, straw tick and blankets. Buckets are used for toilet purposes. Electric light and coal stove heat.

A sink with running water is in the corridor outside the cells. Two windows furnish abundance of light and air.

General condition unclean.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Repair bad crack in concrete floor.
2. Replace one broken window light.
3. Clean up and keep clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CELORON

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 22, 1925. Thaddeus Lawson, village president: Fred Gotts, chief of police.

Celoron is a small village in which a popular amusement park is located, a short distance from the city of Jamestown.

The lockup is unique. It is an ancient wooden hut, tucked in between old wooden buildings. It contains six cells, all wooden except the fronts. A wooden bunk is in each cell, equipped with waterproof mattress. A sanitary toilet and wash basin are in the outside room.

The fire hazard is imminent. If the lockup or adjoining buildings caught fire, the life of anyone in the lockup would be in danger if an officer were not on hand in the building. Periodical visits and outside inspection will not suffice. Lodgers should also be kept out of it, as they add to the danger of fire.

The interior has been cleaned up and the dirty condition complained of last year corrected. It is reported used only during the summer months. No heat is furnished. It is recommended:

1. That unless the village authorities notify the State Commission of Prisons within thirty days that an officer will remain in the lockup during all the time that a person is detained in it, they be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

2. That it be not used for lodgers.

3. That no one be detained in it after the summer months.

4. That it be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—DUNKIRK

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Mayor, John Kornprobst; Chief of Police, John J. Warren.

The City Hall, containing police headquarters and jail, was destroyed by fire several months ago. The garage in the rear of the City Hall was not destroyed and the Gamewell Signal System was also saved. The garage is used for the office of the desk sergeant and the electric system. The chief of police has an office in a private building. The City Hall and jail were completely destroyed, leaving the outside stone walls, which may be salvaged. In the meantime, all detentions are taken to Fredonia.

Upon request of the city authorities I visited Dunkirk on February 21, 1925, and consulted with the Chief of Police and several of the councilmen. I stated to them that the State Commission of Prisons would approve an adequate and sanitary jail, either in a new building or in the present building if reconstructed. I advised the construction of a new City Hall and jail. The old building was erected in 1858 and the city had outgrown its accommodations.

I was visited on the 24th day of February, 1925, by W. H. Shelton, city engineer, who stated that alternative plans were being prepared; that he was preparing plans for the reconstruction of the present building and that estimates would be made for the construction of a new building, and both propositions submitted to the people. He desired to know the requirements of the State Commission of Prisons and I advised him in a general way what will be required in the men's cell room, a women's room and a lodgers' room, and advised that when he had drawn the plans that he submit them to the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—DUNKIRK

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 20, 1925. John T. Kornprobst, mayor; John J. Warren, chief of police.

The City Hall, including the police headquarters and jail, was destroyed by fire December 13, 1924. The police garage, an adjoining cement building, was saved and police headquarters moved into it. The Gamewell signal system was not damaged and it was installed in the garage building. The chief of police has his office in another building some distance from headquarters. All persons detained under arrest are confined in the Fredonia lockup.

Since the fire, differences of opinion have delayed the construction of a City Hall and city jail. Some advise the construction of a new building on the present site, some the construction of a new building on another site, and some the reconstruction of the old building.

On April 11, 1925, two propositions were submitted to the voters—one to rebuild the old City Hall and the other to erect a new building on the same site. Both propositions were defeated.

On July 15th the proposition of a bond issue of \$200,000, for a new building, the site to be determined later, was voted down.

On August 29th a proposition to select one of four sites will be submitted.

The general belief is that public opinion will require the erection of a new building. Conditions, in the meantime, are disorganized and unsatisfactory. The Fredonia lockup, which is none too large for Fredonia and not modern or sanitary, is over-crowded by Dunkirk detentions.

During 1924, the total number of arrests in Dunkirk was 1,016—978 men and 38 women. There were 1,453 lodgers given sleeping accommodations. The police force consists of a chief, 2 lieutenants and 21 patrolmen five of whom have motorcycles.

It is recommended:

That the question of a site be determined without delay and a modern, adequate and sanitary police headquarters and jail be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FALCONER

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 21, 1925. Marion Snow, village president; Weson Paplow, chief of police.

The lockup is in the rear part of the village community hall, an attractive building recently erected. It consists of a well lighted and ventilated cell room equipped with two modern steel cells. Each cell has a sanitary vitreous-ware toilet, lavatory, and bunk with waterproof mattress.

The bars of one of the windows were pried apart and a prisoner escaped through it a short time ago. Prisoners should be kept locked in their cells.

No women are detained, if arrested, they are taken to Jamestown. Lodgers are not given sleeping accommodations.

It is recommended:

1. That the window bars be repaired and the prisoners be locked in the cells.

2. That the cell room and the cells be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—FINDLEY LAKE

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected October 8, 1925. F. J. Greenman, supervisor; Miss Minnie Cook, town clerk.

This place is a very small hamlet located about eight miles from the nearest railroad, and of course, modern improvements, such as electric light, water and sewerage systems are not available.

The lockup consists of one latticed steel cell placed in a corner of a small one-story wooden building used otherwise for board meetings and as a polling place. The cell is furnished with a wooden bunk and some good quilts. The room is heated with a coal stove and lighted with kerosene lamps. The building has several unbarred windows and ample sunlight is afforded.

This lockup is not used and might well be closed, as there are few lockups of this description in existence in the state. The cell is used for storage and on top of it was piled a large quantity of books. It is a dangerous fire trap if unguarded when a prisoner is locked in the cell, as the building is entirely of combustible material; this is also true of adjacent structures.

RECOMMENDATION

That the town board pass a resolution formally closing the lockup and file a copy of such resolution with the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed. CLIFFORD M. YOUNG

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREDONIA

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 20, 1925. A. R. Mayturn, village president; Louis J. Hart, chief of police.

The village lockup is in a portion of the village hall. The front part, which contains the offices of the Chief and desk and locker rooms, is level with the street. The rear part, which contains the jail, backs into a basement largely below street level. The walls of the building are massive and the windows in the jail deep-set and small.

The jail consists of the men's cell room, a women's detention room, and a lodgers' room. The men's cell room, about 25 x 15 feet, has one small window, 2 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. The floor is cement and damp. One of the pipes along the ceiling was leaking on day of inspection. The walls, ceiling and cells were defaced and dirty. The room was badly in need of cleaning.

Three latticed steel cells, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, are in this room. Each cell has two folding bunks equipped with waterproof mattresses. One cell contains a sanitary toilet and the others have none. A sanitary toilet and wash basin are in the outside room. A number of sleeping boards are supplied in the room outside of the cells for use when the cells are filled.

A bad congestion occurs frequently in this damp and insanitary room. The Dunkirk detentions run about 75 a month and the Fredonia about 10. Sometimes as many as 9 men at a time are confined in the cell room. It is an emergency situation in which a village lockup is trying to care for the needs of a good-sized city in addition to its own detentions.

The room used for lodgers is about 18 x 14 feet, containing one small window. It has five sleeping boards. The cement floor is damp. The walls were dirty and defaced. A strait-jacket (reported never used) is in this room. During cold weather the lodgers will aggregate about 12 a night.

The women's detention room is long and narrow, about 5 x 15 feet, with one small window in the end. It is damp, dark and insanitary. The walls were broken and defaced. It is equipped with a sanitary toilet, wash basin, cot, and waterproof mattress.

The interior of the basement was rearranged in March. The entrance into the women's room was formerly direct from the desk room. Now all women must be taken through the lodgers' room. As the lodgers' room is often filled with tramps it is indecent to compel women to pass through this room. The passageway between the lodgers' room and the women's room should be closed, a door cut from the desk room, and the women conducted to their room without the necessity of taking them through the lodgers' room. If this is not done at once the women's room should be closed.

The record of detention for the past year could not be found. A new chief of police was appointed January 1st and last year's records were lost or misplaced.

The police force consists of a chief, two patrolmen (a day man and a night man), and six special officers.

The building is not fireproof. A moving picture theater is on the floor above the lockup. The building is full of inflammable material and there is constant danger of fire. It should never be left unguarded and unless a man remains awake in the building all night, when prisoners are locked up, the lockup should be ordered closed. A janitor sleeping in the building and visits about every hour or so by the night-man are not sufficient protection.

It is recommended:

1. That unless the State Commission of Prisons is notified within thirty days that someone will be on guard all night whenever prisoners are locked up, and that a passageway to the women's room be provided so they will not be exposed to tramps and lodgers, the authorities of the village be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.
2. That an effort be made to keep the cement floors as dry as possible.
3. That the interior of the men's cell rooms, the cells, the lodgers' room and the women's room be painted a light color.
4. That all the rooms be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL— JAMESTOWN

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 21, 1925. Samuel A. Carlson, mayor; Clyde Smith, chief of police.

A number of changes have been made in the administration of the Police Department during the past year. Frank A. Johnson, who was chief for many years, retired; the captain resigned, and an effort was made to combine the duties of the policewoman and policeman.

The office of the Chief has been moved to the basement of the City Hall to the room which was at one time used by the probation officer. The captain occupies the former boys' room. The desk room has been enlarged and a new filing system installed. The fire house adjoining is being reconstructed and the City Court room is to be removed to the second floor which is connected with the City Hall.

The jail section remains the same as described in previous reports. The men's cell room, about 20 x 30 feet, has ten cells, each 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. Each cell is equipped with an old-style automatic toilet, and one sleeping bunk with rubber-covered mattress. These toilets are not sanitary, and when they get out of order they should be replaced by vitreous-ware sanitary toilets operated by push buttons.

All the windows are at one end of the cell room and the cells face brick walls, making them rather dark. If the cells and walls were painted a white enamel, or light color, it would brighten up the room considerably.

The women's department consists of two rooms for the detention of prisoners and a sleeping room for the matron. One of the rooms has two cells equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories; the other room is supplied with a sanitary toilet, lavatory, and a cot with bed clothing. The construction work of the fire house is darkening the women's rooms and a coat of white enamel paint would improve them.

The detention room should have more cots and be made more livable.

The lodgers' room is out of use on account of the construction work. It is reported that a portion of the room will be taken for other purposes. It ought not to be made too small, as a good many lodgers are given accommodations.

A room formerly used for the detention of boys is needed for other detention purposes. A detention house for boys up to sixteen years of age is provided by the county just outside the city limits. A county detention house for girls is maintained at Fredonia.

The record of arrests and detentions for 1924 was mislaid. The arrests so far this year number 2,343, of whom about 56 were women.

A wayward girl problem exists in Jamestown which needs constructive attention. About ten years ago the office of police matron was established for work among girls and women. It was a forward step, in line with similar work in all parts of the State.

The effort to do away with the policewoman and combine her office with the police matron is ill-advised. The police matron is required by law and must be retained. The duties are so widely different that it will likely result in the inefficient performance of both offices. There is not much active probation work in the city court, as the duties of the probation officer have already been combined with the clerk of the court. If this process goes on, constructive work for delinquents will be combined out of Jamestown.

It is recommended:

1. That the duties of the policewoman and the police matron be not combined.
2. That the interior of the men's cell room and the women's room be painted a light color, preferably white enamel.
3. That when the insanitary toilets get out of order they be replaced with vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons and lavatories.
4. That the lodgers' room be kept adequate and sanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—PORTLAND

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected October 8, 1925. O. A. Ottaway, supervisor, Brocton.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a room on the main floor of a frame building owned by private parties. The building is otherwise used for voting purposes and storage.

The cell room is entirely of wood and has four windows. The interior is whitewashed and the cells painted white. Each cell has a steel bunk with waterproof mattress and blankets are supplied. There is also a cot bed in the room generally used by lodgers. The room is heated and lighted by gas. There are no sanitary facilities as the place does not afford a water system.

At the time of inspection the lockup needed sweeping, otherwise it was in order. The justice stated that it had not been occupied by a prisoner during the past year but a few lodgers were cared for. Because of the fire risk the building should be constantly guarded when persons are locked up.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHERMAN

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected October 8, 1925. E. N. Myrick, village president.

Sherman has a population of about 1,500.

The lockup has been described in detail in former reports of inspection. Briefly, it consists of one latticed steel cell located in the engine room of the fire house, a two-story frame building in good condition. The ceiling and side walls are well ceiled and varnished. The room has several large windows and is furnished with electric light and heated with a large coal stove. The village has a water supply but there are no toilets or water connection in the building. The cell is equipped with steel bunk provided with a waterproof mattress and blankets in good condition, except that the place was dusty from disuse.

The village president stated that there had been no use for the lockup during the past year, and that should a prisoner be detained a guard would be constantly on duty in case of fire.

This is not a modern lockup and has been the subject of criticism in the past. So long as there is practically no use for it the officials feel that no further improvements are necessary at present. A modern lockup is fireproof and provided with steel cells on concrete floor and equipped with toilets and lavatories.

If use for a lockup in this village increases, a modern lockup should be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WESTFIELD

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 20, 1925. V. V. Card, village president; O. W. Stow, chief of police.

The village of Westfield has displayed a fine public spirit in the erection of an attractive Community Hall, fire house and lockup, which were opened January 14, 1925. The fire house is on the lot adjoining the community house. The lockup is on the side at the rear of the fire house, having a separate entrance. It consists of a men's cell room and a lodgers' room.

The men's cell room, 15 x 14 feet, has two modern cells, each 6 x 6 x 8 feet, equipped with vitreous-ware sanitary toilets, wash basins, sleeping bunks and waterproof mattresses. Two large windows with opalescent glass and a window in the door give light and ventilation.

The lodgers' room is the same size as the men's cell room, having a separate outside entrance. It also has two large windows. It is provided with a vitreous-ware sanitary toilet, wash basin and six sleeping benches. It is a light and sanitary room.

The building is fireproof. Ventilators in the ceiling of the men's cell room and lodgers' room open into the tower of the fire house. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

When it is necessary to detain women they are taken to the county jail at Mayville.

The arrests aggregate about 200 a year, and about 400 lodgers are given accommodation.

The police force consists of a Chief, a traffic officer, and a night watchman privately paid.

It is recommended:

That when the men's cell room is repainted, the walls and cells be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—ELMIRA

CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1925. J. Norton Wood, mayor; Max Dennis, city clerk.

The main jail, located in the basement of the City Hall, consists of a cell block of twelve cells, only six of which are used for detention purposes and a block of three cells known as witness cells but now said to be used when it is desired to keep prisoners separate. The six cells used for detention purposes have vitreous toilets and lavatories, steel bunks, and blankets. In the cells known as witness cells there are bunks and old style range toilets. These cells are not so well lighted as the others and they should not be used.

The women's department is on the second floor and consists of five steel cells equipped with old style iron toilets, steel bunks, mattresses and proper bedding. This part was clean and in order.

There are also two rooms adjoining the matron's quarters which are said to be used occasionally for the detention of juveniles. The entrance to rooms is through a narrow hallway which was partly blocked at the time of inspection by an electric washing machine and other articles, making entrance difficult and constituting a dangerous hazard in case of fire. The County Detention Home is located but a short distance from the jail and there does not seem to be any reason why all juveniles should not be taken there and the use of these rooms for this purpose discontinued.

The cells in the main jail were in need of re-painting and some of the toilet fixtures were out of order. It was recommended in the last report of inspection that the painting be done, but nothing has been done toward compliance, but it was stated that there was a possibility of having it done in the near future.

It was also recommended that mattresses with waterproof cases be supplied for the cells in the main jail. As pointed out in previous reports, the bunks are intended to hold mattresses and without them make a bed which is unfit for any person to sit or lie upon. The mattresses, which are obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, are comparatively inexpensive, are durable and easy to keep clean, and are giving universal satisfaction wherever used.

The records showed that there had been 1,076 males and 55 females arrested during the first five months of this year. Lodgers are sent to the county jail where quarters are provided especially for their use.

This is not an entirely satisfactory jail for a city like Elmira and it was stated that the other departments in the City Hall are cramped for room and that some changes are to be made in the location of the police

offices and the court room. A new fireproof jail with adequate quarters for the police and male and female prisoners is a much needed improvement and the city officials should give the matter serious consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all juveniles be sent to the county detention home and not kept at this jail.
2. That the use of the so-called witness cells be discontinued.
3. That mattresses with waterproof cases be provided for the cells in the main jail.
4. That the plumbing be repaired and kept in repair.
5. That the jail be re-painted with white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELMIRA HEIGHTS

CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1925. Louis E. Martin, village president; Leon I. Buckley, village clerk; Rodney L. Brink, chief of police.

The lockup consists of one steel barred cell in the basement of the village hall and fire station. It is entirely below grade. The cell is furnished with two bunks, waterproof mattresses and blankets, and there is a toilet in the room. Lodgers use a sleeping platform which is located in the room.

During the present year, according to the record, 145 arrests were made, about 35 per cent. of which required detention. It was stated that the greatest number detained at one time had been four and that on other occasions it had been necessary to hold more than one person in the cell.

While this lockup was never of a type which would receive the approval of the State Commission of Prisons, no steps were taken to require the erection of a better one. However, the number of arrests has increased and the lockup is no longer adequate for the needs of the village, as will be seen from the foregoing paragraph, and the authorities should immediately proceed to erect a modern fireproof lockup with cells for males, a detention room for females and a room for lodgers, the plans to be approved by the state Commission of Prisons.

This was suggested in the last report of inspection, but no steps have been taken toward compliance. There is sufficient land adjoining the present building to permit of the erection of such a building which could be heated from the heating plant, of the village hall.

It is recommended that the village authorities be requested to advise the Commission before September 1, 1925, if they will proceed with the erection of an adequate lockup. It is further recommended that if a favorable reply is not received by that date, they be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HORSEHEADS

CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected October 17, 1925. Charles F. Wheadon, village president; E. S. Brown, justice of the peace.

The lockup is located in the rear of the fire headquarters and has a separate entrance. It is of brick with cement floor, lighted by electricity, and heated by steam.

There are two satisfactory steel cells facing a door and window. Each cell has a toilet and lavatory, mattress and waterproof covering. As soon as these mattresses are worn out, it is suggested that the village purchase two mattresses with waterproof cases from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

In the report dated June 20, 1924, it was suggested that the cells be painted with a light color paint of waterproof type which can be washed down. This recommendation is renewed.

The Justice of the Peace stated that the number of persons locked up here average about three a month. Women are sent to Elmira. No children are detained at this place.

The lockup was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—VAN ETEN

CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1925. Harry E. Thornton, village president.

The lockup is a small one-story brick building with cell rooms for both males and females. The cells are supplied with buckets, mattresses and blankets in good condition.

It was stated that the place had not been used in over a year. Lodgers are housed in an adjoining building.

Except that the place was dusty from disuse and was in need of sweeping it was in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—AFTON

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1925. William Merrill, village clerk.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the village building, a small two-story frame structure situated beside the railroad. A partition of steel bars has been erected across the room, thus forming a cell. It is furnished with two cot beds with mattresses and blankets. A small stove is used for heating and there is electric light. Sheets of table oilcloth had been provided as a waterproof cover to the mattresses, but they did not provide proper protection and the mattresses have become torn. Regular jail mattresses with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, would be much more satisfactory.

It was stated that although but a few prisoners are held at the lock-up there had been an occasion recently when it was necessary to hold two at the same time. The lockup is without sanitary facilities of any kind, not even bucket, and it is one of the most poorly equipped lockups in the State. It was stated that an officer remains at the lockup constantly when it is occupied by a prisoner, and it was further stated that the lack of sanitary facilities was the cause of great inconvenience. The village has a water system but it has not been connected to the building.

If the lockup is to be maintained, toilet facilities of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons should be installed.

It was said that no one is designated to keep the place clean and it was in need of sweeping and cleaning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That sanitary facilities of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed.
2. That the place be cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—BAINBRIDGE

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1925. Cory D. Thornton, supervisor.

This lockup has been listed on the records of the Commission as a village institution, but information received at the time of inspection was to the effect that it was owned and maintained by the town. It consists of two steel barred cells in a room to the rear of the basement of the town hall, a modern three-story brick structure with wood interior. One medium size window admits sunlight and ventilation.

The cells are furnished with steel bunks, mattresses and quilts, and in one cell there is a self-flushing enameled iron toilet. There is a faucet in the room.

The toilet was out of order and should be repaired immediately. The bedding was soiled and the mattresses should be replaced with new ones with waterproof cases, and blankets should be substituted for the quilts. All of these articles can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, at a reasonable cost.

The lockup was clean, but the approaches to it, both from the center and rear of the building, were blocked with old books, boxes, papers, and discarded articles from the post office which occupies a part of the building. This constituted a very dangerous fire hazard and the officials who were present at the time of inspection promised to take steps to have the stuff removed.

It was stated that there were but few arrests and that an occasional lodger was accommodated. Assurance was given that an officer remains at the lockup whenever a prisoner is locked up. As the building is not entirely fireproof this is a necessary precaution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the discarded material in the basement be removed.
2. That the toilet be repaired.
3. That mattresses with waterproof cases and blankets be provided as suggested in the foregoing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

CITY JAIL—NORWICH

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected March 10, 1925. L. H. Babcock, mayor; Stewart C. Nelson, clerk.

This jail is located on the main floor of the City Hall, occupying a large room adjacent to police headquarters. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection. There is no separate room for females or lodgers. One large cell is used for the latter class and women are taken to the county jail where there is a matron.

It is to be regretted that this large light and sanitary room cannot be divided so as to provide separate quarters for prisoners and lodgers. However, the officer in charge stated that the number of either class had not been excessive during the past year and that they were getting along without experiencing any trouble in the care of inmates.

The jail was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—OXFORD

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected March 11, 1925. P. A. Loomis, village clerk; T. W. Currie, town clerk.

This lockup consists of two good steel cells in a rear room on the main floor of a building rented by the village and town for municipal and town purposes. The room is heated with a coal stove, has electric light and plenty of windows to afford good light and ventilation. There is a separate entrance in the rear.

Each cell is provided with a steel bunk, mattress and blanket. The mattresses should have waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. These would preserve the mattresses and keep them more sanitary. This was recommended in the last report of inspection. There are a toilet and lavatory in an enclosure in the room.

The entire building is of wooden construction and the lockup should be carefully guarded when persons are locked in the cells. A night watchman is employed who is said to have supervision of the building. The officials claim that the lockup is seldom used. At the time of inspection it was in need of sweeping but was otherwise in good condition.

RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHERBURNE

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected March 11, 1925. Grant Myers, village president.

This lockup is located in the rear on the main floor of the village building, a two-story wooden structure used also as a fire station and other village offices. The cell room is reached through a separate entrance at the side of the building.

There are two good steel cells, each furnished with steel bunk, waterproof mattress and blanket. There are no toilets, as this village has no sewer system. The village water is supplied to the lockup, there being a sink with faucet in the corridor.

The lockup was clean and in order. A night watchman is employed and has supervision of the building when there are prisoners, which is said to be very seldom. A few lodgers are housed during the winter and occasionally it is necessary to detain a prisoner.

The waterproof mattresses were secured from the Prison Department in compliance with the recommendation contained in the last report of inspection.

Considering its little use, this lockup seems to suffice for the present needs of the place, but the building being entirely of combustible material, the matter of proper guarding should never be neglected when persons are locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—AUSABLE FORKS

CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1925. Thomas O'Neill, supervisor; P. J. Dacey, town clerk; Fred Minor, constable.

The lockup is rented by the town of Black Brook, Clinton County, from the J. & J. Rogers Company and is also used by the town of Jay, Essex County, as the village is located in both counties. It was fully described in the report of inspection dated June 17, 1924. There have been no changes since then. At that time it was recommended:

1. That the windows be more securely barred.
2. That waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses.

These recommendations are renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DANNEMORA

CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1925. L. L. Filkins, president of the village.

The lockup is a latticed steel cage in one of the rear corners of the large room on the first floor of the town hall, a two-story concrete building. There are toilet facilities in an adjoining room, and a bucket in the cell.

The cell contains two bunks with mattresses, one with a waterproof cover, also blankets.

The lockup is but little used and it was stated that it has supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—LYON MOUNTAIN

CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected October 27, 1925. Jacob Tolosky, supervisor; Joseph La Point, constable.

The lockup is a small one-story stone building owned by the Chateaugay Iron Company and maintained by the town. It contains three wooden cells with wooden barred fronts, and is heated by a wood stove and lighted by electricity. There are three medium sized windows, one of which was boarded up to prevent the school children breaking the windows. At the time of the last inspection all the windows were boarded and in compliance with a recommendation made at that time the shutters on two of the windows were removed. The third one should also be removed to permit all the sunlight possible to enter the interior. Stout screens placed over the windows will protect the glass.

There is a village water system but the water has not been connected to the lockup and there are no toilet facilities except a wash basin and night bucket. The concrete floor is badly broken and should be repaired.

Two cells are furnished with wooden bunks, mattresses much too large for the bunks, blankets and quilts. The other is used for storage. The blankets and quilts are in fair condition but they should be kept hung up when not in use. Mattresses with waterproof cases of the correct size, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, should be substituted for those in use.

At the time of the last inspection it was stated that the authorities were contemplating placing toilets in the cells and it was suggested that if such an outlay was to be made it would be better to erect a modern fireproof lockup containing at least two steel cells and equipped with proper plumbing. No action was taken toward this end and there does not now seem to be any prospect of such a building being erected in the near future.

While the present lockup is far from modern it will no doubt suffice for the present needs of the town, but care should be taken that it is kept in good repair and clean.

It was stated that about five prisoners had been detained here during the past year and assurance was given that someone remains at the lockup when prisoners are confined. This should not be neglected as the building is a dangerous fire risk.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the floor be repaired.
2. That the broken windows be repaired, the heavy shutter removed and screens placed over the windows.
3. That mattresses with waterproof cases be provided for the bunks.
4. That the authorities be requested to advise the Commission as to the probability of the erection of a new lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—MOOERS FORKS

CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected October 27, 1925. W. A. Broderick, supervisor; F. R. Goodrich, town clerk.

This lockup consists of a latticed steel cage in a corner of the first floor of the town hall, a two-story frame building, used for general town purposes, parties, and as a school. The room is lighted by electricity and heated by a stove.

The cell contains two steel bunks without bedding. As the village has neither water nor sewer system there are no toilet facilities in the building.

The cell was filled with election equipment and was in no condition for use. This was called to the attention of the town clerk who stated that there had not been any detentions in the cell during the past five years. It was then suggested to him that if there was no need of a lockup at this point the Town Board adopt a resolution closing the place and forward a copy to this office. He promised to take this up at the next meeting of the board and advise as to action taken.

Should the board fail to take such action, the cell should be cleaned and painted a light color, mattresses with waterproof cases and blankets, should be provided, and arrangements made for some responsible person to remain constantly on guard when a prisoner is held as the building is highly inflammable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—PLATTSBURGH

CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1925. William E. Cross, mayor; Eli Senecal, chief of police.

The population of the city is about 11,000.

The jail is located in an old two-story brick building with a wooden interior. It was approved by the State Commission of Prisons in 1918 with the understanding that it was to be used temporarily and that a new City Hall would be constructed in the near future, which would contain a modern and adequate police station. The new building has never materialized. The men's jail is on the first floor and contains two steel cells painted black. The floors in the cells are concrete, but the floor in the remainder of the room is wood. The cells contain modern toilets and lavatories, bunks with waterproof-covered mattresses, and blankets. The cell room and its contents were clean and in good condition.

There are three detention rooms on the second floor, but only two are used for detention of prisoners. There is also a room for lodgers. The rooms have toilet facilities and two of the detention rooms are provided with cots with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets. The beds and bedding were in good order, but the rooms were in a more or less dilapidated condition.

The janitor of the building resides on the second floor.

Meals are furnished the prisoners when necessary.

The arrests for the first three months of the present year were as follows:

	Male	Female
January - - - - -	13	1
February - - - - -	22	--
March - - - - -	37	4
April - - - - -	29	--

There is no question that a modern police station is badly needed in this city. The present one is a fire trap.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ROUSES POINT

CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1925. Dr. C. A. Stewart, village president; John Sabourin, chief of police.

There are four cells in this lockup, located in a brick building, an annex to the water pumping station.

The cells are modern and are equipped with bunks, waterproof-covered mattresses, and blankets. There are toilets in the cells.

The place was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHATHAM

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected December 16, 1925. Wilson Terry, village president.

Population of Chatham is said to be between 2,500 and 3,000.

This is a very good lockup, located in the basement of the Memorial Hall, which is used for municipal purposes.

There are two good steel cells, each furnished with two steel bunks, waterproof mattresses and blankets.

The building is practically fireproof; the lockup floor is of smooth concrete and the building is heated by steam and has electric light.

The lockup is largely above grade and has several windows. There is running water in the building, but the lockup has no toilet facilities as the village has no regular sewer system.

The lockup was clean and in order. It is cared for by the janitor and is said to be little used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—KINDERHOOK

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected November 24, 1925. James A. Reynolds, village president.

The lockup is situated in the rear of the village hall and fire house, a two-story frame building. The cell room is located on the first floor and has a front and rear entrance. It is equipped with two good cells with folding bunks provided with new mattresses and blankets. The entire place was very clean, showing evidence of constant care in spite of the fact that the lockup is used not only by the village of Kinderhook but also by the township.

The owner of the building in which the lockup is situated informed me that waterproof casings were ordered some time ago from the Prison Department. The records of that department show that five letters have been sent to the village clerk, asking for size of mattresses, but no reply was received and the order was canceled.

The officials of the village are to be congratulated for putting the lockup in the splendid condition it is, but they ought to go further and install a sink or lavatory connected with the village water.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof mattresses be provided.
2. That a lavatory be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP--PHILMONT

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected December 30, 1925. Alexander McAvoy, village president; John C. Decker, constable.

This lockup occupies a small one-story frame structure in the rear of the fire house which is also a wooden building. There are two wooden cells with barred doors. Each cell is furnished with two wooden bunks, and one bunk is provided with good mattress, several blankets and pillow with case. The room has a coal stove, electric light and there is one window in front of the cells. There are no sanitary facilities or water. The village has a water system but no sewerage.

This wooden lockup is obsolete and is said to be little used. It was clean, the bedding tidy and the room free from articles in storage, criticized in the last report. The constable, who is also the caretaker of the lockup and fire station, lives on the second floor of the latter and stated that prisoners are usually taken at once to the county jail without necessity of detention here. Occasionally it is desired to hold a person here if arrested late at night, when the officer stated he was employed to remain in the lockup with the prisoner. Lodgers are not locked in.

If a room were available in the firehouse, it would be better to install a lockup there. A steel cell placed upon a concrete floor in a building adequately heated, and the cell provided with one-piece jail toilet and running water would be a vast improvement, and about all that is required in this village. Most of the old wooden lockups with wooden cells have disappeared throughout the state.

RECOMMENDATION

That the matter of providing a modern lockup be reconsidered and if favorable action is taken, the plans should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval. If a lockup is not needed here it may be closed by resolution of the village board and filing a copy with the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—VALATIE

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected November 24, 1925. Nathan P. Wilde, village president.

This lockup is in all respects the same as described in previous reports of inspection. It is situated in a one-story brick building on the main street of the village and is equipped with two steel cells, coal stove, electric lights, and running water. Each cell contains a cot with mattress and blankets.

In previous reports of inspection it has been recommended that waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses, but on the day of inspection the mattresses were uncovered and the jail was not clean.

A window light was out of the window and if a prisoner were confined here over night, even with a fire in the stove, it would be impossible to keep the place reasonably warm.

The lockup is adequate for the needs of the village, but should be kept clean and the waterproof cases used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—CORTLAND

CORTLAND COUNTY

Inspected March 12, 1925. F. A. Hollister, mayor; Edgar Grinnell, chief of police.

The population of Cortland is about 14,000.

This jail consists of a cell room in the rear on the main floor of the City Hall and a detention room on the second floor. The equipment of the men's room consists of three steel cells, each furnished with enameled iron toilet and a steel bunk provided with waterproof mattress. There is a sink with running water in the corridor. The floor is concrete with drains; the side walls and ceiling sheathed with galvanized iron.

The detention room is provided with three cot beds with good bedding, toilet and lavatory in an enclosure. The jail is furnished with electric light and steam heat. Each department has four windows glazed with translucent glass. The building is of wooden construction and some risk is always present when persons are locked in the cells.

There is no separate place for lodgers as is provided in most city jails; they are cared for in the lockup, some being permitted to occupy the beds in the detention room on the second floor. This arrangement is not conducive to cleanliness and freedom from vermin. Housing of lodgers in the same quarters with prisoners is always objectionable. There should be a lodgers' room which can be frequently hosed out. The records showed that from 15 to 30 a month of this class are accommodated.

The arrests average a little over 40 a month.

No arrangement is made for food for prisoners at this jail. If they are detained for any length of time they are taken to the county jail a few blocks distant. This is also true of persons arrested on Saturday night or Sunday. As there is no Sunday court it is frequently the practice to take prisoners to the county jail without commitment, and sometimes in an intoxicated condition. The State Commission of Prisons has considered such a practice as highly objectionable. No prisoner should be taken to the county jail without a commitment, as the sheriff is not authorized by law to receive him and this new institution should not be required to harbor drunks and persons who are in a filthy condition before they have been in court and regularly committed. After commitment they can be cleaned up and properly assigned to quarters in the jail. The city jail, with its waterproof mattresses and equipment generally, is the logical and suitable place for the care of such persons. An arrangement could easily be made with a restaurant, as is done in many places, to provide food for prisoners (not lodgers) held over meal time. This Commission requires high standards in the conduct of county jails, but the task of the sheriff will be made more difficult if his institution is to be made the dumping ground for undesirables.

No police matron is employed. It is the practice to take females to the county jail as soon as possible, where a matron is in attendance. If females are detained at the city jail someone should be employed to act as matron, subject to call when her services are required. Juveniles are not detained here.

The city jail was in a fairly satisfactory condition with regard to cleanliness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That necessary arrangements be made to care for all police prisoners at the city jail until they have been regularly committed by the court after hearing.
2. That lodgers be kept out of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOMER

CORTLAND COUNTY

Inspected March 13, 1925. Samuel F. Andrews, village president; Le Grand Fisher, chief of police.

The population of Homer is about 3,000.

The lockup is located on the main floor of the Town Hall, a large two-story and basement concrete structure, and has an independent entrance at the side of the building. It may also be reached from the main portion of the town hall.

There are three modern steel cells, each equipped with steel bunk, ordinary mattress, and iron enameled automatic flushing toilet. There is a sink with water in a room adjacent. The floor is concrete and the whole interior fireproof and well painted with white enamel paint. Light and ventilation are by means of one large window. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and a coal stove is also provided for the lockup for use when the heating plant is not in operation.

The lockup was in good condition and is said to be little used. Occasionally, there is a prisoner or lodger and at such times the building is under the supervision of an officer, both day and night.

This is a good lockup and was in order at the time of inspection, the articles in storage (mentioned in the last report) having been removed as recommended.

When new mattresses are purchased, waterproof mattresses should be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HANCOCK

DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. V. N. Elwood, village clerk.

This lockup consists of a small one-story concrete addition to the village fire house. It contains two latticed steel cells, each equipped with a modern toilet, two steel bunks, mattresses with oilcloth cases, pillows and quilts. Some of the quilts are beginning to show signs of wear and when they are discarded they should be replaced with blankets which are obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. These are more durable and sanitary than quilts. The room is well lighted, heated and ventilated. An enameled iron lavatory is located in the corridor.

At the time of the last inspection there was criticism because the place was not clean and it was recommended that some one be appointed to keep the place in order. It was stated that the street commissioner is now charged with that duty, and while the place was swept up, all the old

rubbish which had accumulated was in a pile in one corner, marring the otherwise neat appearance of the lockup. One of the officials was advised of this and he stated that he would call it to the attention of the street commissioner and have the rubbish removed.

It was stated that about a dozen men had been detained at the lockup during the present year and that about 30 lodgers had been accommodated. It was also stated that there is supervision of the lockup until midnight but there was none after that hour, as the officials did not deem it necessary, the lockup being practically fireproof. The officers should be careful to relieve prisoners of matches to prevent the possibility of their setting fire to the bedding.

RECOMMENDATION

That the place be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SIDNEY

DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected March 10, 1925. John Ellis, village clerk; W. R. Dickinson, chief of police.

This lockup is located on the main floor of the village hall which is a two-story brick building in excellent condition. There is a room with two latticed steel cells for men and a detention room for women. The cell room has both interior and exterior entrances; the detention room is reached from the hall and offices adjacent. This room is seldom used for detention purposes and is furnished with cot bed, good bedding, toilet, and lavatory.

The cell room has a good concrete floor and pine walls and ceiling. There is one large window and a sash door which afford very satisfactory means of sunlight. Each cell has a lavatory and one-piece iron enameled toilet with direct flush. The water pressure is extremely weak and the direct flushing device does not permit a proper flush to the toilets. This should be remedied at once. The installation of flushometers or tank flush would be a great improvement.

The waterproof mattress cases recommended in the last report of inspection were ordered by the village clerk last November, but through inadvertence the order was only recently placed for same. They should be received in a short time.

This lockup is used largely for the care of lodgers who sleep on mattresses on top of the cells. This is a bad arrangement and has been criticized in former reports. This class should be cared for elsewhere. While the lockup is continued in use for such purpose, some arrangement should be made whereby it would not be necessary to keep the vermin and germ-infested mattresses in the lockup. Something which is more sanitary and can be kept washed should be provided. During 1924, 91 lodgers were cared for and 9 persons detained under arrest in charge of the local policeman. Occasionally a prisoner is brought here by the State Troopers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the water pressure be improved and an adequate flushing device be provided for the toilets.

2. That some sanitary arrangement be furnished for lodgers or that they be excluded from the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP— STAMFORD

DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected June 8, 1925. Robert S. Welsh, village president; Preston Walker, village clerk.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a room to the rear of the fire house, a two-story brick building which also houses the post office. The building is heated by a hot air furnace and is electrically lighted, but electricity has not been extended to the lockup.

The interior of the building, including the walls of the lockup, is of wood. One full-sized window admits light and ventilation. Toilet facilities consist of buckets in the cells and a sink in the fire house near the entrance to the lockup. The cells have steel bunks and there is a mattress in one cell.

At the time of the last inspection (November 9, 1922) it was stated that the lockup was not in good order and it was recommended that a modern jail toilet of an approved type be installed in one cell; that waterproof mattresses be provided; and that the lockup be kept clean and not used for storage purposes.

The village authorities did not feel like expending money necessary to make the suggested improvements, and the place has not been used, it was stated, during the past two years. It was found in a neglected state, filled with old discarded material and chemicals belonging to the fire department and constituted a dangerous fire risk.

The matter was discussed with the village president who stated there were few arrests made in the village but that he would take up the matter at the next meeting of the village board with a view to deciding whether or not the place will be put in order.

In addition to the recommendations made in the last report it was suggested that electric light be installed in the lockup.

The lockup should be put in order for use as suggested or closed by resolution of the village board and copy of the resolution filed with the State Commission of Prisons.

It is recommended that if the village authorities do not advise the Commission within a reasonable time after receipt of this report that the place has been put in order or closed, they be cited to show cause why it should not be closed under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP— WALTON

DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected March 10, 1925. A. J. Courtney, village president.

This is a modern lockup occupying a one-story fireproof building constructed for the purpose and located near the central portion of the village in the rear of other buildings just off the main street. It has two departments—a room with two cells for men and a detention room for women.

Each cell has two steel bunks provided with waterproof mattresses and blankets, iron enamel toilet and lavatory. The detention room has a cot bed with mattress, toilet and lavatory. The building is light and well ventilated. The floor is concrete and was in good condition.

The lockup was clean and in order. There is no village police officer at the present time, the work being looked after by a State trooper. It was said that very few prisoners are detained in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—AMENIA

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1925. J. Henry Smith, supervisor, Wassaic; George W. Dunbar, deputy sheriff.

This lockup comprises a one-story brick building located off the main street. It contains two steel cells with open barred fronts toward the windows.

Each cell is equipped with two steel bunks, waterproof mattresses, blankets, and bucket. The floor is concrete and the ceiling metal.

The room is heated by a coal stove and there is a ventilator through the roof. For the convenience of officers it would be advisable to provide the lockup with electric light.

At the time of inspection the officer in charge was out of town and there was no key available. Through the windows the lockup appeared to be in fairly clean condition and it was stated that it is used but little.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CITY JAIL—BEACON

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected December 9, 1925. Ernest A. Macomber, mayor; Theodore Moith, chief of police.

The jail, located in police headquarters building, consists of a cell room on the first floor for males and a room on the second floor for females. It was found clean and in order. The interior had been recently repainted with white enamel.

The records showed that from January 1, 1925, to the date of inspection, 174 men and 8 women had been arrested in the City of Beacon. About 60 of these were said to have been locked up. There is an agreement between the city and the town of Fishkill for the care of town prisoners at the city jail. Under the arrangement 61 persons were held for the town. Lodgers are not permitted to use the cells.

It was stated that it is necessary at times to hold female prisoners and that there is no matron. A matron should be appointed to care for women when detained. Female prisoners in care of male officers may result in serious criticism. Arrangements could no doubt be made with some woman to come to the jail and search female prisoners and remain while they are locked up. This would not entail a very large expense. The matter was discussed with a member of the City Board who stated that he was in accord with the idea and that he would bring it to the attention of the Board and endeavor to secure favorable action.

RECOMMENDATION

That a matron be appointed to have charge of female prisoners who must be searched or detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—DOVER PLAINS

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1925. Stanley M. Vincent, supervisor; Joseph M. Humeston, deputy sheriff.

This lockup is a small one-story brick building at the outskirts of the village. There are two steel cells, each equipped with bunk and mattress with waterproof cover. There are no sanitary facilities. The village has a water system but no sewers. There are two windows. The floor was originally of concrete but became cracked and was covered with wood.

The lockup is heated by a stove and lighted by a lantern at night. It has been recommended that electric light be provided and this recommendation is renewed. The deputy sheriff stated that the lockup is seldom used, as there are few arrests.

RECOMMENDATION

That an electric light be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FISHKILL

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected December 9, 1925. Moncure Bartow, village clerk.

This lockup consists of a latticed steel cage in the basement of the village hall, a one-story and basement frame structure. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection.

It was stated that but one person had been held at the lockup during the past year, it being the practice to convey all prisoners to the city jail at Beacon. Constant supervision is said to be provided when prisoners are held. The lockup is a fire trap and this should not be neglected.

The jail was not in as clean condition as should be expected. It should be cleaned and kept in order and the blankets hung up when not in use. The cell bunks are of latticed steel with the frame of angle iron with the edge turned upward. A jail mattress with waterproof case, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, should be provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be cleaned and kept cleaned.
2. That a mattress with waterproof case be supplied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MILLBROOK

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected December 10, 1925. E. A. Burch, village president.

The lockup consists of a one-story detached brick building containing three latticed steel cells, each furnished with bunk, mattress with oilcloth sheet, blankets and night bucket. The building is well constructed and lighted and ventilated by three large windows. A stove is used for heating. Formerly, there were oil lamps, but at the time of inspection there were no lighting facilities.

The lockup showed lack of care. It was dirty, rubbish was littered about, and the cells were in a disorderly state. It was stated that there is no village policeman, the State Police doing the police work in the village, and that the lockup had been used by the troopers but twice during the past year.

Although there are no toilet facilities, the lockup can be considered a good one and it should be kept clean and in order. The oilcloth sheets are unsatisfactory in that they do not remain on the mattresses and afford no protection to them. Regular waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, should be provided for the mattresses. The blankets were in poor condition and should be replaced, and the new ones should be kept hung up when not in use.

Installation of electric light in the lockup and at the entrance thereto would not be very expensive and would assist the officers in the performance of their duties and be much safer than oil lamps.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be cleaned and someone appointed to care for it in the future.
2. That waterproof mattress cases and blankets, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be provided.
3. That electric light be installed in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PAULING

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1925. Clyde Mason, village president; George A. Daniels, village clerk; Daniel Linehan, chief of police.

A small one-story brick building off the main street is used for a village lockup. It is equipped with two steel cells, each equipped with toilet, wash basin, bunk, mattress with waterproof cover, and blanket. The toilets are of the old enameled iron type and difficult to keep clean. There is a window in front of each cell and two small openings in the rear. The floor is concrete, the ceiling metal, and the sidewalls brick.

Detentions as a rule do not average more than one or two a month. The lockup was fairly clean at the time of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CITY JAIL—POUGHKEEPSIE

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected November 25, 1925. William J. Sheedy, chief of police.

This is a modern jail, well equipped with nine cells and a detention room for females. The basement is used for lodgers.

While the equipment throughout was clean, the floors and surroundings seemed neglected and presented an appearance of having been unswept for a number of days.

The practice of sending police prisoners to the county jail has been discontinued and police prisoners are first arraigned in court.

The number of arrests during the past year has averaged from 100 to 120 monthly.

RECOMMENDATION

That the floors and stairs be swept daily and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—RHINEBECK

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected December 10, 1925. Lee Van Vredenburg, supervisor; John Duffy, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the town hall, a two-story and basement brick structure occupied in part by private parties, and consists of a room to the rear of the first floor containing two steel cells for men, a room on the second floor designated for women, and a room in the basement for lodgers. The women's room is used for other purposes and the bedding is kept in an adjoining room, it being explained that no women had been detained in years. Should it be necessary to use the room it could be equipped in a few minutes.

The cells are furnished with enameled iron toilets, two steel bunks, mattresses and quilts. There is an enameled iron lavatory in the corridor.

The place was not as clean as should be expected. It should be hosed more frequently. The cells are in need of repainting. Light colored paint, preferably white enamel which can be washed, should be used. The mattresses are not protected by waterproof cases and they are badly soiled. Mattresses with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, should be furnished.

It was stated that 75 males had been arrested and held during the past year, the greatest number at one time having been 7, and at another time 4. It was stated that it was unusual to have so many prisoners at one time. If arrests continue at the high points noted, it will be necessary to enlarge the lockup, as it is a very bad practice to place more than one man in a cell. The authorities should be requested to keep an accurate record of detentions and have same available at the time of future inspections. Lodgers, it was stated, are not permitted to use the cells. Records of lodgers are not kept.

It was stated that the night officer is on duty all night and makes his headquarters at the lockup. As the building is not fireproof the matter of proper supervision of the lockup when occupied by prisoners should not be neglected.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a detailed record of detentions be kept as suggested.
2. That mattresses with waterproof cases, at least one for each cell, be provided.
3. That the place be painted and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TIVOLI

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected December 10, 1925. Charles Roff, village president; Charles Otis, village clerk.

This lockup consists of a large cage in the basement of the village building. With the exception of the bedding it was clean and in order. In the last report of inspection it was recommended that a sanitary mattress and blankets be substituted for the quilts in use. The blankets were provided and the old quilts retained. The latter are torn, badly soiled, and should be destroyed. The blankets should be sterilized and hung up when not in use. At least one mattress with waterproof case, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, should be provided. They are inexpensive and experience has shown them to be durable and easily cleaned.

Arrests are said to be infrequent and but few lodgers are accommodated. The building is not fireproof and the authorities realize the necessity of providing constant supervision of the lockup when it is occupied by prisoners. This should not be neglected.

RECOMMENDATION

That a waterproof mattress be provided and the blankets cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—WINGDALE

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected December 10, 1925. Stanley M. Vincent, supervisor, Dover Plains; Thomas Boyce, town clerk, Dover Plains.

The lockup was found in an abandoned condition and unfit for human habitation. The stove was in a corner, disconnected and rusting, the steelwork rusty, the floor dirty, and the windows boarded up.

In a report of inspection dated November 24, 1924, it was suggested that the Town Board close the lockup if it was not needed, and forward a copy of the resolution to this office. It was stated that the lockup had not been used in at least three years, but information as to whether the Town Board had voted to close it was not obtainable. It is again suggested that the Town Board take action to close the lockup if it is not needed.

RECOMMENDATION

That the authorities be requested to advise the State Commission of Prisons whether the lockup will be put in condition for use or closed.

It is further recommended that if the authorities fail to advise the Commission as to their action regarding the matter before February 1, 1926, they be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—AKRON

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected March 27, 1925. George M. Campbell, village president and chief of police; W. J. Kelly, village clerk. Population 2,100.

I received a communication from the village clerk that the new lockup was completed and ready for inspection. I visited Akron on March 27th and inspected the lockup, accompanied by the village president, village clerk, and Trustee Paxon.

The village purchased a brick store and a large brick residence adjoining on Main street. The residence was reconstructed into a well equipped village building providing pleasant accommodations for the village offices and court room and a village hall. The front part of the store was utilized for a fire-house. A wall of hollow concrete blocks was built across the interior, leaving in the rear a brick building about 20 feet wide, 25 feet long and 15 feet high for the lockup. A pre-cast gypsum roof six-ply was placed over the lockup section. Two large windows, each 5 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. were cut in the rear wall, giving abundance of light and air. A cement floor replaced the old wooden floor. A steel door was installed on the side. The old wooden structure described in previous report was torn down. The lockup was made practically fireproof, the walls brick, the ceiling and roof cement and gypsum, the floor cement, and door and window casings steel. The floor, walls, ceiling and cells were painted gray, making the room light and sanitary.

Two modern steel cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, were installed facing the windows. Each cell is equipped with a folding bunk and a single-piece vitreous ware toilet. Waterproof mattresses, secured from Sing Sing Prison, are on each bunk. A white enameled wash basin is in the cell room. The room is lighted by electricity and heated by a gas stove.

The village officials have shown a fine spirit of cooperation with the Commission in carrying out its recommendations and have constructed a modern and sanitary lockup which will compare favorably with most localities of its size.

It is recommended:

1. That the pending show-cause proceedings be dismissed.
2. That the windows of the cell room be barred.
3. That one or more cots or sleeping boards be placed in the room back of the cells for lodgers, and lodgers kept out of cells.
4. That when the steam heating system is installed in the village building it be connected with the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—ALDEN

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected November 28, 1925. Arthur Y. Bennett, president of village; John Squires, chief of police; Otto Wende, supervisor.

This is a combined village and town lockup. It consists of a large room in the rear of the village fire house. The building is all wood and inflammable. A round barred cell, 9 x 7 x 7 feet, is placed in the lockup room. It is equipped with two bunks, each having waterproof mattress, quilt, and a pillow. No toilet or lavatory is in the cell. A toilet and lavatory are in a small alcove in the rear of the cell. The cell room is well

lighted and ventilated. It is heated by a small gas stove, and the water is turned off in cold weather when the lockup is not in use. Not many arrests are made. Women are never confined in the cell.

It is recommended:

1. That a watchman be kept constantly on guard whenever anyone is locked in the cell.
2. That the room be kept warm and the water turned on when the cell is in use in the winter season.
3. That no person under arrest and a lodger be locked in the cell at the same time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected November 12, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police.

Police headquarters are still housed in the old brick building, corner of Franklin street and Terrace. It is inadequate and unfit, and the location objectionable.

Police administration in a large city, including supervision of traffic and maintenance of patrol and signal systems, identification, electric, automobile motor power and property bureaus, should have the encouragement of a suitable building. It is the nerve center of public safety and traffic efficiency. Any dislocation of its functions produces serious consequences. Accommodations should be fireproof, adequate, and free from disturbance and interference.

The present building lacks all of these requirements. It is not fireproof, several destructive fires have occurred in it. It is inadequate for the various departments. The noise of railroad trains and smoke and dirt interfere with efficiency. The erection of a fireproof building centrally located, which would properly care for the various departments, should not be longer postponed.

The "cooler" or detention quarters for suspects under special investigation of the detective bureau is kept in good condition. A large cell room on the second floor contains five steel cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with a sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping board. The windows of the cell room are securely barred and screened.

Last year the automobile squad recovered 848 stolen cars and made 177 arrests. In the various precincts 1, 535 additional cars were recovered. The lost and found property bureau reported a recovery of \$257,306.94 out of \$388,396.21 value of property stolen. The identification bureau took the finger prints, measurements and photographs of 1,309 persons.

The electrical department reports that the patrol and signal systems which have been in service for many years need replacements and extension. The flash light system is preferred. It is in operation in precincts 1, 3, 7, 8 and 10, and should be installed in precincts 2, 4, 5 and 6.

Voluminous records are taken and preserved in all the departments. The vertical filing card and index systems are generally in use. Case history, photographs, finger prints, Bertillon measurements, records of stolen automobiles, lost and found property and complaints are indexed for quick reference.

A new system of filing traffic violations and automobile accidents was instituted in August of this year. White tags are used for minor traffic violations. A record is kept of each tag, and three violations are followed by prosecution. The record of automobile accidents shows that 2,157 persons were injured and 68 killed.

During the year 1924 the arrests were 31,977 males and 2,586 females, an increase of 4,615 over the preceding year. Seventy of them were of children under 10 years of age, and 697 of girls and boys between 10 and 15 years of age. It is unlawful to take children charged with delinquency into police stations. This applies to the outside room as well as the cell room. As a reminder, the law is quoted:

"When under any provision of law a child is taken into custody it shall be the duty of the officer having the child in custody with all convenient speed to take such child to the children's court, if in session, and if not, then to the detention home, and it shall be unlawful for any such officer to take such child to any police station."

The number of arrests was impressively large. Over one-third of them were for intoxication and offenses involving drunkenness.

The increasing number of hold-ups and burglaries in which automobiles are used for a getaway require new methods of police protection. At present the city is divided into five zones. Four officers are on duty at headquarters and two officers at stations 2, 5, 6, 8, and 9, ready with automobiles and motorcycles for immediate call. A flying squadron patrols the streets at night in automobiles containing officers armed with shot guns and rifles.

A more efficient system of intercepting criminals escaping in automobiles is necessary. The proposed plan of having ten booths containing motorcycle officers at the principal traffic highways near the city line has not been put into effect. Booths were set up, but the necessary equipment of motorcycles and telephonic and signal connections were not installed. If these stations were equipped and manned, immediate notice of escaping criminals would permit a line of surveillance to be rapidly thrown around the outlying sections of the city.

The city is insufficiently policed. There are 814 patrolmen and 25 additional special policemen were recently appointed. Of these 280 have permanent details such as traffic officers and in various public departments and private details. On an average, 194 are daily on vacation and sick leave and temporary detail, leaving 365, including the special policemen available each day for patrol duty. They work in eight-hour shifts, so that not to exceed 122 police officers at a time patrol a city 42 miles in area with 587 miles of streets. It cannot be done efficiently. Additional patrolmen are necessary to protect life and property.

A new police precinct should be established in the Hertel Avenue district. The rapid growth of this district and the number of crimes committed in it make more police protection necessary. A new police station should be erected, equipped and manned without delay.

During past years the police stations were neglected and became insanitary. An order to show cause why station houses 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14 should not be closed was issued by the State Commission of Prisons. The city authorities consented to make the necessary improvements, submitted plans and specifications to the Commission, and have made substantial alterations and repairs. The work has necessarily extended over a long period, as only a few cell rooms could be safely closed at a time. Cell rooms and cell blocks have been practically reconstructed in many of the station houses, sanitary toilets and lavatories have been installed, and repainting done in all of the station houses named in the order.

Automatic toilets are still retained in station houses 1, 2, 7, 8 and 12. They require careful inspection and repair. When it becomes necessary to replace them, the single-piece vitreous ware toilets operated by push buttons and vitreous ware lavatories should be substituted. All of the cells in the police stations have wooden sleeping boards. Waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, are in general use throughout the State; they are sanitary and can be kept clean. If it be not deemed practical to equip all the cells, at least some of them in each station house should be supplied with these mattresses for the use of decent and orderly prisoners.

The improvements to the central station house for women, recommended by this Commission, have been complied with and the rooms are in use. They furnish good accommodations and permit better classification in the detention of women. Conditions for the detention of women have been greatly improved over former years.

Since last inspection report station house No. 16 has been completed and placed in commission.

All the station houses, as noted in accompanying reports, were found cleanly and sanitary. Great improvements have been made over former years. Their present condition is creditable to the city authorities and should be so maintained.

The police force consists of a chief, a deputy, 2 inspectors, a chief of detectives, 3 assistant chiefs of detectives, a chief desk lieutenant, an assistant chief desk lieutenant, 16 captains, 64 lieutenants, 1 chief park policeman 61 desk lieutenants, 44 detective sergeants, 38 detectives, 514 patrolmen of whom 32 are mounted, 5 police women, and 25 special policemen recently appointed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a modern fireproof headquarters building, adequate for the needs of police administration be erected in a central location.

2. That a new precinct be established and station house erected in the Hertel Avenue district.

3. That sufficient additional patrolmen be appointed and assigned to patrol duty, to afford reasonable protection to life and property.

4. That more efficient methods be adopted for intercepting criminals escaping in an automobile, and that the booths installed on the highways near the city line be equipped and manned.

5. That a flash light signal system be installed in stations 2, 4, 5 and 6.

6. That children under 16 years charged with offenses be not taken into police stations. The law specifically states that it shall be unlawful to take such children into any police station.

7. That when the automatic toilets in station houses 1, 2, 7, 8 and 12 become defective they be replaced by single-piece vitreous ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, be installed.

8. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells of the station houses or at least in some of the cells in each station house.

9. That the proceedings pending on order to show cause why the cell rooms in police stations 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 should not be closed, be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected November 12, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; Harvey Fogelsanger, captain.

This station house is on the first floor of Police Headquarters building. The precinct covers lower Main street, canal and harbor districts. In 1924, 8,499 arrests were made—more than three times as many as in any other precinct.

General improvements were made a number of years ago and the station house is in fair condition. The interior was repainted early in the year.

The cell room, 45 x 25 feet, contains 16 cells in a block of eight on a side. The cells on the west side face six large windows, and on the east side a blank wall. Each cell is equipped with automatic toilet and sleeping board. A wash basin is in the outside room. All the automatic toilets seemed to be in working order on day of inspection. It is reported that they are regularly inspected and repaired. When they are replaced, single-piece vitreous ware toilets, operated by push buttons, and cell lavatories should be installed. Toilet paper is reported supplied upon request.

All the rooms and cells were in cleanly condition.

It is recommended:

1. That the automatic toilets be kept in repair and when replaced, single-piece vitreous ware toilets, operated by push buttons, and lavatories be installed.

2. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located 510 South Division Street.

Inspected November 14, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; John Driscoll, captain.

This station house was erected ten years ago and is a fine modern building. The lower floor contains the offices and men's cell room, and the upper floor the women's detention room. The men's cell room, 50 x 25 feet is light and ventilated on three sides. A steel cage containing 14 cells—7 on a side opening into a central corridor—is in the cell room. Each cell, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, is equipped with automatic toilets, and sleeping boards. The toilets seemed to be working on day of inspection. A porcelain-lined wash basin is in the cell room.

The desk room and reserve room are bright and pleasant. A ladder and some disinfectants which were in the cell room should be removed. The recommendations made last year—that additional janitor service be supplied—has been complied with. A separate janitor is furnished for the men and women's department. The basement cells are not used. The district is largely residential. In 1924, 2,969 arrests were made.

WOMEN'S DETENTION STATION

All women detained under arrest in the city are taken to this station house. The second floor is set apart for them.

Formerly, the accommodations were congested. The women were crowded in two small dormitory rooms, and the matrons had little privacy. In previous inspection reports recommendations were made that additional rooms be utilized and a better classification provided. These recommendations have been followed and the quarters are now in good condition.

The disused room, 25 x 50 feet, having six large windows on three sides, has been equipped as an additional dormitory. Six cot beds provided with mattresses, bedding, white sheets, pillow slips and pillows are in the room. A fine bath room with tub, sanitary toilet and wash basin adjoins. No better dormitory arrangements can be found anywhere. As previously recommended, clean bedding is provided upon every change of prisoners. No bars are on the outside windows; heavy wire screens are placed on the inside; they appear insecurely locked by small padlocks. These window screens should be made more secure to prevent escapes.

The other detention room contains five cot beds equipped as described, and three modern steel cells. The cells are placed at one end of the room, so that the inmates in them cannot come in contact and see the women in the dormitory end. The electric light in this room is insufficient. A small bulb in the ceiling gives a dim light. The light should be lowered and additional candle power supplied or wall lights provided.

Three classifications are now available—cells for drunken women, a small dormitory for old offenders, and a large dormitory for first offenders and the better class of detentions. A sitting room has also been fitted up for the matrons who work in three shifts. During 1924, 2,586 women were arrested in Buffalo.

Both the men and women's detention quarters were found in cleanly condition.

It is recommended :

1. That the automatic toilets in the men's cell room be kept in repair, and when replacement is necessary, be substituted by single-piece vitreous ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories.
2. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards.
3. That the screens on the windows in the women's large detention room be fastened more securely.
4. That additional electric lights be supplied in the women's small dormitory.
5. That the men's cell room be not used for storage.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner.

THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located 425 Pearl Street.

Inspected November 13, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; Edward J. Healey, captain.

This is an old station house. It is so situated in connection with Main street that it can eventually be sold at a high price. At the time of the last inspection negotiations for its sale were reported, which were not consummated.

The cell rooms had badly deteriorated and become insanitary. An order to show cause why it should not be closed was issued by the State Commission of Prisons. Substantial alterations and repairs in accordance with plans and specifications approved by this Commission have been made.

A new corridor or entrance to the cell room was constructed. The old steel cell block which contained twelve cells, six on a side, was cut in two and a utility corridor placed in the middle. A cement floor was laid in the cell room and in each cell. Single-piece vitreous ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, were installed in the cells. A porcelain-lined wash basin was placed in the cell room. The heating system was improved, additional radiators provided, the cell room and cells painted a light color, and the interior of the station repainted. Toilet paper is furnished upon request.

The precinct covers in part a business section of the city and in part the old vice district. Last year 3,624 arrests were made.

The station house was cleanly and in good condition on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

2. That the pending proceedings under order to show cause why the cell room should not be closed, be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Location, Sycamore and Ash Streets.

Inspected November 14, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; Thomas Flesh, captain.

The cell room of this station house was in a bad way. It was shut in on all sides by buildings and was dark and poorly ventilated. The cells faced brick walls and the toilets were insanitary. Eight cells were insufficient for the needs of the precinct which included part of the vice district and most of the negro section. In 1924, 3,086 arrests were made.

An order to show cause why the cell room should not be closed was issued by the State Commission of Prisons. The most satisfactory improvements that the architectural difficulty would permit have been made in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Commission.

The reserve room which had four large windows was thrown into the cell room; four modern cells were added. Single-piece vitreous ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, were installed in all the cells. A porcelain-lined wash basin was placed in the cell room, and the cell room and cells were painted a light color. While the cells do not all face windows, the additional windows in the former reserve room furnish a material increase of light and air. The reserve room was moved upstairs and a comfort room and lavatory constructed on the first floor for the patrolmen. Toilet paper is furnished upon request. Everything was found in cleanly condition on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

2. That the pending proceedings to show cause why the cell room should not be closed, be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located, corner Delevan Avenue and Greenwood Place.

Inspected November 13, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; James F. McDonald, captain.

This station house is in an attractive building. The cell accommodations, however, became badly deteriorated. Two cell rooms were in use. The cells in the larger room faced brick walls and the automatic toilets

were insanitary. The cells in the adjoining cell room faced a brick wall and were insaitary. Both cell rooms were inadequately heated. An order to show cause why the cell rooms should not be closed was issued by the State Commission of Prisons, and alterations and repairs have been made in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Commission.

The eight cells in a block of four on a side in the large cell rooms were turned around to face windows. A utility corridor was introduced. Single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, were installed in the cells. A porcelain-lined wash basin was placed in the cell room, the cement floor was scraped, the heating system was improved, several radiators added, and the cells and cell room painted a light color.

The cells were removed from the small room and it is now used for storage. A toilet room was constructed off the reserve room for the patrolmen. The desk and reserve rooms were repainted as recommended. Toilet paper is furnished upon request. The district is largely residential. In 1924, 1,179 arrests were made. Everything was found in orderly condition.

It is recommended :

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

2. That the pending proceedings to show cause why the cell room should not be closed, be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located, 1444 Main Street.

Inspected November 13, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; Uriah S. Ulrich, captain.

This building, originally an old school house reconstructed into a police station, got into a deplorable condition. The iron automatic toilets became rusty and insanitary. An order to show cause why the cell room should not be closed was issued by the State Commission of Prisons. Extensive alterations and repairs have been made in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Commission.

Six cells in a block of three on each side faced a brick building which shut off the light and air on one side and unobstructed windows were on the other side. The three cells facing the brick wall were turned around so that the six cells faced the windows, and several large windows were added. A utility corridor was made behind the cells. Single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, were installed in the cells. A cement floor was laid in the cell room and in each cell. The wooden wainscoting was taken off the side walls and the walls plastered. The heating system was improved, an old coal stove removed and wall radiators installed, a porcelain-lined wash basin placed in the outside room, the cell rooms and cells painted a light color, and the interior of the building repainted. A thorough job of reconstruction was done.

The district is partly residential and partly business. In 1924, 625 arrests were made. Toilet paper is furnished upon request. Everything was found in cleanly condition on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.
2. That the pending proceedings to show cause why the cell room should not be closed, be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

SEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located, 355 Louisiana Street.

Inspected November 14, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; Daniel Regan, captain.

This is an old station house which has about served its day and should be soon replaced. The interior looks like a fire trap. The cell room was improved about six years ago and automatic toilets installed in the cells. The toilets need constant repair and attention. The defects noted in last year's inspection report were corrected, and the automatic flush was reported in order on day of inspection.

Ten cells in a block of five on a side face windows. The ventilation of the cell room is bad. The ventilation in the cells do not lead to the outside. The desk room and reserve room need repainting. Toilet paper is supplied upon request.

Difficulty is found in heating. The rooms are either too cold or too hot. A good furnace was installed, but something was wrong with the distribution of the heat. Some relief is secured by storm windows which were recently placed on ten windows.

The police lockers are old wooden insanitary boxes. They should be replaced by steel lockers as in the other station houses. Everything was as cleanly as the old building permits, on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That a new station house be erected in the near future.
2. That the heating system be examined and the defects corrected.
3. That better ventilation be provided for the cells and cell room.
4. That the automatic toilets be kept in repair, but when replaced, that single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons be substituted, and lavatories provided.
5. That steel lockers be supplied for the patrolmen.
6. That the desk and reserve room be repainted.
7. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

EIGHTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located 647 Fillmore Avenue.

Inspected November 14, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; Jeremiah O'Brien, captain.

This is a comparatively new station. The cell room is in a large well ventilated room. Eighteen modern cells, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, in a block of nine on a side face large windows. Each cell is equipped with automatic toilet and sleeping board. A porcelain-lined wash basin is in the cell room. The automatic toilets need constant repair and attention. They appeared in working order on day of inspection. Toilet paper is furnished upon request.

The interior of the station house needs repainting. The district is partly business and partly residential. In 1924, 2,841 arrests were made.

It is recommended:

1. That the automatic toilets be kept in repair, but when replaced single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons be substituted and lavatories provided.

2. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

3. That the interior of the station house be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

NINTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located, Seneca and Babcock Streets.

Inspected November 14, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; James E. Short, captain.

This is an old station house. It was kept in fair condition except the cells and plumbing which became rusted and insanitary. An order to show cause why the cell room should not be closed was issued by the State Commission of Prisons.

Substantial improvements were made in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Commission. The old steel cage was removed. Eight modern cells in a block of four on a side with a utility corridor were installed facing windows. Each cell was equipped with single-piece vitreous-ware toilet operated by push button, lavatory, and sleeping board. The cells and cell rooms were painted a light color. A porcelain-lined wash basin was placed in the cell room. The outside rooms were also repainted. Toilet paper is furnished upon request.

The district is largely manufacturing. In 1924, 1,383 arrests were made. Everything was in cleanly condition on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

2. That the pending proceedings to show cause why the cell room should not be closed, be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

TENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located, 566 Niagara Street.

Inspected November 13, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; John J. Crehan, captain.

This station is in an old building. The cell room deteriorated and the cells and plumbing became insanitary. An order to show cause why the cell room should not be closed was issued by the State Commission of Prisons. Extensive improvements were made in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Commission. There were formerly twelve cells—six on a side, the front facing windows and the back against a brick partition. The cells were moved about two feet back from the partition on each side, and a utility corridor installed on each side of the partition. Single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, were installed in the cells. The heating system was improved and radiators were attached to the walls. The old stove was removed and the cell room and cells were painted a light color. A porcelain-lined wash basin was placed in the cell room and the desk room and reserve room painted. Toilet paper is furnished upon request.

The district is residential. In 1924, 1,194 arrests were made. Everything was found in cleanly condition on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.
2. That the pending proceedings to show cause why the cell room should not be closed, be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located, Broadway and Baily Avenue.

Inspected November 14, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; Michael Morrissey, captain.

This is another old station house which had been neglected. The cell room was dark and shut in by an adjoining building. The cells faced brick walls. The old style automatic toilets became defective and insanitary. The heating was inadequate. An order to show cause why the cell room should not be closed was issued by the State Commission of Prisons.

The cell room has been practically reconstructed under plans and specifications approved by the Commission. The old cells were removed. Two modern cells were installed facing windows, in a block of five on each side, with utility corridor between, and equipped with single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories. A new composition floor was laid in the cell room and in the cells, the heating system improved and radiators placed on the walls, the cell room and cells painted a light color, a porcelain-lined wash basin placed in the cell room, and additional windows cut into the cell room. The desk room and reserve room should be repainted. The district is industrial and residential. In 1924, 1,523 arrests were made.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

2. That the pending proceedings to show cause why the cell room should not be closed, be dismissed.

3. That the desk and reserve rooms be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

TWELFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at 1186 Genesee Street.

Inspected November 14, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; George Kress, captain.

This station was built about thirteen years ago and presents an attractive appearance.

The cell room is large and lighted by ten windows. Twelve cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, are arranged in cage construction, six on each side opening into a central corridor. Each cell is equipped with automatic toilet and sleeping boards. The automatic toilets need constant attention. They seemed to be all in order on day of inspection. The cell room was not sufficiently lighted and a number of electric lights were added during inspection. A steam gauge connection and a faucet in the garage was reported leaking. The interior of the station and the cell room need repainting. Toilet paper is furnished upon request.

The district is partly business and partly residential. In 1924, 1,191 arrests were made. Everything was found cleanly on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

2. That the desk, reserve and cell rooms be repainted.

3. That the cell room be kept sufficiently lighted.

4. That the necessary repairs be made to the steam gauge and leaking faucet.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located, Austin Street and Pooley Place.

Inspected November 14, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; William H. Milan, captain.

This is an attractive building in good condition. The cell rooms were never properly constructed and arranged. The cell block of eight cells—four on a side—faced brick walls in the large cell room. The toilets were insanitary and the heating defective. Three insanitary cells faced a brick wall in the smaller cell room. An order to show cause why the cell rooms should not be closed was issued by the State Commission of Prisons. Repairs and alterations have been made in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Commission.

The cells in the large cell room were turned around to face the windows and a utility corridor provided. Single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, were installed, the cells and cell rooms painted a light color, the heating system improved, new radiators

added, new cement floor laid in the cell room and cells, and a porcelain-lined wash basin placed in the cell room. The cells were taken out of the smaller room and a porcelain-lined wash basin placed in it. It is also used for storage. Toilet paper is furnished upon request. The district is largely industrial. In 1924, 1,709 arrests were made. The station was cleanly throughout, indicating specially good janitor service.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.
2. That the pending proceedings to show cause why the cell room should not be closed, be dismissed.
3. That the desk and reserve rooms be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT SUB STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Location, Delaware Park.

Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police.

This is merely a shelter house situated in Delaware Park for the convenience of the park police. No cells are installed in it. When an arrest is made the prisoner is detained in it until the patrol wagon arrives from No. 13 where all detentions are kept. It contains a sanitary toilet and wash basin. In 1924, 247 arrests were made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at 2695 Main Street.

Inspected November 13, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; Robert U. Winspear, captain.

This station is a reconstructed school house. The reserve and desk rooms are bright and pleasant. Ten cells were placed in the cell room, facing brick walls. The cells were equipped with sanitary toilets which became defective and insanitary. An order to show cause why the cell room should not be closed was issued by the State Commission of Prisons. Changes and improvements have been made in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Commission.

Three cells which were not needed were removed. The remaining seven cells were turned around to face the windows and the rear part used as a utility corridor. Single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, were installed in the cells. A composition floor was laid in the cell room and in the cells. The cell room and cells were painted a light color. Toilet paper is furnished upon request. The desk and reserve rooms should be repainted.

This is a residential district. In 1924, 558 arrests were made. Everything was in cleanly condition.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.
2. That the pending proceedings to show cause why the cell room should not be closed, be dismissed.
3. That the desk and reserve room be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located, corner South Park Avenue and Whitfield Street.

Inspected November 14, 1925. Frank N. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; Edward Thierfeildt, captain.

This station was formerly an engine house. It was the first of the combined police and fire engine houses erected in Buffalo. The front part was constructed as a police station and the rear part as an engine house.

The desk and reserve rooms are bright and cheerful. The cell room extends across the width of the building with windows on both sides. Only three cells are installed, but sufficient space is left to complete the block and install three more when necessary. Each cell is equipped with single-piece vitreous-ware toilet operated by push button, lavatory, and sleeping board. The floor of the cells and cell room is composition. The cells and cell room are painted a light color. Toilet paper is furnished upon request.

Everything was found cleanly on day of inspection. One toilet was out of repair. This is an industrial and residential district. In 1924, 308 arrests were made.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.
2. That the toilets be kept in repair.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

SIXTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located, Baily Avenue and Collingwood Street.

Inspected November 14, 1925. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; Charles F. Zimmerman, chief of police; Edward M. Rast, captain.

This is a combined police station and engine house, opened in the spring of 1925. The front portion on the corner is a police station. It is a beautiful building, splendidly equipped throughout.

The desk room is spacious, the floor terrazzo cement, and the wall cement plaster. The reserve room has a composition floor. A large garage opens off the reserve room. Large windows are on all sides.

The cell room, 40 x 17 feet, contains six modern steel cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, facing five windows. Each cell is equipped with a single-piece vitreous-ware sanitary toilet, lavatory, and sleeping boards. Cement floors

are in the cell room and cells. The rooms are ventilated by an electric motor system. The cells are painted a light color. The walls of the cell room are yellow pressed brick. Lockers, sleeping rooms and a large gymnasium are provided on the second floor. Everything was in a cleanly condition on day of inspection. Toilet paper is furnished on request.

It is recommended :

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards.
2. That the reserve and desk rooms and the ceiling of the cell rooms be painted.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP--DEPEW

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 28, 1925. E. J. Nash, village president; Philip Mehl, chief of police.

The lockup is in the basement of the village hall mostly above ground. It consists of a men's cell room, a women's detention room, and a lodgers' room. The men's room contains four steel cells, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, open bars front and rear. Each cell is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and two folding sleeping boards. One of the toilets was out of order on day of inspection. The cells are defaced and need repainting. Mattresses with waterproof cases, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany and which are in use in many of the men's cell rooms throughout the State, are approved by this Commission.

The women's detention room has two cots supplied with waterproof mattresses, a sanitary toilet and lavatory. When not in use for women, boys under 16 years of age are at times detained. After January 1, 1926, when the County Children's Court Law becomes applicable to the County of Erie outside of the City of Buffalo, the detention of children under 16 years of age in this lockup will be unlawful.

The lodgers' room is equipped with several double-deck sleeping bunks, a sanitary toilet, and lavatory.

The walls of the men's cell room, women's detention room and lodgers' room have never been painted. As this is a basement lockup, painting the walls a light color would make the rooms appear lighter and cleaner.

The lockup is modern, adequate and sanitary. It looked well cared for on day of inspection. The police force consists of a Chief and four patrolmen.

It is recommended :

1. That the rooms and the cells of the men's cell room be painted a light color.
2. That waterproof mattresses be furnished for the bunks in the men's cell room.
3. That the defective toilet be repaired and the toilets kept in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—EAST AURORA

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1923. Elbert Hubbard, village president; Robert O'Neal, chief of police.

The lockup is discreditable to the village of the size and wealth of East Aurora. It consists of a corner in a fire engine house which has been enclosed by wooden slats, making a wooden barred cage about 8 x 10 feet. A wooden barred door fastened by a small padlock opens from the interior of the engine room into the cage.

There are four wooden bunks—two on each side, one above the other. The lower bunks are equipped with rubber-covered mattresses and blankets which did not look clean. A sanitary toilet, which has the top of the flush tank off, is in the cage. The washbasin is in the outside room.

The outside room houses the fire engine, fire apparatus and chemical supplies. It is heated by a coal stove and lighted by electricity. On day of inspection it was in use for registration purposes. The room was untidy and needed cleaning up.

The lockup is insecure. It is a mere makeshift. Any able-bodied man could break out of it. Aside from being all wood, the door leading to the outside is sheathed in tin, and the transom over the door has frail bars.

Lodgers continue to be mingled with persons under arrest. The cage is fit only for lodgers. If the village does not feel able to make any other improvements, it should at least provide a steel cell for the detention of men under arrest. A village hall which will contain a modern lockup, or a separate lockup building, will be more in keeping with the needs of the village. Mingling lodgers with persons under arrest is cause for a proceeding to close the lockup.

About 100 arrests were made during the past year and about 50 men were given lodging accommodations. Recommendations made last year—that rubber-covered mattresses be supplied and a watchman kept on guard—have been complied with.

The other recommendations of last year are renewed:

That the village authorities erect a village hall which will contain a modern lockup; or erect a modern lockup building; or at least provide a steel cell for men under arrest, keeping the wooden cage for lodgers; and that lodgers and men under arrest be not mingled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—GARDENVILLE

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected July 30, 1923. Henry Lein, supervisor; Fred Munn, town clerk and chief of police.

Gardenville is an unincorporated village in the town of West Seneca. The lockup serves the village and town.

It consists of two heavy wire mesh cells with steel backs in a room in a dwelling house. It has no sanitary toilet accommodations. The dwelling house is frame and inflammable. The police officer in charge of the lockup lives in the house.

Inspection reports for the past ten years have condemned this lockup. Action towards closing it has been postponed on promises of a new lockup. It is inadequate, insanitary and unfit.

On day of inspection I found the dwelling house vacant, and that the police officer had moved away. The lockup, however, is still in use.

It is recommended:

That the authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed under subdivision 8 of section 46 of the prison law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMBURG

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected September 3, 1925. W. Henry Bruce, village president; Fred Weiss, chief of police.

The village lockup is a small fireproof cement building in the rear of the fire house. It contains a modern steel cell, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, sleeping bunk and waterproof mattress. The cell room outside of the cell is used for lodgers. At one time lodgers were permitted to sleep in the cell. Upon recommendation of this Commission lodgers were excluded from the cell and a cot with waterproof mattress was placed in the outside room. A sanitary toilet for the use of lodgers was being installed on day of inspection. The water pressure was not sufficient, and it was stated that an overhead tank and adequate pressure would be provided.

The cell and cell rooms were not clean. Chickens and other poultry seemed to have free access. The ventilation was reported bad, necessitating the removal of some of the pains of glass in the windows during warm weather.

This is a modern lockup and should be kept in good order. The village authorities are cooperative and it is suggested that if the cells and the walls of the cell room were painted a light color, the chickens excluded and the lockup kept clean, its appearance and sanitation would be improved. Some way of improving the ventilation should also be worked out.

The building is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity.

The police force consists of a chief and a night man. Last year about 25 men were detained under arrest, and about 50 lodgers were given accommodations. Women and children are not detained in it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—LACKAWANNA

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1925. Walter J. Lohr, mayor; Ray R. Gilson, chief of police.

Lackawanna is a rapidly-growing industrial city of about 22,000 population. It includes the Bethlehem Steel Works and other large plants. A modern and sanitary city jail is in a portion of the City Hall.

The men's cell room, 35 x 30 feet, has ten cells—five on a side facing large windows. Each cell, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping cot with waterproof mattress. The cell room has been recently repainted—the lower part dark green, the upper part yellow, and the cells white. The defects over the door and around the baseboards have been repaired as recommended in last year's report.

The women's cell room, 12 x 18 feet, contains three cells of the same size and equipment as the men's cells, facing windows. The cell nearest to the door is used as a storage room for the health department. This is one of the best cells and should be kept free for the detention of women.

The juvenile room, 12 x 12 feet, has a sanitary toilet and lavatory and two double-deck sleeping bunks. After January 1, 1926, a County Children's Court law for the district of the County of Erie outside of the City of Buffalo goes into effect, when it will be unlawful to detain children under 16 years of age in this jail. The room is needed for adults.

A lodgers' room is in the basement. It is equipped with cots and sleeping boards. Two sanitary toilets and wash basins are in the room adjoining.

Shower baths are in the men's cell room, women's cell room, juvenile room and lodgers' room. A gymnasium and shooting range for the police are also in the basement. A large police garage occupies the rear part of the building.

The walls of the stairway leading to the basement were badly defaced and were evidently overlooked when the repairing was done. The lodgers' room should be painted.

The arrests during 1924 were 2,807, 2,440 males and 367 females. There were 186 children arrested of whom a large number were detained. lodging accommodations were given to 2,300 men.

The police force consists of a chief, a captain, 4 detectives, 3 desk sergeants, 2 patrol sergeants, and 19 patrolmen.

The offices and rooms for the police are inadequate. The chief and captain have their desks in a little room which does not give sufficient privacy for their important duties, and the desk room is crowded. The detectives do not seem to have any separate offices. Police administration in these restless times is too essential for the public welfare to be neglected. Better accommodations should be provided for them. Good accommodations encourage the officers and aid to their efficiency. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It was clean on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That larger accommodations be provided for the administrative duties of the police department.
2. That the women's cell room be not used for storage purposes.
3. That the walls of the hall and stairway leading to the basement be repainted and the lodgers' room repainted.
4. That the electric lights out of order be replaced.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SPRINGVILLE

ERIE COUNTY

Arnold L. Neuback, village president; Ira W. Smith, village attorney.

Justice-of-the-Peace M. E. Palmerton and Ira W. Smith, village attorney, consulted with me August 25, 1925, with reference to a new lockup for the village of Springville.

The lockup in the basement of the fire house on South Buffalo street was described in the inspection reports of this Commission as unsafe and insanitary. The village authorities reported to the Commission that it had been closed on July 24, 1922. It was taken off the list of lockups requiring inspection and has not been inspected since.

The Justice of the Peace reports that it has been and is used occasionally for the detention of prisoners and for lodgers. The unsafe and insanitary conditions described in the inspection reports remain the same.

It is recommended:

1. That a safe, adequate and sanitary lockup be constructed.
2. That the village authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed under section 46, subdivision 8 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—TONAWANDA

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 19, 1925. Christ Warren, mayor; Arthur Ellicott, chief of police.

The City of Tonawanda still retains the building constructed for a fraternal lodge, as a City Hall. It is not adequate to municipal purposes and the offices are congested, dark and inadequate. As the building is leased it is surprising that the city authorities do not erect a City Hall containing police headquarters and a jail which would be a credit to the community and properly house its activities. Interest on bonds for construction ought not to materially exceed the rent of the building.

The police department relatively suffers from lack of facilities more than the other departments. The Chief has a small office in the rear. A small desk room and locker room are on the side. The police court is in the rear. The stage of the lodge is utilized for the men's cell room. The women's room and lodgers' room are in the basement.

The main entrance to the men's cell room is a passageway from the street up a flight of stone steps. Prisoners are taken outdoors and up this stairway from the court room. Another entrance is through the Chief's office, and it has been recommended for several years that the Chief's room be used as a desk room and the prisoners be taken to the cell rooms within the building instead of outdoors.

Some relief to the congestion was secured last year by adding the office formerly used by the Fire Commissioner as a desk sergeant's room.

The men's cell room is insecure. The main entrance door is wood. A steel door was purchased but never used, and is lying around the cell room. The bars of the large windows are frail and one window is not barred. The stairway to the basement is all open. If prisoners get out of the cells escape will be easy.

Two round barred and two latticed cells, each $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7$ feet, are placed on the cement floor of the room. Each cell has a sanitary toilet, lavatory, and folding bunk with waterproof mattress. One of the cells was wrecked recently by an inmate and the excelsior from the mattress and wreckage lay around. The cells are painted black, daubed up and defaced.

The broken plaster described in last year's report has been repaired, but the room has not been repainted. The cell room and cells are badly in need of painting. The old straight jacket is still retained but is reported never used. It should be taken out.

A small women's room and a lodgers' room are in the basement. The women's room contains a cell equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and mattress.

The lodger's room is provided with sleeping boards. A small room adjoining has a badly defaced sanitary toilet and wash basin. The wooden floors, partitions and material stored in the basement make a dangerous fire hazard and anyone locked up in it will be endangered if a fire gets headway.

Children are sometimes detained. Attention is called to the County Children's Court Law which takes effect January 1, 1926, for the County of Erie outside of the City of Buffalo and makes detention of children in this jail unlawful. It is also unlawful to detain insane suspects.

Women should always be in the custody of a woman and never be attended by men.

The police force consists of a chief, 3 desk sergeants, and 12 patrolmen two of whom have motor cycles. There is one patrol wagon.

During 1924, 704 arrests were made—685 males, 16 females and 3 children.

The rooms were in cleanly condition.

It is recommended:

1. That a modern, sanitary, secure and adequate police headquarters and jail be provided.

2. That until better accommodations are furnished, the rooms be rearranged as suggested and the passageway within the building be used in taking the prisoners to and from the cell rooms.

3. That the men's cell room be made secure as hitherto pointed out.

4. That when anyone is locked up in the basement careful watch be kept to release them in case of fire.

5. That women always be detained in the custody of a matron.

6. That children under 16 years of age and insane suspects be not detained.

7. That the cell room and cells be repainted, the straight jacket removed, and the men's cell room be not used for storage purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—KENMORE

(Town of Tonawanda)

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1925. Fred Moore, supervisor; Elmer C. Mang, chief of police; John Seibert, custodian.

The town of Tonawanda covers an extensive area which includes the village of Kenmore, a large residential section suburban to the City of Buffalo, and a manufacturing district along the Niagara river and Military Road. The numerous arrests in the latter district necessitated the erection in 1920 of a lockup on Roswell avenue near the river road.

It is a one-story brick building with two wings containing large windows. The center portion is constructed for a court room, the west wing for a men's cell room, and the east wing for a women's detention room.

The men's cell room has three modern steel cells equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, folding cots with rubber-covered mattresses. The women's room has a sanitary toilet, lavatory and cots with similar mattresses.

The lodgers' room is in a well lighted and ventilated basement containing sanitary toilet, lavatory, and sleeping boards.

All the floors are cement. The building is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity.

It is a model town lockup wholly fireproof.

Police headquarters and an additional lockup are on Delaware avenue near Norway, an inspection report of which has been recently made.

It is recommended:

That the lockup be regularly cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
TOWN LOCKUP—TOWN OF TONAWANDA
ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 1, 1925. Fred Moore, supervisor; Elmer C. Mang, chief of police.

The town of Tonawanda maintains two lockups. Police headquarters and this lockup are on Delaware Avenue near Norway, and the other is on Roswell Avenue near the River Road. The village of Kenmore uses the Delaware Avenue lockup. The police headquarters lockup is in a fire-proof cement building. The main portion of the building serves as a garage.

Two flat barred steel cells each $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7$ feet are placed in a large outside room which is well lighted and ventilated. A steel cot, vitreous ware toilet and lavatory are in each cell. Each cot is equipped with water-proof covered mattresses. Soap and toilet paper are furnished.

The police force consists of a chief and five officers, three of whom are desk lieutenants. There are eight special officers mostly on traffic duty.

The town covers a wide area and is rapidly growing in population and wealth.

The cells in this lockup were clean and well cared for on day of inspection.

The police court is held in the village hall of Kenmore about two miles away. It is inconvenient conveying prisoners back and forth. Some day a combined village and town hall should be built which will accommodate the various village and town activities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—WILLIAMSVILLE

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1925. Joseph Zent, village president; John W. Wehrle, supervisor; Edwin Evans, chief of police.

The lockup formerly for the village of Williamsville, has become a joint lockup for the village of Williamsville and town of Amherst. The village has a population of about 2,500 and the town 9,000.

The lockup is situated in a small room in the basement of the town hall and contains two steel cells equipped with sanitary toilets. Each cell has two steel bunks supplied with rubber covered mattresses. A vitreous ware washbasin is in the cell room. Paper towels and toilet paper are furnished. A room adjoining has several cots for the accommodation of lodgers.

The cell room and cells are in need of repainting. Under pressure of the State Commission of Prisons material improvements were made in the lockup within the past two years.

A large room on the first floor of the town hall has recently been fitted up as police headquarters and adds greatly to the comfort and efficiency of the police. Six steel lockers have been installed for the use of the patrolmen.

The force consists of a chief and six patrolmen. During the present year there have been 116 detentions over night. Only one woman was detained, and she was taken to Buffalo.

The rapid growth of the village and town has increased the use of the lockup. At times the cells have been overcrowded, as many as six in a cell, and on one occasion twelve men were packed into the cells.

The village and town will soon require a new police headquarters and jail which should contain adequate accommodations for the police, a men's cell room equipped with sufficient cells, a women's room and a lodgers' room.

It is recommended:

1. That a new police headquarters and jail be provided in the near future.
2. That the cell room and cells of the lockup be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BLOOMINGDALE

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1925. J. E. Parsons, president of the village.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the town hall, a two-story brick building. The lockup is supposed to be used by both the village and town, but I was informed that it has not been occupied in some time.

There are two steel cells. The bunks are furnished with mattresses and quilts. There is a chemical toilet in the room outside the cells.

The village has no water system.

The building is not fireproof and if a prisoner should be detained the lockup should have supervision.

The cell room was being used for storage.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—CROWN POINT

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1925. Ralph E. Murdock, supervisor; B. E. Bradford, constable.

The lockup is a small wooden building located by the roadside, about two miles from Crown Point station, in a section known as "Factoryville". It is well lighted by windows, heated by a stove, and lighted at night by an oil lamp. It was clean.

There are two steel cells with steel bunks equipped with mattresses, quilts and buckets. The bedding was in fair condition. When new mattresses are purchased, waterproof cases should be provided; they can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

It was stated that while arrests are seldom made, it is deemed best to maintain this lockup on account of the distance from the county jail.

If a prisoner is detained, the building should be under constant supervision at the time on account of the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—KEESEVILLE

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1925. Rufus A. Prescott, president of the village; A. Busha, police officer.

The lockup is in the rear part of the fire house, a two-story brick building with wooden interior.

The cell room has a concrete floor, the side walls are of brick, and the ceiling is wood. Five small windows furnish light. There are two steel cells with steel bunks equipped with waterproof-covered mattresses, pillows, and blankets. The bedding was in good condition. Running water is in each cell but no toilets. Buckets are placed in vented niches. There are electric lights and the room is heated by a stove. The jail was in good condition except that it needed sweeping.

Few arrests are made, it was stated. As the building is not fireproof, it should always have supervision when prisoners are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LAKE PLACID

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1925. Frank W. Fay, president of the village; Thomas Black, chief of police.

This lockup is in the basement of the town hall, a modern fireproof structure. The basement is very little below grade and has sufficient light and ventilation.

The men's section contains three latticed steel cells. Each has an integral-seat modern toilet and steel bunk furnished with waterproof mattress and blankets.

The women's room has one cell—a duplicate of those in the men's section.

The floors of the cell rooms are wood and those of the cells steel.

The cells have been repainted black. A light color would have been more satisfactory.

There was a long wooden settee in the main room, also three chairs.

The lockup was clean, with the exception of the toilets which were somewhat soiled.

It was stated that the arrests are about fifty a year. The expense of maintaining the lockup is divided between the village and the town of North Elba.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

LOCKUP—MINEVILLE

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1925. C. C. St. Claire, custodian.

This lockup is the property of the Witherbee-Sherman company and is maintained by that firm. It is fully described in the report of June 17, 1924.

It was stated that but seven persons were detained here during 1924, and a few lodgers were housed.

Waterproof-covered mattresses have been provided as recommended in the last report of inspection.

As the mines are shut down, it is probable that this lockup will be little used. It was fairly clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT HENRY

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1925. C. V. Derry, president of the village; James Creaser, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the front portion of a brick building on one of the main street of the village. The main cell room is on the first floor and contains four steel cells, each furnished with toilet, lavatory, steel bunk with mattress, pillows, and blankets. There is a room on the second floor for the detention of women. It was said to be little used. It contains a cot equipped in the same manner as the bunks in the men's jail. There are a toilet and lavatory.

Last year it was recommended that the mattresses be provided with waterproof cases. This has not been done. The recommendation is renewed, and it is further recommended that the cells be repainted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TICONDEROGA

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1925. Albert Dolbeck, president of the village.

This lockup is located on the first floor, in the rear part of the village fire house. This is a brick building. There is a room containing two steel cells for men, and a room for women. There are toilets and lavatories in the cells and women's room. The beds have waterproof mattresses and blankets, which are in good condition.

I was told that a janitor is employed to care for the jail. It was not clean. The detention room was particularly in need of cleaning.

It is recommended:

1. That the lockup be cleaned and kept clean.
2. That the interior be repainted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—WILLSBORO

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1925. Mortimer Kehoe, supervisor; Mrs. Jennie Hoskins, town clerk; S. H. Anson, justice of the peace.

The lockup is the property of the town of Willsboro. It is in a one-story detached wooden building which is located in a prominent place in the village. In its present condition it is a disgrace to the township. It contains two stone cells. The interior of the building was in a vile con-

dition and it is putting it mildly to say that it was a wreck. The windows were broken and the floors were covered with dirt and filth. The justice of the peace stated that he had been appointed a committee by the Town Board to place the building in a sanitary, secure and legal condition, and that it would be done in ten days.

The nearest place to which prisoners can be sent is the county jail 16 miles distant. It was stated that the lockup is needed, as several arrests are made each year.

It is recommended that the town authorities be advised that unless this lockup is put in proper and legal condition on or before July 1, 1925, that the officials will be cited to show cause why it should not be closed in accordance with subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—CHATEAUGAY

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1925. Peter H. Powers, supervisor; W. L. Dodge, town clerk.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the basement of the town hall, a substantial building which also contains the post office. There are mattresses and blankets in the cells, also toilets which are flushed by a faucet over the toilet. This is not a satisfactory flush and should be replaced by a tank flush which could be easily installed at small expense. This was recommended at time of last inspection and has not been done. The recommendation is renewed.

The place is used but little and was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MALONE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected March 10, 1925. Ralph J. Cardinal, president of the village; George Badore, chief of police.

This lockup consists of three modern steel cells located on the ground floor and in the rear end of the fire hall which is a substantial brick building. The cells are equipped with steel bunks, mattresses with waterproof covers, and blankets. There are also toilets and lavatories in the cells.

I was informed that the arrests are under 100 per year.

The place is heated by steam and has electric lights.

Meals are furnished prisoners from a restaurant

The lockup was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SARANAC LAKE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1925. D. S. Foster, president of the village; F. E. Sheldon, chief of police.

There was one prisoner in custody at the time of inspection. Since January 1, 1925, 45 prisoners have been locked up. Four of these were Federal prisoners. One woman was taken to an officer's house. Prisoners in transit to Clinton Prison are also locked up here at times for periods of about three hours.

This lockup is in the rear part of the town hall. It has two sections. The one for males contains three steel cells provided with bunks with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets. There are a toilet and sink in the cell room.

The women's department, which it was stated was not used, contains one cell and was equipped in the same manner as the men's section. This room was being used for storage and presents a rather neglected appearance.

The men's jail was fairly clean but is badly in need of paint. The cells should be painted a light color.

This village needs a modern police station.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—TUPPER LAKE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1925. John H. Black, supervisor, P. O. Faust.

The lockup is the property of the town of Altamont, but is used by the village of Tupper Lake. It is, however, maintained by the township. E. Vosburg is chief of police of the village.

The lockup is located in the rear part of the Town Hall, a two-story brick building. It is on the ground floor, but not on a level with the front of the building. It is necessary to go up quite a rise of ground to reach the entrance which is on the side of the building. There are two rooms; the front one is supposed to be used for women, but it was stated that it is never used for that purpose. There is a sink in this room, but no other equipment for the use of prisoners.

The main cell room is directly in rear of the room above mentioned and can only be reached by passing through same. It contains two steel cages painted black. There are two bunks in each cell provided with mattresses, quilts and pillows, which were in fair condition. There is a self-flushing toilet in each cell; they were out of order and it was impossible to operate them. There was, however, a good flow of water from the faucet in the adjoining room.

The cells face two windows. The floor is concrete, and the side walls and ceiling are metal, all painted a light color.

Fifteen village and 4 town prisoners were placed in the lockup from January 1st to May 1, 1925. Since the latter date 46 arrests have been made of which about 20 were locked up.

It is recommended that the toilets in the cells be put in working order or replaced by new ones of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

The lockup at Tupper Lake Junction is no longer used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—GLOVERSVILLE

FULTON COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1925. John W. Sisson, mayor; George R. Smith, chief of police.

The population of Gloversville is about 23,000.

The number of arrests during the past year was 344 males and 19 females. About 125 lodgers were housed.

Last year the cells from the men's jail in the rear of the City Hall were transferred to the first floor of the City Hall. The plans were approved by the Commission and the work has been completed in accordance therewith. There are three steel cells with barred fronts and rears. Each cell has a modern vitreous toilet, and two steel bunks furnished with waterproof mattresses and blankets. There is a sink with water in the corridor.

The building is a three-story brick structure and the cell room is reached from police headquarters and a direct entrance from the rear. The walls of the room are brick with metal sheathed partition and the ceiling is wood. The floor is concrete, properly drained. There are two windows glazed with translucent glass. On the second floor are two detention rooms, each furnished with two good steel cots with bedding, and one has an enclosed toilet and lavatory. These rooms are intended for female prisoners or occasionally a boy is detained. The windows are barred and the rooms are light and in excellent condition. A police matron is employed.

Lodgers are housed on the second floor of the old jail in the rear, the lower floor being used for garage purposes.

The jail is under the supervision of officers at all times and a janitor looks after the cleanliness. It was in good condition throughout and well painted a light color. Meals are furnished to prisoners from a nearby restaurant.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—JOHNSTOWN

FULTON COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1925. William W. Chamberlain, mayor.

This jail was improved last year in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The building is a one-story annex to the fire-house and was placed on a concrete base with new concrete floor, painted and drained, the metal lining of the interior repaired and painted a light cream color. An Arcola hot water heating system is installed, also steel bunks with waterproof mattresses and blankets. A partition with door was placed across the corridor to separate the women's room from the other cells.

Each cell has a toilet and lavatory and the place is lighted by electricity. It is in charge of a janitor and at the time of inspection was clean and in order. The improvements made are commendable.

The police officers stated that only a few arrests are made, and the janitor stated that there had been no prisoners in the last three weeks and that no females had been detained since the improvements were made. Lodgers are excluded from the jail and cared for by the Salvation Army.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—JOHNSTOWN

FULTON COUNTY

Inspected November 30, 1925. William W. Chamberlain, mayor.

The municipal building of Johnstown was badly damaged by fire on the morning of November 30, but the jail section adjoining the rear of the building was not damaged. It was stated that there were no prisoners in the jail at the time of the fire. The firemen on duty stated that the jail heating system was intact and that it would be possible to use the jail if necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTHVILLE

FULTON COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1925. F. B. Hubbell, village president; W. H. Lehman, clerk.

This lockup consists of a steel cell located in the corner of a large room in a two-story brick building. The room is used to store fire apparatus and at the time of inspection was occupied by the registry board.

The cell has two bunks with bedding; a bucket is used, there being no modern sanitary facilities. There are windows in the front and rear of the room and the light and ventilation are ample.

During the year, the Justice of the Peace reports that 31 persons were brought before him, 4 of whom were detained in the lockup during part of a night, at least. The Justice states that an officer remained on duty during their detention. Competent supervision should be provided at all times when a prisoner is detained, as the interior of the building is of wood.

It would be much better to provide a lockup in a separate room, either by erecting partitions around the present cell or, better still, provide a small fireproof lockup with modern facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

CITY JAIL—BATAVIA

GENESEE COUNTY

Inspected May 14-15, 1925. John W. Mullen, mayor; Daniel Elliott, chief of police.

This jail, located in a fireproof building which also houses the police court, has separate quarters for male and female prisoners, juveniles and lodgers. In point of construction and equipment it ranks among the best to be found in the small cities of the State.

At the time of inspection the main cell room and the lodgers' quarters were found in very dirty condition. Three of the toilets in the cell room were stopped up and it was necessary for an officer to use a plunger before they could be made to operate. The toilets in the lodgers' room did not appear to have been cleaned in a long time. The cells were somewhat marked up and the place needed sweeping.

It was stated that a janitress cares for the front part of the building where the office, police court and detention rooms are located, but that no one is appointed to care for the rest of the building. It is unfortunate

that this fine jail has been permitted to deteriorate; the steelwork should be repainted with a light colored paint which can be washed, preferably white enamel, and someone should be appointed to keep the jail clean and in order.

The record showed that 159 males and 3 females had been arrested here during the period from January 1, 1925 to April 30, 1925. Juveniles whom the police deem it necessary to hold are placed in the detention room pending arraignment. They are also brought here from other points, as there is no detention home in the county. It was stated that the number of such detentions was small and that they do not come in contact with other prisoners at any time.

RECOMMENDATION

That the place be thoroughly cleaned and repainted as suggested in the foregoing paragraph and that someone be made responsible for keeping it clean in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LE ROY

GENESEE COUNTY

Inspected November 18, 1925. C. A. Chapman, village clerk; R. S. Palmer, village superintendent.

The lockup remains the same as previously reported—two latticed steel cells in one corner of the fire house—a modern brick building. There is no bedding, with the exception of one blanket. Toilet facilities consist of buckets in niches.

Plans for a new lockup were approved by the State Commission of Prisons some time since, but work has not been started. It appears that the contractor, who is to do the work, has been busy with other contracts and has not been able to begin operations. The village superintendent, at my request, asked the contractor to set a definite date for commencing the work, and he stated that it would be about January 1, 1926. The construction of this much-needed lockup should be expedited.

Figures showing the number of arrests in the village were not obtainable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CONSACKIE

GREENE COUNTY

Inspected December 2, 1925. W. E. Brady, village clerk.

The lockup is located in a two-story brick structure to the rear of the fire house in the lower part of the village. It consists of a cell room on the first floor containing two very good cells for males and a room on the second floor for females. The cells and the room are equipped with modern toilet facilities and the building is wired for electricity. A large stove on the first floor is supposed to heat the building, the heat entering the upper room through a floor register.

For a number of years the lockup has been subject to criticism by this Commission because of its neglected condition. The following appears in a report of inspection dated April 26, 1918:

"This is a new lockup and if properly cared for would be a credit to the village, but its neglect is a discredit to the officials responsible for it."

In a report of inspection dated June 23, 1921, is found the following:

"The lockup was remodeled in 1915 and put in excellent condition. It is to be regretted that it is allowed to deteriorate, and if no one is made responsible for its proper care it will soon become unfit for use."

In 1922 it was reported that the place had been put in order, but at the time of the present inspection it was found in an abandoned condition and absolutely unfit for use. The water and electricity were discontinued and the place dirty and neglected. The cells are rusting badly and the ceiling of the upper floor is rusted and sections have fallen down.

The constable stated that the village president had ordered him to discontinue using the lockup but that he had been forced to use it recently when he arrested a man during the night. The main fault with this lockup is, and has been, lack of care. Its equipment is complete except for waterproof mattresses and in many respects it is one of the best appointed village lockup in the State. The matter was discussed with a member of the village board and it was stated that no formal order had been adopted by the board closing the place, and that there were times when a lockup was much needed. He promised to bring the matter before the board at its next meeting for discussion and action.

If the authorities desire to maintain the lockup, it should be thoroughly cleaned and painted with light colored paint, and plumbing and lighting system put in repair, waterproof mattresses and blankets, both obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, provided for the cells and women's room, and someone made responsible for its care.

If it is not the intention of the board to maintain it, a formal resolution closing it should be adopted and copy of same forwarded to the State Commission of Prisons.

RECOMMENDATION

That the village authorities be requested to advise the State Commission of Prisons before January 1, 1926, whether the place will be put in order as indicated in the foregoing, or closed.

It is further recommended that if the authorities fail to so advise the Commission, that they be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HUNTER

GREENE COUNTY

Inspected December 1, 1925. M. B. Dolan, village president.

The lockup, consisting of two steel cells, barred front and rear, in a room to the rear of the first floor of the village hall, remains the same as reported at the time of the last inspection.

This is a summer resort and as there is practically no need for the lockup during the winter it is unheated. The village president gave assurance that no persons would be held here during cold weather but that they would be transferred to Tannersville a few miles distant.

It was recommended in the last report of inspection that the use of the lockup for storage purposes be discontinued and that waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses. Neither of these recommendations has received favorable action, although the village president in my presence ordered that the old rubbish and other material be removed. The mattresses are of good quality and it would be economy to obtain cases from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, to prevent them being soiled by disorderly persons.

As this building is highly inflammable no persons should be held here unless constant and adequate supervision is provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the room be cleaned and the practice of using it for storage purposes be discontinued.

2. That waterproof cases be supplied for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TANNERSVILLE

GREENE COUNTY

Inspected December 1, 1925. Morris Shapiro, village president; A. W. Hewitt, caretaker.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a room in the basement of the fire house, a two-story and basement frame structure, sheathed with metal. The ground slopes to the rear and the lockup is practically at grade. The residence of the caretaker adjoins the cell room.

Each cell is furnished with steel bunk, mattress with oilcloth sheet, good blankets, and bucket. There is a toilet in an adjoining room. The room is lighted and ventilated by means of two large windows. Electricity is used for lighting and the room is supposed to be heated from the furnace in the basement which supplies heat to the rooms above. Assurance was given that this provides sufficient heat for the lockup.

It was stated that but few persons are held at the lockup and that an attendant is engaged to remain continuously when prisoners are detained.

The oilcloth sheets do not provide proper protection for the mattresses and when the present mattresses are discarded they should be replaced with jail mattresses with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

The lockup was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—INDIAN LAKE

HAMILTON COUNTY

Inspected September 23, 1925. James McGuinn, supervisor.

This lockup situated in the rear of the Town Hall, is used by the villages of Blue Mountain Lake and Indian Lake jointly. It consists of two cages with double-deck bunks equipped with new mattresses and blankets. It is entirely adequate for the needs of the villages, but someone should be held responsible for its cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOLGEVILLE

HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1925. Dr. F. M. Barney, village president.

This lockup is in the base of the hose tower in the rear of the fire house on the main street. The tower is of wood, but the floor is concrete and a night watchman is employed who is said to have charge of the lockup when occupied.

The equipment consists of two good steel cells, each furnished with two steel bunks, waterproof mattresses, and blankets. There are a toilet, lavatory, electric light and new steam radiators in the corridor. There are three windows which afford very good sunlight and ventilation.

At the time of inspection the lockup was clean and in order. Showing good care. The chief of police stated that about 60 arrests were made last year and that a large percentage was detained in the lockup. A few lodgers are cared for during cold weather.

It was stated that the fire house would be enlarged before long and that when this is done a modern lockup would probably be provided for in the proposed new construction. This would make possible some desirable improvements and it is hoped that the plan will soon materialize.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FRANKFORT

HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1925. William A. Bachman, village president; Wallace H. Newton, chief of police.

During 1923 the old lockup in this village was closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons. Since that time a new lockup has been installed in the old bank building which is rented by the village for municipal purposes.

The lockup occupies a one-story stucco annex in the rear and is adjacent to the office of the chief of police. The room is large, light, and well ventilated. The floor and side walls are concrete, the ceiling beaver board.

The equipment consists of two new steel cells with open barred fronts and tops, each furnished with two steel bunks supplied with waterproof mattresses and blankets. The room has electric light and is heated with a coal stove. There is a toilet room adjacent.

As this lockup was installed here as a temporary expedient, the installation of modern toilets and lavatories in the cells was held in abeyance as per agreement between the village officials and the State Commission of Prisons.

The lockup is said to be under supervision of an officer, both day and night. It would be well to bar or screen the windows to prevent the passing in of contraband articles, particularly as lodgers are also accommodated here and have access to the windows. Some steel bunks have been installed in the corridors for their use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HERKIMER

HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected February 26, 1925. J. Fred Smith, village president; Earl M. Pettingill, village clerk; Morris J. Keller, chief of police.

This lockup is a new one—constructed in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It is located in the basement of the municipal building, a modern two-story brick structure. The cell room is reached from the main floor of the building and also has an exterior entrance.

A new raised cement floor was installed, properly waterproofed, and drained. The walls were waterproofed and finished with smooth cement; and ceiling is of metal lath and plastered. Four new steel cells, size 5 x 7 x 7 feet, with open barred fronts and tops were installed, each equipped with a steel bunk, modern vitreous full-flushing toilet, and vitreous lavatory. Waterproof mattresses are to be provided, and at present each bunk is furnished with a new blanket. It was necessary to move one window several feet to the rear, so that three windows are in use—providing excellent means of sunlight and ventilation. They are glazed with translucent glass.

The whole interior of the lockup has been painted white and is light and sanitary. The plumbing is all properly cared for in the utility corridor where it is easily accessible when repairs are necessary. A faucet is provided for the purpose of frequent hosing out of the entire room.

Lodgers are not cared for here and in case of the detention of a female, she is taken to the county jail in Herkimer where a matron is in charge. There was only one such arrest last year. The records show a total number of arrests during the past twelve months of 840, of which number 299 were detained.

This is an excellent lockup, and in view of the fact that all of the plans and specifications have been properly worked out in the construction, it is recommended that the show-cause proceedings be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HERKIMER

HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected November 30, 1925. Arthur T. Clark, superintendent of the Municipal Commission; M. J. Keller, chief of police.

The lockup was fully described in a previous report of inspection. It was found clean and in order. The waterproof mattresses have not been furnished, it being the practice to use blankets as mattresses and have the same cleaned at frequent intervals. It would be an economy to provide jail mattresses and waterproof cases, both obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. They are durable and easily cleaned.

It was stated that at times the lockup has been inadequate for the number of prisoners held, and if arrests continue at the present rate it may be necessary to enlarge it.

RECOMMENDATION

That mattresses and waterproof cases be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ILION

HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1925. George Huck, chief of police.

The lockup occupies a large room on the main floor of the municipal building, a three-story brick structure. While the building is not fireproof, police officers are on duty at all times and the cells are situated adjacent to Headquarters.

The lockup has been described in detail in former reports of inspection and was in all respects the same as noted in the last report. It was clean and in order.

The arrests average about 300 a year, and during the past winter several hundred lodgers were cared for in the cell room. Several bunks are attached to the walls for this purpose. The furnace which heats the building is located in this room and is said to supply sufficient heat at all times.

Females are seldom detained but are arraigned as soon as possible and taken to the county jail a few miles distant. There is a small detention room adjoining the men's cell room which can be used for this purpose in an emergency.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—LITTLE FALLS

HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected March 13, 1925. John J. Kearns, mayor; James J. Long, chief of police.

The population of Little Falls is about 13,000.

This is a modern city jail, occupying a portion of the City Hall, a splendid modern building. There are eight modern steel cells and a padded cell for men, a separate room with two steel cells for women, and a room with one cell for minors. Lodgers are not allowed in the cell rooms; a separate well-equipped room is provided for them.

Each cell has a vitreous niche toilet, wash basin, and steel bunk with waterproof sanitary mattress. The floor is of smooth concrete, properly drained. The whole interior is painted with white enamel paint and was thoroughly clean and in order throughout.

The liquor and contraband mentioned in former reports of inspection has been removed and the Chief stated that no more would be admitted in the future.

This is one of the best city jails in the State and is receiving good care. The records show that 723 arrests were made in the city during 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—THENDARA

HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected December 24, 1925. E. P. Pullman, supervisor; Marie Brasset, town clerk, Old Forge.

This lockup is located in the town hall building and is above grade. On the day of inspection the thermometer registered 40 below zero, so things were at the worst. The jail contains two steel cells and a room

for women. The building was unheated, but as the prisoners are very few it would be a hardship to maintain heat when unoccupied. The cells should be cleaned up and the bedding kept clean. The majority of the prisoners are taken to Herkimer for detention, as the town finds that cheaper than to heat the place in winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEST WINFIELD

HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1925. Harvey Edick, village president.

This is a small village with a population of about 800. The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a rear corner of the fire house. Each cell has two steel bunks and one bunk in each cell was furnished with a mattress and summer blanket. One mattress was covered with a rubber sheet. There are no sanitary facilities in the lockup. Buckets in cases are provided. The room has electric lights and is heated from a furnace.

The floor and walls are concrete and the ceiling wood. The cells are in the apparatus room, more or less accessible to the public, and at the time of inspection fire trucks were standing close to the cells, preventing access to them. It would be much better if a room were partitioned off with some fireproof material and the lockup established therein. The joists overhead could then be covered with metal and the lockup would be practically fireproof. A lockup should be accessible only to responsible officials who should be in possession of the keys. The village has a water system but no regular sewerage; I was informed there is a cesspool in connection with the fire house.

At the time of inspection the place was dirty and neglected and the cells rusty. They should be painted a light color. It is said to be used only occasionally for the detention of a person under arrest and a few lodgers are housed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That two of the bunks be provided with waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

2. That, if possible, a toilet of an approved type should be installed in at least one of the cells, and a faucet with hose provided for keeping the place hosed out.

3. That the cells be kept thoroughly painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALEXANDRIA BAY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 24, 1925. J. D. Reid, village president; James H. Crabb, chief of police.

This is a good lockup, located in the fire house, on the ground floor. It has two modern steel cells with modern toilets and blankets. Waterproof blankets to cover the mattresses have been provided since the last inspection. Cases would have been much better. I was informed that new mattresses and blankets are to be provided this year. These can and should be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. The interior is also to be repainted this year.

Besides the sanitary toilets in the cells there is an additional one in the cell room. The village authorities take pride in keeping their lockup in good condition and it was found so at the time of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANTWERP

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 6, 1925. W. A. Kinney, village president; F. K. Fellowship, village clerk.

This lockup consists of two modern steel cells, located in the basement of the fire hall which is a substantial brick building on a stone foundation. It has a concrete floor which slopes to a drain and can be hosed out and kept clean. The place is heated by steam and has electric light. The entrance is at the rear of the building at ground level. The broken window mentioned in the last report of inspection has been repaired. The cells are equipped with mattresses and blankets. These mattresses should have waterproof cases to protect them from wear and filth. These can be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Arrests are very infrequent.

The place was in fairly good condition. It was stated that no prisoners are detained here over night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAPE VINCENT

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 25, 1925. John S. Lowe, village president; Frank J. Wiley, chief of police.

This lockup consists of two cells, located on the ground floor of the fire house. There is a modern toilet and wash basin in each cell. The beds are provided with mattresses and blankets which were in good condition. Light and air are ample. The building has electric light.

The place was clean. Arrests are very infrequent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CARTHAGE

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 6, 1925. Henry Andre, chief of police, assisted by 2 patrolmen, and in summer by a motor cycle officer.

This lockup is located in a brick building on the ground floor of the fire hall. It is nearly fireproof. The men's department has modern cells with toilet in each cell. There is also a room with toilet on this floor for lodgers, with four cot beds equipped with mattresses and blankets. All mattresses are waterproof-covered, both in the lodgers' department and the prisoners' department.

There is a detention room on the second floor for women and juveniles. This room has a toilet and lavatory. It also has good bed and bedding with white sheets and pillow cases. Police headquarters are on this floor.

The number of arrests last year was 376, and there has been about the same proportion so far this year.

The place was clean throughout. Some painting is to be done this year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CARTHAGE

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected November 14, 1925. George Gilbert, village president; Henry M. Andre, chief of police.

This is a modern lockup and was built in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It is located in the rear of the central fire station and is on grade. There are four steel cells equipped with toilets and lavatories and all bunks are equipped with sanitary covered mattresses. The place presented a very neat appearance.

The lodgers' room is large and airy, equipped with cots and blankets, lavatory and toilet, and bunks are built about the side of the room.

The women's department is on the second floor and was neat and clean. There are toilet facilities and lavatory in the room.

The village maintains a police department consisting of the chief and two patrolmen and the arrests have averaged about fifty each month during the summer. Lodgers are quite numerous.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A BENNETT,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYTON

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 24, 1925. Fred S. Rodenhurst, village president; William Casselman, chief of police.

The lockup is on the ground floor of the fire house, a two-story brick building. It contains two steel plate cells with lattice tops and doors. There are toilets in the cells and running water in the corridor. The room has electric light and is heated by a stove. The bunks are provided with waterproof-covered mattresses and there are also blankets and pillows with cases. Paper towels are furnished to prisoners.

The lockup was clean. Only a few arrests are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEXTER

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1925. B. P. Foster, village president; C. O. Phalen, village clerk.

This lockup consists of two steel cells located on the ground floor of a two-story building, the lower story being built of stone and the upper story of wood. The place is fairly light in day time. It is heated by a stove and has electric light.

The cells are painted white and equipped with blankets and waterproof-covered mattresses as recommended in the last report of inspection dated July 11, 1924.

The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHILADELPHIA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1925. W. Hubbard, village president; R. Casson, chief of police.

The lockup is in a two-story wooden building used as a fire hall on the ground floor, and by the American Legion and firemen on the second floor. The lockup is on the ground floor and consists of two latticed steel cells equipped with mattresses and blankets. The room is heated by a coal stove and has electric light. The room in which the cells are located is about 10 x 20 feet.

Detentions in this place are very infrequent, but in case a prisoner is held here it should have supervision on account of the danger of fire. It was fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SACKET HARBOR

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1925. Dr. Dearborn, village president; Henry Harris, chief of police.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located on the ground floor of the fire hall, a two-story wooden building. The entrance to the lockup is at the side of the building direct into the lockup. It is heated by a stove and has electric light. Waterproof-covered mattresses have been provided as recommended in last report of inspection dated July 10, 1924.

The place was clean.

Arrests are very infrequent. The building being of wooden construction, should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—THERESA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 24, 1925. W. Scott Sargent, president of the village.

This lockup is located on the ground floor in the rear part of the town hall which is a brick building. It occupies a fair sized room and contains

two modern steel cells equipped with waterproof covered mattresses and blankets. Buckets in cases are used. There is running water in the cell room.

The place is well painted and was clean and in order.

Only a few arrests are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—WATERTOWN

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 10, 1925. John Harris, mayor; A. Walter Ackerman, city manager; Edward J. Singleton, chief of police.

The jail is in the basement of the City Hall, a brick and stone structure. There are two cell rooms for males and one for females, also a room for lodgers. The cells in the men's department have all been equipped with waterproof-covered mattresses since last inspection as recommended at that time. The women's bunks have sheets and pillows with slips. The lodgers' room has a sleeping platform. Each department has toilet and lavatory. The jail was painted a light color a year or more ago but should have another coat of paint at the present time, especially the men's department which has become defaced with pencil marks and dirty clothes.

Arrests for the month of January, 1925, were 45 males and 6 females; for the month of February, 33 males and 4 females; for the month of March, 66 males and 3 females. In the first three months of this year 71 lodgers were given accommodations. Meals are furnished prisoners when necessary.

Although this jail was found in good condition, it still remains a fact that Watertown needs a new and modern jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner

CITY JAIL—WATERTOWN

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected November 28, 1925. C. Walter Ackerman, city manager; Edward J. Singleton, chief of police.

This jail is in about the same condition as shown by former inspections—no better and no worse. It was fairly clean. It is located in the basement of the City Hall which is an old brick and stone structure. As a place for a jail it has long outlived its usefulness. The jail is dingy, although recently painted, and is poorly lighted. It is not in keeping with the progressiveness of Watertown.

There are two cell rooms for men and one for women, and a lodgers' room. In one of the rooms for men are two cells and in the other four cells, with benches along the walls. In the main room for men there is a toilet in one cell and a toilet outside the cells. The other room has a toilet and lavatory outside the cells. One of the cells in the women's department has a toilet, and a toilet and lavatory are outside the cells. There are toilet facilities in the lodgers' room.

The steel cells all have steel bunks with mattresses and some of them have blankets. Blankets, sheets and mattresses are in the women's quarters. The janitor's wife acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

During the past five months there have been 270 arrests of men and 26 women. There were no prisoners in the jail at the time of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—COPENHAGEN

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1925. Leon Ryel, village president.

This lockup consists of one built-in cell with latticed steel door and small barred opening in the side of the cell. It is located in the rear corner of the fire hall, which is a wooden building and should always have supervision if occupied by a prisoner. The cell is equipped with a plank bunk with very little bedding.

This lockup, I was told, has not been used by a prisoner for some years. It is recommended that the Village Board pass a resolution closing it as a place of detention and file a copy of the resolution with the State Commission of Prisons. If they fail to do this before June 1st, it is recommended that the authorities be cited to show cause why the place should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CROGHAN

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected April 6, 1925. E. H. Radigan, village president; Edward Brunert, village clerk.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall which is a substantial structure. The entrance is at the side of the building and at ground level. There is one latticed steel cell and a cot in the room, both supplied with fairly good bedding. There are a toilet and lavatory in the room. The place is heated by a furnace and has electric light. The windows furnish ample light and ventilation. No arrests have been made since the last inspection.

The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LYONS FALLS

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1925. Ernest Burrow, village president; Harry Cox, village clerk.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the basement of the opera house, which is a large wooden building. The basement is above ground and has plenty of light and ventilation. It has

electric light and is heated by a stove, but the stove was disconnected from the chimney, consequently no heat could be had at time of inspection. The room is used for storing fire apparatus.

A report of inspection dated June 5, 1924, stated that the cages were very rusty and should be painted a light color. This has not been done. This building being of wooden construction should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner which is very infrequent. This village has but very little use for a lockup, but if one is to be maintained it should be kept in proper condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the cages be painted a light color.
2. That the stove be connected to the chimney.
3. That proper waterproof covered mattresses and blankets be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany
4. That the lockup be cleaned up generally.

If the foregoing recommendations are not complied with before August 1, 1925, the village authorities should be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORT LEYDEN

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1925. Fred Markham, village president; Ruth M. O'Brien, village clerk.

This lockup remains in the same unsatisfactory condition as noted in former reports of inspection. There are two steel cages on the ground floor of the fire house, a very good brick building. Since the last inspection one waterproof mattress has been secured and lies on top of the cage in the sack in which it came. I was unable to find any blankets about the place.

This lockup for years has been unsatisfactory as a place of detention. The cells should be painted a light color, some blankets should be provided and the place cleaned up and kept clean. This is recommended and if not done within a reasonable time, the village authorities should be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—AVON

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1925. P. J. Hannifan, village president; James McHugh, chief of police.

The population of the village of Avon is about 3,000.

This is a good two-cell lockup located in the rear on the main floor of the fire station, a two-story brick building. The cell room is reached from both front and rear entrance.

The equipment consists of steel bunks with waterproof mattresses, blankets, sanitary toilets and wash basins, and the whole interior has been painted with white enamel paint and was bright and clean. The

windows are also kept washed and the lockup bore evidence of good care. It has electric light, hot water heat, and fair means of sunlight and ventilation.

The cells are used for lodgers as well as prisoners. It would be better to provide bunks in the room for lodgers or exclude them entirely from the lockup.

The chief stated that the arrests would not average more than five a month but during the winter a considerable number of lodgers were cared for.

The lockup is said to receive supervision during the night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DANSVILLE

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1925. E. Elmer Pickard, village president.

Dansville has a population of about 5,000.

The lockup, which has been fully described in former reports, is located in a one-story frame building in the rear and adjacent to the fire house. It has a separate outside entrance and there is a fire wall between the two buildings. The floor is concrete, the side walls plaster, and the ceiling wood.

There are three steel cells each furnished with a steel bunk, waterproof mattress and blankets. There are no toilets in the cells, but there is an ordinary toilet with wooden seat, also a lavatory in the corridor. The room is heated with a coal stove and has electric light.

The interior is painted white and the lockup was clean and in order. A night watchman is employed and it is claimed he has supervision of the lockup when occupied. The officer in charge estimated the number of arrested persons and lodgers confined to be about 125 during the past year.

When a new municipal building is constructed here it should contain a modern lockup in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—LIMA

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 22, 1925. S. T. Vary, village clerk.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a room in the rear on the main floor of the Town Hall. The building is an excellent two-story and basement brick structure in good state of repair.

The side walls and ceiling of the cell room are of plaster and the floor is wood. The room has one large window, electric light, and gas for heating. There are no sanitary toilets or water in the cells, but these facilities are provided in an adjoining room.

Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk with waterproof mattress and blankets in good condition. The lockup was clean and in order. The cells should be painted a light color.

There is said to be little use for a lockup in this village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MOUNT MORRIS

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected March 11, 1925. Frank Conlon, village president; George Bailey, village clerk.

The lockup is a one-story brick building containing a cell room with three good steel cells for men and a detention room for women. The building is nearly fireproof and is well lighted by several large windows. There is a coal stove in the men's section and electricity is used for lighting. There are no facilities for heating the women's room.

Each cell is equipped with a steel bunk, waterproof mattress, blanket or quilt, and enameled iron toilet and lavatory. The women's room is furnished with similar toilet facilities and a cot bed with mattress.

The stove is entirely too small to properly heat the place in cold weather, especially as there is no heat except after a prisoner is placed in the cell. It is situated in a corner to the rear of the cells, and to place prisoners in this jail under these conditions on cold nights exposes them to the danger of contracting severe illness. A larger stove should be placed in the lockup in front of the cells and there should also be a stove in the women's room.

Figures showing the extent to which the lockup was used could not be obtained, but the officer stated that the town constables and village police use it and that lodgers were permitted to remain in the cells. It was said that women are seldom arrested but that if any are detained it is the practice to hold them in a room in the hotel. In the last report of inspection it was recommended that lodgers be kept out of the cells, but this recommendation has apparently been ignored.

The condition of this lockup was severely criticized in the last report of inspection, and in reply to a communication from the Commission the village clerk replied as follows:

"I beg to advise you that the dirty condition has been taken care of and the Street Commissioner instructed to keep the place in a clean condition at all times."

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the place was found dirty and the toilets were in a very insanitary condition. The officer stated that the water had been turned off at the lockup all winter, due to the place being heated only when occupied, and that it had been necessary for him to obtain water at a nearby building whenever he had placed a prisoner in the lockup. The ventilation is regulated by opening one of the large windows by means of a rope, but as the rope was missing the windows could not be opened and the odor in the place was stifling.

The authorities having been previously advised of the insanitary conditions existing at the lockup, it is recommended that they be cited to appear before the State Commission of Prisons to show cause why the lockup should not be closed in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MOUNT MORRIS

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1925. Frank P. Conlon, village president; George Bailey, village clerk.

The population of Mount Morris is about 5,000.

The lockup is modern, but at the time of the last inspection (March 11, 1925) it was in a dirty and most insanitary condition. The purpose of my visit was to check up as to what had been done to improve these conditions.

The lockup had been cleaned, but there was no lock on the outer door and no one has as yet been made responsible for the proper care of the lockup. The village clerk informed me that a new lock had been ordered and that the matter of assigning keys to proper authorities would be promptly taken care of. He also assured me that at the next village board meeting the matter of proper care of the lockup would be taken up and no doubt settled in a satisfactory manner.

This matter should be followed up and a reply requested from the officials, as to what arrangements have been made, prior to the July meeting of the Commission.

This is a good lockup, erected at considerable expense by the taxpayers of this village, and the responsibility of its proper care should be assigned to some reliable person.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANASTOTA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1925. L. A. Helm, chief of police.

The village of Canastota has a population of about 4,000.

The lockup is located in the rear on the main floor of the municipal building, a modern brick structure. There is a room with three cells for men and a detention room for women, also a place for lodgers in the basement. Each department has a separate entrance. The floor of the lockup is concrete, properly drained, the ceiling metal, and the sidewalls brick and plaster, making it practically fireproof.

Each cell has a self-flushing toilet, lavatory, steel cot bed and waterproof mattress; the detention room has similar equipment. Both rooms were light, clean and well painted.

The total number of arrests during 1924, including vagrants, was 379. The vagrants numbering 257. Six females were detained.

The lockup was warm, light, well ventilated, and in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANASTOTA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected May 30, 1925. E. B. Roberts, village clerk.

This lockup is located on the ground floor at the rear of the two-story brick municipal building, adjacent to the court room. Three cells are for men and a separate room is used for women. There is a separate outside entrance to each section. The lockup has been fully described in previous reports.

At time of inspection two men detained for intoxication were sleeping in the cells.

The lockup was found to be clean and sanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAZENOVIA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1925. J. W. Kennedy, village president.

This lockup occupies a small one-story brick structure situated in the rear of the building fronting on the principal streets. It has a wooden roof and there are other frame buildings adjacent. The interior of the lockup is nearly fireproof, having concrete floor and plastered side walls and ceiling.

The equipment consists of two steel cells of square bar construction, each provided with two steel bunks, mattresses, blankets, lavatory, and iron enameled direct-flushing toilet. There are two small windows and a transom which afford a limited amount of sunlight and ventilation. Full-sized windows would be an improvement. The interior is painted a light color except the cell fronts which are black, and the room has also electric light and is heated by a coal stove, although there was no fire at the time of inspection, as it is said the lockup is only occasionally used.

At the time of inspection the lockup was in need of sweeping and hosing out, and someone should be made responsible for its cleanliness. The toilets are antiquated and the flush inadequate. Modern plumbing could be easily installed in a corridor in the rear of the cells and the present toilets replaced with vitreous integral-seat toilets of an approved type operated with flushometers. The mattresses should be furnished with waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons. These are much more sanitary, as they will preserve the presesnt mattresses and can be washed off when soiled.

Recently, a prisoner escaped from this lockup because he was not locked in a cell. The wooden door with its frail locking device was easily forced open and the prisoner walked out. There was no good reason why this man should not have been locked in the cell. Cells are intended for that purpose. The statement was made that the State Commission of Prisons had directed that prisoners should not be locked in the cells when there was fire in the stove. This is a misstatement of the fact. The Commission recommends that prisoners in all jails be not allowed to roam about the outer corridors. With regard to the fire hazard, our reports of inspection have frequently recommended that because of the wooden buildings near the lockup it should have "constant and competent supervision when occupied".

If properly cared for, this lockup is fairly satisfactory or could be made so at small expense, although its location is objectionable. It would be much better if installed in a town hall or municipal building.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners detained in this lockup under arrest be locked in the cells and that the building receive adequate supervision to insure safety.
2. That modern toilets of an approved type and waterproof-mattress cases be installed.
3. That the lockup be cleaned and someone made responsible for its cleanliness at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAZENOVIA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected July 18, 1925. J. W. Kennedy, village president; Nick Dixe, officer in charge.

This lockup is fully described in the report of Chief Inspector Young under date of April 8, 1925.

Inspection July 18th revealed a clean and orderly condition throughout. The damaged entrance door through which a prisoner recently escaped has been repaired so that it would be difficult for another to repeat the process. Nevertheless the outside door cannot furnish absolute protection and it will be necessary to keep prisoners locked in the cells when an adequate guard is not in attendance to avoid further escapes.

The fire hazard at this location is very great and whenever persons are detained, competent and adequate supervision should be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DE RUYTER

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected September 18, 1925. L. B. Clark, chief of police.

This lockup occupies a separate one-story cement building on the outskirts of the village.

It consists of a good-sized cell room containing a two-cell steel cage, each cell equipped with folding bunk and blankets. The floor is cement and the room is lighted by electricity and heated by a coal stove. The electric lights are new this year. Sanitary buckets are used.

There have been 17 arrests from January 1, 1925 to date. No women detained.

This is an unusually good lockup for a village of this size and is kept in clean and orderly condition.

It is recommended that the bunks be equipped with waterproof covered mattresses which can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—EARLVILLE

MADISON COUNTY

On June 10, 1925. I visited Earlville and found that the fire-house which contained the lockup had been destroyed by fire. It is proposed to erect a new fire station on the site, a portion of which is to contain the lockup.

Mr. A. J. Moses, village president, stated that a plan of the lockup would later be forwarded to the State Commission of Prisons for approval, as required by law.

The room containing the cells should be fireproof and the cells should be steel with round, square or hexagonal barred fronts, each provided with a modern vitreous integral-seat jail toilet of an approved type, also enameled iron or earthen lavatory. The cell bunks should be furnished with waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. The cells should be set upon a concrete floor pitched to a drain.

The lockup should not be installed in the fire apparatus room, but should be partitioned off so it will not be accessible to the public and keys provided to the proper officials who should be made responsible for its care and supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMILTON

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. Dr. H. T. Wells, village president.

This lockup has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. Briefly, it consists of two steel cells with fronts of steel bars facing inward toward the entrance hall of the fire house. It is located in the rear on the main floor and the cells are surrounded by a pine partition and ceiling, forming a room just large enough to contain the cells and a very narrow corridor at one end in which is located a self-flushing hopper toilet. There is also a lavatory in front of the cells. There is one window at right angles with the front of the cells so that the interior of the cells are not very light, although the interior is painted white and at the time of inspection was clean and in good condition.

Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk with waterproof mattress and blankets. Unfortunately, the mattresses are too wide for the bunks.

The lockup is said to be used only occasionally and an officer is in charge of the lockup during the night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—ONEIDA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1925. Arthur Abbott, mayor; Henry Smith, chief of police.

This jail has been described in detail in former reports of inspection. Briefly, it consists of a cell room for men, two detention rooms for women and a room for lodgers, located in an old brick building used for municipal purposes. The lay-out is not according to modern plans of jail construction, but the Chief stated that it was fairly adequate for present needs. During recent years it has been considerably improved. A new City Hall is said to be badly needed here, which would take care of all the city departments, including the police station and jail.

The steel bunks in the men's cells are equipped with blankets. Waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be furnished without further delay. This has been recommended in several reports of inspection. These mattresses are sanitary and can be washed when soiled. They are being used in most of the city jails and lockups throughout the State with excellent results. The cot beds in the detention rooms are furnished with good bedding which was clean and in order.

When the interior of the jail is repainted, a lighter color should be used, preferably white enamel, as the cells are not very light.

The total number of arrests during 1924 was 366, only two being females. The probation officer acts as matron when there are women prisoners. The number of lodgers cared for was 549.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide waterproof mattresses for the cell bunks.
2. Paint the interior a light color.

Should a new City Hall be erected in the near future, the plans for the jail portion should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before construction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—ONEIDA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected May 30, 1925. Arthur Abbott, mayor; Henry Smith, chief of police. Population about 11,000.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports. The men's section is located on the ground floor of a two-story brick building, the front portion of which is used for police headquarters. The women's section is located on the second floor, the front portion of which is used by the city judge.

There is a separate room for lodgers on the ground floor.

One male was under detention at time of inspection; held for public intoxication.

The jail quarters throughout was found in clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BROCKPORT

MONROE COUNTY

Inspected March 13, 1925. W. E. Cook, village president; B. A. Thompson, village clerk; Giles Hoyt, chief of police.

The lockup, located to the rear of the first floor of the village building, a three-story brick structure with wooden interior, consists of four wooden cells with latticed steel doors. The cells face two fair size windows and are each furnished with wooden bunk and waterproof mattress and blanket. Toilet facilities consist of an enameled iron self-flushing toilet and a washstand, both located in the corridor.

The use of the padded cell, located in the workshop, for the detention of female prisoners has been discontinued by a formal resolution of the village board. It was stated that no female had been held here for several years.

In the last report of inspection mention was made of the fact that the toilet was out of order. It was found in the same condition at this time and the matter of repairing it was discussed with the village president who stated that a plumber had been engaged to put it in repair at different times but that it was continually breaking down. In view of this it would seem to be an economy to replace this fixture with one of more modern type. If it is feasible to do so, a toilet of vitreous ware with integral seat should be installed, the catalogue plate number of fixture to be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before proceeding with the work.

It was stated that very few prisoners are held at the lockup and that some lodgers are permitted to use the cells during the cold weather. There is said to be a man on duty at fire headquarters at all times during the night who is in position to provide supervision of the lockup when it is occupied by prisoners. As the place is not fireproof and there is but one entrance and that from the interior of the building, the matter of proper supervision cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The lockup was clean and in order.

RECOMMENDATION

That a toilet of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed in place of the one now in use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHURCHVILLE

MONROE COUNTY

Inspected November 17, 1925. W. L. Randall, village clerk; Theobold Miller, officer in charge.

The lockup, consisting of two small wooden cells on the first floor of the fire house, remains the same as at the time of last inspection except that waterproof cases have been provided for the mattresses as recommended at that time. The village water system has been installed, but it has not been connected to the building. There is some question whether it will be connected, as the building is unheated except when in use and the plumbing would be subject to damage from freezing in cold weather.

It was stated that only one prisoner had been detained here during the past year and that the officer remains at the lockup during the night. As the building is not fireproof the matter of supervision when prisoners are detained should never be neglected.

The lockup was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—FAIRPORT

MONROE COUNTY

Inspected November 17, 1925. Jesse B. Hannan, supervisor; Miss Charlotte Clapp, town clerk; John A. Johnson, chief of police.

This lockup, consisting of two latticed steel cells in the basement of the town hall, has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. The place has been severely criticized at times because of its unclean condition and because lodgers were using the cells. The place has been cleaned and painted (the cells with white enamel), and wooden benches for the use of lodgers have been provided outside the cells.

It was stated at the time of former inspections that there were but few prisoners and that the lockup was used mostly for lodgers. Conditions in this respect have undergone a great change in the last few months and large numbers of prisoners are arrested and placed in the cells. The chief of police assumed office in April of this year and records of the number of arrests since that time were available except for a short time when he was on vacation. The record of lodgers was said to be very incomplete.

The following figures were obtained from the records of the chief of police:

<i>Total No. arrested during</i>	<i>Greatest number of prisoners on one night</i>	<i>Greatest number of lodgers on one night</i>
April (from April 9) 45	5	4
May -----54	5	3
June -----80	3	--
July -----51	7	--
August -----24	4	--
September (9 days) 12	1	--
October -----31	11	--
November (to date) 14	8	2

The total arrests include traffic cases, but many of the arrests are for intoxication and require detention. The larger numbers on single nights were the result of raids, when it was said that five men were placed in a cell. The day officer stated that he had locked up as many as nine on one day during the past year.

Included in the figures are a number of women, but it was said that none was held here, it being the practice to take them to the county jail at Rochester or order them out of town.

The foregoing figures relate to Fairport prisoners only, and in addition the police of East Rochester are said to bring prisoners here for detention and the sum total of it all has resulted in an intolerable situation.

Information obtained from the officials interviewed was to the effect that there was little likelihood of any improvement in conditions or diminution in the number of arrests for some time to come. Such being the case, the village of Fairport should immediately proceed to erect a modern lockup, adequate for the number of prisoners being held, and having quarters for lodgers and women.

Conditions as existing at present can no longer be tolerated, and it is recommended that unless the officials of the village or town give positive assurance by February 1, 1926, that a modern lockup will be provided, they be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed under the provision of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HONEOYE FALLS

MONROE COUNTY

Inspected May 22, 1925. J. S. Brown, village president.

The population of this village is about 1,200.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a good-sized room on the main floor of the village hall and fire station. The building is a two-story brick structure in good condition, and is furnished with steam heat and electric light. The steel bunks are equipped with waterproof mattresses and blankets and the place was in order. The room is otherwise used for board meetings and election purposes and the cells are surrounded with heavy canvas curtains.

The lockup has no toilet facilities. There are, however, toilets and lavatories elsewhere in the building. The lockup is seldom used and consequently no toilets have been installed in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—MUMFORD

MONROE COUNTY

Inspected November 18, 1925. B. H. Losee, town clerk; S. W. McDonald, resident justice.

The lockup, consisting of two small built-in wooden cells to the rear of the first floor of the town hall, remains the same as reported at the time of the last inspection.

In compliance with a recommendation in the last report of inspection, waterproof cases for the mattresses were ordered, but through error the wrong size was sent and the cases on hand did not fit and afforded no protection to the mattresses. Subsequent to the inspection the matter was brought to the attention of the office of the Superintendent of State Prisons and it was stated that it would be adjusted.

The cells are without blankets and sanitary facilities. It was stated that the blankets had been stolen but that blankets and buckets would be quickly obtained if needed. While arrests in this village are few and detentions at the lockup rare, it would be much better to have these articles in the lockup, so that they would be immediately available should occasion arise to use the cells.

The authorities understand that adequate and constant supervision should be provided when prisoners are held, because of the fire risk.

The lockup was clean and in order.

RECOMMENDATION

That blankets and night buckets be provided for the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—ROCHESTER

MONROE COUNTY

Inspected March 10, 1925. Clarence D. Van Zandt, mayor; Harry J. Bareham, commissioner of public safety; Joseph M. Quigley, chief of police; William LaBar, acting captain, in charge.

This jail, located in the Headquarters Building, is the main jail of the city. It consists of a men's room of 21 steel cells, each furnished with an enameled iron toilet with automatic flush and steel bunk with bedding; and a women's department on the third floor, consisting of five rooms, two of which are equipped with wooden sleeping benches for use by disorderly prisoners and the others are furnished with beds with proper bedding. There is a well-equipped bath room in this section. This department, which is in charge of matrons at all times, is the equal of any in the State and is a credit to the city.

The jail had been recently painted throughout, the walls with light buff-colored paint and the cells with white enamel. It was clean and in good order.

It has been recommended in reports of inspection for several years past that waterproof mattresses be supplied for this jail and for the other station house jails in the city. Last year one was placed in this jail as an experiment and the officer in charge at the time of inspection stated that to the best of his knowledge it was proving satisfactory. As has been pointed out in former reports, the bunks are made with an upturned edge of angle iron especially to hold mattresses and it is an unnecessary hardship to require a man to use these bunks for hours; frequently prisoners remain as long as eighteen hours if arrested after court adjourns for the day, without mattresses. It is to be hoped that the authorities will secure enough of these mattresses to supply a reasonable number of bunks in each of the police stations.

The substitution of paper drinking cups for the chipped enamel ware cups in use in the cell rooms in the various station houses, as was recommended in the last report of inspection, has not been general—in only two of the station houses are the paper cups in use for prisoners. Many prisoners are afflicted with communicable disease, and to require others to drink from the same chipped cups, as they do, is inviting the spread of disease and, as was pointed out last year, is contrary to the provisions of Regulation 3, Chapter 7, of the Sanitary Code. It is to be hoped that arrangements will soon be made to provide paper drinking cups in all of the cell rooms throughout the city.

Lodgers are still permitted to use the cells, as the city has made no other arrangements for accommodating them. The State Commission of Prisons is on record as being opposed to the practice of housing lodgers in the cells, both in this city and in the many city jails and village lock-ups throughout the State, and the recommendation—that lodgers be kept out of the cell rooms in the station houses of this city—has been made repeatedly but apparently nothing has been done toward compliance therewith. Reports received at the station houses show that a total of 3,273 lodgers were housed during the year 1924, over half of whom were accommodated at headquarters. This large number would seem to be sufficient warrant for the establishment of a municipal lodging house for the use of this class.

During the year 1924, 1579 males and 107 females were arrested in this precinct. Included in this number were 43 boys and 2 girls under sixteen years of age. Juveniles are not held at the station but are sent to the Children's Shelter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That lodgers be excluded from the cells.
2. That waterproof mattresses be supplied for a reasonable number of the cells
3. That sanitary drinking cups be substituted for the common drinking cups now in use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

MONROE COUNTY

Located at 213 Franklin Street.

Inspected March 10, 1925. James Collins, captain.

This station is similar to all the station houses in the city with the exception of headquarters and the Charlotte Annex.

There is a cell room in the rear of the first floor. It is fireproof, well lighted, heated and ventilated, and contains six good steel cells. The cells have steel bunks and enameled iron toilets controlled by flush valve.

There is a faucet in the corridor.

The station has recently been painted throughout and was clean and in good order.

The record showed that 1,247 males and 164 females, of whom 30 were boys and 2 girls under 16 years of age, had been arrested in this precinct during the year 1924. In addition to these, 710 lodgers were accommodated.

It was stated that the use of the common drinking cup had been discontinued at this station.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

WHITE PLAINS

Inspected September 7, 1925. Arthur S. Maudlin, sheriff; John J. Hill, warden.

This inspection was made as a follow-up on the report submitted under date of May 9, 1925.

It was found that there were 45 prisoners on hand, divided into the following classes: Four male and 1 female adults held for examination; 24 male adults and 2 male minors held for grand jury; 5 male adults held for trial; 1 female prisoner serving time; 3 females and 3 males held as witnesses; and 2 male civil prisoners. The grand jury is to be held the week of September 14th, when it is expected that the population will be somewhat reduced.

The women's division continues to furnish a source of criticism, because of the lack of sufficient sections for proper classification of prisoners as well as for the close confinement of women without opportunity for outdoor airing or exercise. Violation of legal classification was found in two instances. One woman held for examination was in the same corridor with one serving time. In another corridor was a woman who has been held here since October, 1924, who was brought as a witness from Auburn Prison where she was serving time for felony. In the same corridor was a girl held as a witness aged 17 years, who has been in this location for the past three weeks. The woman held here since October 1924, has been out of this close section of the jail only twice since being brought here—once to a dentist and the other time to court.

The question as to a proper confinement place for women in this large and rapidly-growing county is becoming an acute question which cannot be longer overlooked by the Board of Supervisors.

In the main section no additions have been made to the 40 sanitary toilets reported on the last inspection. It was recommended that the county proceed at once to install toilets in all cells of the men's section.

Attention was specially called in the report of May 9th to the necessity for physical examination of all prisoners upon entrance to this jail, so that those suffering from communicable diseases may be segregated and the health of other inmates and the civilian officers be safeguarded.

In a letter received from sheriff Maudlin, dated September 14, 1925, the sheriff says: "I believe your suggestion is a very good one and have so communicated with the physician and the same is to be put into effect this day, September 14th."

It is pleasing to know that the sheriff recognizes the importance of this need and will comply with the recommendation of the Commission.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County should be asked to advise the Commission on or before January 1, 1926, as to what, if anything, has been or will be done to provide an adequate and suitable jail for the confinement of women prisoners.

The jail was in a clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

WYOMING COUNTY JAIL

WARSAW

Inspected May 14, 1925. John Simons, Jr., sheriff; Mrs. Simons is matron. There are also an under-sheriff and a turnkey.

There was one inmate at the time of inspection—an adult male serving sentence. The highest population during the past year was said to have been 6, and the average 2. At times there were no prisoners.

This jail, which is built on modern lines, has sufficient cells and departments to properly classify the number of prisoners usually held here.

Since the last inspection valve levers have been provided for the cell toilets, and a room on the second floor formerly used for storage was cleaned out and is now used for police prisoners from the village of Warsaw. The cot in this room should be provided with a mattress with waterproof case. This can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, at small cost.

Sentenced inmates are employed about the jail and grounds and at cultivating a small garden.

Prisoners receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—meat, vegetable, potatoes, bread and tea; supper—warmed up potatoes, bread, cookies and tea. Milk and sugar are provided with tea and coffee. The matron has charge of the cooking.

Inmates are not examined by the physician on admission. The matter was discussed by the Board of Supervisors but did not receive favorable action. It would seem that the small added expense would more than justify examinations, in order to protect the health of the other inmates and the jail attaches. It is being done in many counties with satisfactory results.

The matter of requiring inmates to bathe at frequent intervals was discussed in a former report of inspection and assurance was given that causes for criticism from that source had been removed. However, the inmate at the jail admitted that he had not bathed in nearly three weeks. There was no reason for this laxity, as there was a large tank of hot water available. The authorities should make it a rule to require all inmates to bathe at least weekly, and working prisoners should be given the opportunity to bathe as often as they wish.

The toilets are of a type which is impossible to keep looking clean; they are difficult to operate and are improperly located in the cells. Modern one piece vitreous toilets, operated with flushometer, should be installed in the cells on the first floor.

It was stated that new mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow slips were to be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

The jail was clean and in order.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That vitreous ware toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed in the cells on the first floor.
2. That inmates be required to bathe at least weekly.
3. That prisoners be examined by the physician as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector.

YATES COUNTY JAIL

PENN YAN

Inspected June 12, 1925. Milton L. Rapalee, sheriff. There is also a jailer, and Mrs. Rapalee acts as matron when there are female prisoners.

At the time of inspection there were no prisoners and during the past year the population has not exceeded six.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SPENCERPORT

MONROE COUNTY

Inspected March 13, 1925. W. R. Barrett, village president; B. A. Colby, village clerk.

The lockup, which is located in the village building, a modern two-story brick structure housing the fire department and library, has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It is light and well ventilated and is fireproof. Since the last inspection it has been repainted, the walls and ceiling having been done in gray and the cells with black.

It was recommended in the last report of inspection that the cells be repainted a light color, but through a misunderstanding the dark paint was used. As pointed out at that time, white enamel paint which can be washed is to be preferred for painting cells.

It has been recommended in previous reports that blankets be substituted for the quilts in use, as the latter become torn more easily than blankets and afford a lodgment for vermin and are a source of danger from fire, due to prisoners and lodgers smoking in the cells. It would be an economy to supply regular prison blankets and it is recommended that this be done.

It was stated that the lockup is but little used for detention purposes and that during the cold weather an occasional lodger is permitted to remain in the cells.

The lockup was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SPENCERPORT

MONROE COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1925. W. R. Barrett, village president; Bernard Colby, village clerk.

This lockup was fully described in a report of inspection dated March 13, 1925. Since then blankets have been provided as recommended. The interior was recently painted a light color, except that black paint was used on the cells. This work was in progress at the time of the former inspection and has been completed.

The lockup is used a good deal for a public comfort station which should not be allowed. Even under these conditions the place was fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEBSTER

MONROE COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. H. C. Bergh, village president; L. J. Van Alstyne, village clerk.

This lockup was fully described in a report of inspection dated May 20, 1924 and remains the same except that a toilet has been installed in one of the cells as recommended at that time.

The place was clean, showing that good care is given.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—AMSTERDAM

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1925. Carl S. Salmon, mayor; Andrew J. Burns, chief of police.

Amsterdam has a population of about 35,000.

Since the last inspection the canvas hammocks in the cells of the men's jail have been replaced with iron cot beds with springs, provided with mattresses and blankets. Waterproof mattresses are supplied for most of the cells, but one had no mattress and another had an ordinary one of cloth. This should be provided with a waterproof case and the empty bed should be properly equipped for use. One cell is used for storage of articles required by the janitor. It would be better to have a locker in the vestibule for these articles and the cell made ready for use when needed, as six cells would seem to be needed in a city of this size.

The interior of the jail is painted white and is in charge of a jailer-janitor who is apparently rendering efficient service, as the place was in excellent condition. The room on the second floor is used for lodgers. It is not fireproof but was clean. A slop sink in this room for washing clothing would be an improvement.

The detention room for females is on the first floor of police headquarters and is said to be little used. It is equipped with a toilet, lavatory, cot bed and bedding. No matron is regularly employed in accordance with the provisions of sections 90 to 96, Article 6 of the General City Law. This matter was called to the attention of the authorities in a report dated April 23, 1924.

The Chief stated that on the average about ten persons a month were locked in the men's jail and that during the past winter about 4,000 lodgers had been cared for. Prisoners held over meal time are provided with food from a lunch room.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the provisions of sec. 90-96 Art. 6 General City Law, be complied with.

2. That all the beds be furnished with suitable bedding and the articles in storage in one cell be cared for elsewhere.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—CANAJOHARIE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected April 6, 1925. L. J. Shaver, supervisor.

Early in 1923 this lockup was improved. It is located in the rear on the ground floor of the fire station, a stone building. There is a room with two good steel cells for detention purposes and a room with six wooden bunks for lodgers. Each cell has two steel bunks provided with mattresses and comfortable, and one cell has a modern toilet and lavatory. At least two of the mattresses should be equipped with waterproof cases as recommended in former reports of inspection, and when the comfortable are worn out they should be replaced with blankets. Comfortables are not so sanitary and easy to keep clean as blankets and their use has been generally discontinued in lockups.

The lockup is practically fireproof and was clean and in good condition. The cell room has two windows which afford very good light and ventilation. Electric light and hot air heat are furnished and at the time of inspection the quarters were dry and comfortable. The lodgers' room is rather dark but is reasonably sanitary. It is also furnished with a toilet and sink with running water.

There is a day and a night policeman and the lockup is said to have supervision when occupied. Only a small number of prisoners are detained, but a great many lodgers are housed during cold weather.

RECOMMENDATION

That the mattresses be furnished with waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—FORT PLAIN

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected April 6, 1925. John Rickard, village president; Roland Hoffman, supervisor.

This lockup occupies two rooms on the main floor of the town hall, a two-story brick structure. The only entrance to the cell room is from the front of the building and is reached by passing through the lodgers' quarters. As the town hall is not fireproof, an element of danger from fire is always present which might be fatal to prisoners locked in the cells unless the lockup is given careful supervision when occupied. An officer is on duty, both day and night.

I regret to report that the lockup was not in good condition. No regular caretaker is employed and as a result it is cleaned at infrequent intervals and was dirty and lodgers were being permitted to sleep in the cells. This should not be tolerated. Waterproof-mattress cases have been provided, but they were not on the mattresses; they had been removed by lodgers and were lying about in the cells, and consequently the mattresses were soiled.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be thoroughly renovated, painted, and someone made responsible for its proper care in the future.

2. That the cell room door and cells be kept locked and no lodgers permitted to enter, as there are ample accommodations for them in the lodgers' room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ST. JOHNSVILLE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected April 6, 1925. Edward R. Hall, village president; E. J. Schemer, village clerk.

This lockup remains the same as noted in the last report of inspection except at this time it was clean and the bedding in an orderly condition. It is, however, subject to the same objections previously noted.

Last year a plan and specifications were submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for the remodeling of this lockup, but because of a shortage of funds the work was not started. The principal objections to the present lockup are sanitary ones, the cells being practically dungeons, and it was proposed to turn them about facing the south wall into which

two full-sized windows were to be installed, lay a concrete floor with drain, and install modern toilet facilities in each cell. It was also thought wise to place fireproof partitions about the cells and sheath the ceiling with metal to minimize the danger from fire.

There is a detention room on the second floor, and if the quarters on the main floor are remodeled as planned, the village will have a fairly modern lockup. The building is old, but a new fire station or municipal building seems to be out of the question in the near future.

RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup be improved as per plan submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

NASSAU COUNTY POLICE HEADQUARTERS

MINEOLA

Inspected October 29, 1925. Abram W. Skidmore, chief of police.

The Legislature of 1925 passed an act, chapter 451, constituting the County of Nassau a separate district apart from cities or incorporated villages. A chief of police, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, heads the department and appoints the police force from a civil service list. His term is six years. The county is divided into three police districts, with a captain assigned to each. Each city or village may elect that its police force become a part of the county police force and such city or village shall constitute a precinct. The Board is authorized to provide a police station in each precinct. The chief of police is made the custodian of persons committed to the lawful places of detention in the various precincts designated by the Board.

The county police force is under command of Chief Abram W. Skidmore and comprises 101 officers. A county police headquarters has been constructed, and plans having been approved by the State Commission of Prisons on April 4, 1924, in connection with the plans for the enlargement and improvement of the Nassau County Jail. The building is two stories high and is constructed along the architectural lines of the court house and county jail. The department took possession in August.

There is a headquarters room, chief's room clerk's quarters, Bertillon department, etc. Opening off the headquarters room is a detention room for men, 17 x 22 feet, with two barred windows and barred door. There is a toilet room with toilet and lavatory. The windows are glazed with translucent glass. There are no cells, but there is a bench in each end of the room.

The women's detention room is 17 ft. 6 inches by 18 ft. 4 inches and is also provided with toilet and lavatory. There are three barred windows in this room which is used at present as lounging room for officers. The entrance to this room is through a hall, so that in the event of women being detained they do not have to pass through the headquarters room as do the men.

There are passageways from police headquarters to the county jail and court house. Adjoining headquarters are garages where motor vehicles are stored.

A county lockup has been established at Merrick as headquarters for one of the three districts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

NASSAU COUNTY POLICE PRECINCT NO. 3

MERRICK

Inspected December 31, 1925. Abram W. Skidmore, chief of police: E. H. Comstock, captain.

By authority of Chapter 451, Laws 1925, constituting the county of Nassau a separate police district apart from cities of incorporate districts, the county has been divided into three precincts with headquarters at Mineola in charge of Chief Abram W. Skidmore. The third precinct police station was opened at Merrick on August 20th with Captain E. H. Comstock in charge. There are 36 officers attached to the precinct.

The station is located in a two-story frame building on the main street near the Long Island railroad station. There is a muster room with desk, an office for the captain, a dormitory for patrolmen, a bedroom for the captain, lounging room for patrolmen, toilet room, and lockers for those attached to the precinct.

The lockup is a room, about 13 x 20 feet, opening off the muster room. The walls and ceiling are plaster board except one side which is ceiled with wood. There are two large curtained windows, the glass in which is painted to make it obscure. Two cells, formerly in use at Lynbrook, were installed in the room. Each cell is about 4 feet wide by 7 feet long by 7 feet high—one foot narrower than standard size. The sides, rears and fronts of the cells, except the doors, are of sheet steel; the doors are latticed steel; the tops are of latticed construction covered with wire mesh. The cells have steel floors which extend about a foot outside the cells; the rest of the floor is wood. The cells are painted with aluminum and the interior of the room is a light gray. Each cell is equipped with two bunks with mattresses with waterproof cases. There is a toilet of vitreous ware operated by push-button flush in each cell, and a lavatory in the cell room. The room is lighted by electricity and heated by hot water. A chair was in the room. The windows have not been barred, but the captain stated that bars are to be installed later.

The lockup is not fireproof, but there is constant supervision, as a sergeant is always on duty in the adjoining room.

Since the opening of the precinct, 397 arrests have been made, a comparatively few of which were detained in the cell room.

This lockup was constructed without submitting plans to the State Commission of Prisons as required by law. Had new cells been provided, they should have been at least five feet wide and a lavatory should have been placed in each. There should have been but one bunk in each cell instead of two, and it would have been better to have put translucent glass in the windows instead of painting them.

The lockup was clean and is apparently well cared for.

The captain stated that a precinct station was opened at Jericho on this day but that a lockup had not been provided. If it is intended to have a lockup there, plans should be submitted to the Commission for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

TOWN LOCKUP—BELLMORE

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1925. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor; Wilber F. Southard, resident justice.

Bellmore is one of the unincorporated villages in the town of Hempstead.

The population is about 5,000.

The lockup is in the rear of the building used as a firemen's hall. There are two old steel cells with bunks, waterproof mattresses and buck ets. There is also a rear room which can be used for women if any are to be detained.

The Justice of the Peace advises that on account of being near the headquarters of the Nassau County police, the cells at Bellmore are not used to detain prisoners, but could be used in an emergency case. He states that to his recollection no prisoners have been held here since January 1, 1925.

If this lockup is to be used in the future, arrangements should be made for the installation of sanitary toilets in the cells. The Supervisor should be asked to advise whether he desires to do this or will have the Town Board pass a resolution to close the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FARMINGDALE

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1925. Clarence H. Terry, president of the village; L. D. Garity, clerk.

This lockup has not been used since 1919, when its use was officially discontinued by the town board. It has now been taken over by the village authorities, who have made repairs and betterments and request that its use be approved by this Commission.

The lockup is a one-story brick building in the rear of and connected with the village hall by a brick passageway. It contains three steel cells with open fronts, painted gray. Each cell contains two steel bunks, niche toilets, and an enameled iron lavatory. The bunks are provided with waterproof mattresses. Blankets have been ordered.

There are two good-sized windows. The building is to be heated by steam, but the radiators had not been connected. There is electric light. The floor and side walls are concrete and the ceiling metal. There is a floor drain.

I was informed that a caretaker is to occupy the upper part of the village hall, adjoining the lockup, and that he will act as janitor.

It is not intended to detain any women here.

This is a satisfactory lockup and the village officials were informed that it could be put into use at once.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROSA,

Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREEPORT

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected March 28, 1925. Raymond J. Miller, village president; John Hartman, chief of police.

Freeport is an incorporated village of approximately 15,000 inhabitants. The present village lockup in the rear of the first floor of a two-story building was constructed about ten years ago without the approval of the State Commission of Prisons. It contains two modern cells, each equipped with niche toilets, bunk, a mattress with waterproof cover, and blankets. The interior of the room is of wood construction. There is an entrance from police headquarters and from the rear. The lockup was clean and in good condition, but is inadequate for the needs of this growing village. It is rented by the village.

A proposition to construct a modern municipal building to contain a lockup was defeated at a village election on March 17, 1925. Plans have been submitted to the commission for approval which provide for enlarging the present lockup. That such action is needed is shown by the records of the police department. During the year 1923 there were 936 arrests and in 1924 the number was 1,367, an increase of approximately 45 per cent. The chief of police stated that about 40 per cent. of those arrested were placed in the lockup. There is a considerable number of Federal prisoners. Sixty-seven lodgers were given accommodations in 1924.

The remodeled lockup should include additional cells for males, a room for women, and a room for lodgers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREEPORT

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1925. Raymond J. Miller, village president; John Hartman, chief of police.

The purpose of this inspection was to find out if anything further had been done toward providing an adequate lockup for this village. Under date of October 6, 1925, Village Clerk Howard E. Pearsall advised the Commission that there had been delay because of the death of the owner of the present building, which is leased by the village.

It was stated that the number of detentions here have decreased and fewer Federal prisoners are being brought in. The number detained here last month was about 20.

There is no place for the detention of women in this lockup and there is need for a detention room for women arrested in this village, as the Commission opposes sending village prisoners to the county jail.

It is suggested that the village officers look at the fine lockups provided during the year by the villages of Lynbrook and Rockville Center. The place was clean and in good order.

The secretary should be directed to take up this matter again with the village officers before December 1, 1925.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GARDEN CITY

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 25, 1925. C. T. Hamilton, village president; A. T. Conran, chief of police.

The village has a population of about 4,500. The police force consists of 19 officers.

The village authorities have provided a splendid lockup in this village, which is kept scrupulously clean and neat, its condition being one of the best found in any of the State.

There are two cells with sanitary toilets and approved mattresses.

The chief of police assured the undersigned that before July 1, 1925, a wash sink would be placed in the corridor, toolproof steel bars placed on the outside windows and bars placed underneath the skylight as recommended in the report of December 13, 1924.

The number of arrests here since the last inspection has been small. No women have been detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners

CITY JAIL—GLEN COVE

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1925. James E. Burns, mayor; John Donahue, chief of police.

The population of the city is about 13,000.

The police force consists of a chief and 10 officers.

The city jail is located in a fireproof building at the rear of the City Hall and has four cells assigned to men and one to women. The location of the women's cell on the same corridor with the male cells is disapproved and at no time should men and women be in the cell block at the same time. The city should make arrangements for a separate room for the detention of women. In report of October 13, 1924, the following statement was made on this subject:

"It is suggested that the city authorities give consideration to finding rooms apart from the present jail quarters for the detention of women. It is not necessary to have a cell for women; a room properly safeguarded and containing a cot is all that is necessary. This would leave the entire five cells, which are on the same corridor, available for men."

The secretary should be directed to write to the Mayor and ask if this arrangement will not be made.

The place was clean and in good order.

From January 1, 1925 to date, the number detained was 59 men and 1 woman. A matron is in charge when women are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—HEMPSTEAD

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1925. Hiram R. Smith, presiding supervisor; Phineas Seamon, chief of police of village; Frederick Baldwin, village president.

The town of Hempstead has a population of 80,000, the village of Hempstead about 10,000.

The lockup at this place was, unfortunately, located in the semi-basement of a fine town hall, erected several years ago. It is evident that a mistake was made in this matter because of the dampness which is found there on practically every inspection. The large expenditure of money here and the location of the lockup in the basement—although a good portion of it is above ground—is an argument against approving of plans further for basement lockups. The town authorities should take

immediate steps to remedy the conditions of dampness here, if possible, by proper drainage. It would seem that the foundation of this fine building will be affected if this is not taken care of.

The lockup consists of two cell rooms, one of three cells and the other of two cells, equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories and furnished with mattresses and blankets.

Although a janitor is on hand, the place did not appear to be in as cleanly condition as is required by the Commission nor in keeping with the fine building in which the lockup is located. There seems to be some difficulty about the responsibility of the town for keeping this building in shape, which should be settled at once.

In a report of October 13, 1924, it was recommended that a separate room be provided in another part of the building, with a separate entrance, for the detention of women. It is stated that on many nights there are from five to seven male prisoners, requiring the use of all of the cells in both sections. This recommendation is renewed and the presiding supervisor should be asked to advise the Commission on or before September 1, 1925 if attempts will be made to remedy the causes which make the basement damp and whether the women's room will be provided.

Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones advises that from January 1st to July 11, 1925, 76 males and 6 females were detained in the lockup. He states that no juveniles have been locked up here and that they are sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Brooklyn. Whether or not this is the total number of prisoners locked up is not stated. The impression given by the janitor and the officer present at the time of inspection was that the number was considerably larger inasmuch as county and town officers, as well as village officers, use the lockup for their prisoners and at times State Troopers bring their prisoners here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

TOWN LOCKUP—HEMPSTEAD

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 3, 1925. Hiram R. Smith, presiding supervisor; Franklin C. Gilbert, town clerk.

This inspection was made as a follow-up of the inspection on July 11, 1925. At that time, attention was called to the dampness of the basement of the building in which the lockup is located. A statement was made to the effect that "It would seem that the foundation of this fine building will be affected if this is not taken care of." This statement brought forth protest from the town officials of Hempstead and the architect of the building reported to the Town Board that "there is absolutely no basis of scientific theory or of fact based on engineering practice and experience to warrant this belief or conclusion under the actual conditions at this site."

On this date, the concrete floor was very damp and discolored and moist to the touch. The walls were also damp. The opinion expressed in the report was that of laymen only and if the Town Board is satisfied with the condition it is no further concern of this Commission. It is, however, most unfortunate that such a splendid building, costing the taxpayers of Hempstead so much money, should have a condition existing such as was found today. Should the damp condition found today continue and increase by absorption, the lockup is in time bound to be insanitary and unhealthful and, as such, the attention of the Commission must be directed as to whether or not it is insanitary, as contemplated in the Prison Law, and whether or not it can be continued as a lockup.

The Presiding Supervisor advises that because of the county police headquarters at Mineola, which provides for a detention place for their arrests, this lockup will not be used to the extent previously. He does not believe that a separate room for women prisoners is needed here. This should be checked up on the next inspection made of this lockup.

We are pleased to state that the town has taken the full responsibility for the unkeep and cleanliness of the lockup, and it was found in a satisfactory order and cleanly condition today.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners

TOWN LOCKUP—HICKSVILLE

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1925. Chester Painter, supervisor; Andrew Hebeier, justice of the peace; Edward J. Conlon, town clerk.

Hicksville is an unincorporated village in the town of Oyster Bay. The lockup is located in the rear of the town hall. There are two steel cells for men and one for women, equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories. There is good light and ventilation.

The total number of cases heard in the Hicksville Court from January 1, 1925 to date was 153. During the same period 10 males and 3 females were detained in this lockup.

There is trouble in heating the lockup by steam from the town hall because of the lack of proper radiators. In cold weather it has been necessary to bring into use the old stove which is in the corridor. It is recommended that the town officials take immediate steps to have the proper connections made with the heating plant in the town hall so that the lockup may be heated without use of the stove.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP--LAWRENCE

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1925. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor, Hempstead; Joseph Fried, village president; John Doyle, acting captain of police.

The lockup at this point is owned and maintained by the town of Hempstead. Prisoners are brought here from Inwood, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Valley Stream and Woodmere.

The number of arrests from January 1st to date is 662 of whom about 175 were detained. It was stated that during this time 7 or 8 women had been locked up here. The night preceding the inspection 4 women had been detained here and it was necessary to put some in the male section. When women are detained here a matron is always on hand, as is required. No male prisoners were on hand at the time. There are three cells for men and a separate room and one cell for women. They are provided with sanitary toilets and mattresses.

In the inspection report dated October 13, 1924, it was recommended that wash sinks be installed in both the male and female rooms. This has not been done. Recommendation was also made that some type of translucent glass be substituted in place of the plain glass, to prevent people

looking into the cells, but that the tops of the old-type cells which are of open-bar construction, be provided with metal plate or heavy wire mesh screening to prevent the danger of suicide; also that a separate entrance be arranged to the women's room so that women will not be required to be taken through the men's lockup into the women's section.

The inspection of the lockup shows that all of these things are possible to be done, and necessary, and the Secretary should be directed to write the Supervisor and Village President, asking if the Commission can be assured that these improvements will be made before January 1, 1926.

One window was broken and covered by a blanket. If not already repaired, this should be taken care of without delay.

The situation at this point should be taken up again by the Commission at the December meeting.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

CITY PRISON—LONG BEACH

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 25, 1925. William Dalton, mayor; Walter J. Barri-scale, chief of police.

The police force consists of 38 men.

The resident population is about 10,000. In the summer season as many as 300,000 people visit this popular resort.

The prison is located in a group of city buildings, opened about the middle of 1923. It has three old-type cells, equipped with sanitary toilets and wash basins. New covers have been secured for the mattresses, as recommended in previous inspection reports.

The chief of police stated that arrangements will be made in the very near future to placing tool-proof steel bars on the outer windows, as recommended in the report dated December 13, 1924.

About 15 male prisoners have been confined here since January 1, 1925. The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LYNBROOK

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 3, 1925. George E. Winter, village president; Lester Chadwick, chief of police.

The population of the village is approximately 8,500.

The police force consists of 15 officers and a police reserve of 2.

Since the last inspection the village has done a praiseworthy act in erecting a fine municipal building and, in relation to the lockup has provided one of the best in the county in place of one of the worst as existed last year.

The new lockup was opened in October. It was constructed after plans approved by the Commission. The new building cost something like \$50,000, and has three floors. The first floor is occupied by police headquarters, engineer's office, and the lockup. This floor is practically above grade. The second floor is used by the village officers and council rooms, and the third floor by the court. It is a fine building architecturally and modern in every respect.

The lockup has three modern cells for men and a detention room for women, equipped with sanitary toilets and wash sinks. The men's room has a utility corridor back of the cells. In the men's room there are three windows, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and in the women's room one window, with translucent glass and outside bars. The floors are of cement with proper drainage. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. In the women's room there is a plank bunk. It is recommended that a cot bed with mattress and blankets be provided for this room. The mattresses and blankets have been ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons for the men's cells.

It was understood at the time this lockup was opened that no tramps would be detained here. At any time it is necessary to furnish lodgings for tramps it should be understood that they should not be locked in the same cell room as prisoners.

The lockup as now in use is a credit to the village and proper praise should be given to the former President—Philip Stauderman—and his associates on the village board, who had such a large part in providing this building for the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MINEOLA

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 17, 1925. Philip N. Krug, village president; George Brockway, village clerk; William McCormack, chief of police.

This lockup consists of one small room adjoining the office of the chief of police, has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It is a fire trap, is insecure, and is without heating and sanitary facilities of any sort. It was opened without the consent of the State Commission of Prisons and has been criticized repeatedly in reports of inspection.

A proposition to erect a new modern lockup in connection with one of the fire stations was submitted to the voters at a recent election and defeated. There seems to be a feeling on the part of many people who do not understand the functions of a county jail, that a lockup is unnecessary with the county jail nearby. The jail officials at the present time are much annoyed by having drunken disorderly prisoners brought to the jail at all hours of the night on temporary commitments and, it was stated, that many of them were in such condition that they were refused admission. The county jail is not intended as a place of detention for prisoners prior to their having their day in court and the village should maintain a lockup where police prisoners can be held until after arraignment before the magistrate. The village authorities stated that the plan having been defeated, conditions will remain as they are until another proposition can be submitted at the next election.

Figures showing the number of arrests were not available, but it was stated that in addition to those arraigned immediately upon arrest, about 10 men a month are held in this place.

Inasmuch as the inadequate and insanitary conditions existing at this lockup have heretofore been called to the attention of the village officials and nothing having been done to remedy the same, it is recommended that said officials be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed under the provisions of sub-division 8, section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—OYSTER BAY

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1925. C. Chester Painter, supervisor; Augustus Morey, justice of the peace; Edward J. Conlin, town clerk.

The lockup is located in the town hall, which is a fine building. There are three satisfactory cells, equipped with toilets, lavatories and mattresses. Each cell has two steel bunks.

From January 1, 1925, to date, the number detained here was 49 men and 1 woman.

Attention should again be called to the prohibition against locking up men and women at the same time in this cell block.

The place was not in a cleanly condition and was not in keeping with the fine building in which it is located. The Supervisor should give strict orders to the janitor to see that this place is kept clean and that he continues to keep it in this condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT WASHINGTON

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1925. C. E. Remsen, supervisor, post office, Roslyn; Philip Grosback, chief of police.

The police force consists of six officers.

Port Washington is an unincorporated village in the town of Hempstead, with a population of about 12,000.

The lockup is in a new building constructed in 1923, and is equipped with two old-type cells with toilets, wash basins and mattresses.

From January 1, 1925 to date, 324 arrests were made and 23 males were detained in this lockup. No women or children were held here.

The plumbing in one cell was out of order, but repairs have been arranged for.

In the inspection report dated June 23, 1924, suggestion was made that some type of translucent glass be put in the windows to add to the lighting and prevent persons on the outside from looking in. This recommendation is renewed.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ROCKVILLE CENTER

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1925. Charles Richmond, village president; T. G. Bacon, captain of police.

The police force consists of 19 men.

The population of the village is approximately 10,000.

This village has done a very commendable piece of work in rebuilding a former school building into a municipal building, at a cost of approximately \$40,000. The building contains offices for the village officers and commissions, a fine court room, well equipped quarters for the police, and in general, the village has set up a municipal center which might well be copied by some other Nassau county villages.

The lockup is in the rear of the building and has two modern cells, equipped with sanitary toilets and wash basins; the floor is of concrete with proper drainage. Two large and one small windows are provided and are securely barred with tool-proof steel. There is ample space for the installation of an additional cell when conditions of the village require it, provision having been made for plumbing leads so that the additional cell can be placed at the least possible expense. It must be understood that the Commission reserves the right to require the installation of the third cell in the men's section at such time as, in its judgment, there seems necessity for it.

There is a room which can be occupied by women or minors, which is provided with toilet and wash basin, and a cot has been ordered. Matresses have also been ordered for the cells from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

Plans for the lockup section were approved by the Commission and the work has been carried out in accordance with the plans and specifications. The lockup was made ready for use and occupancy on June 27, 1925. The village of Rockville Center is to be congratulated upon the fine job it has done in this building, and the Commission, of course, is particularly interested in the modern lockup which has been provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SEA CLIFF

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1925. Griffith Clapham, village president and chief of police.

The police force consists of three officers besides the Chief.

The lockup in this village is located in the basement of the village hall and has two cells provided with toilets, wash basins, mattresses and blankets.

From January 1st to date about a dozen men were confined here. No women were brought in during this time.

One of the cells was marked up and should be scrubbed down or repainted. Otherwise, the place was satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BARKER

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1925. W. J. Taylor, village president; J. F. Morgan, village clerk.

This lockup remains the same as shown in a report of inspection dated October 30, 1924, except that a waterproof mattress and blanket have been provided as recommended at that time. This place is used only once in a while and then for a short time only. If a prisoner is to be held over night he is taken to Lockport. The place was fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LA SALLE

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected October 13, 1925. Dr. L. M. Jaynes, village president; T. M. Truesdale, chief of police.

The village of LaSalle has reason to be proud of its new village hall which was opened January 2, 1925. It is an attractive two-story brick building containing the post office, library and village offices.

The office of the chief of police, desk room, women's room, and tramp room are in the rear part of the building. The men's cell room is in a fire-proof addition, separated by a steel door. The lockup is one of the most complete and sanitary to be found in any village of its size in the State.

The women's room is a large light room equipped with two cot beds and bedding. A bath room, furnished with porcelain bath tub, vitreous-ware sanitary toilet and lavatory, opens into the detention room.

The tramp room is on the lodging-house plan. A large pleasant room contains several cots with cloth mattresses. When the present mattresses are discarded, rubber-covered mattresses like in the men's cell room should be substituted. A small room equipped with vitreous-ware sanitary toilet and lavatory adjoins.

The men's cell room, about 25 x 20 feet, has four large windows with steel frames, frosted glass panes and outside steel bars, two windows on a side. Four modern steel cells, each 6 x 7 x 8 feet, equipped with vitreous-ware sanitary toilets, lavatories, sleeping boards and waterproof mattresses in a block of two cells on each side with utility corridor between, face the windows. The cells are painted gray; the floors are cement.

All of the rooms are heated by steam and lighted by indirect electric lighting system. The walls are white and the lockup is cleanly throughout.

The old town lockup, which was severely criticized in previous reports, is reported no longer in use, town prisoners being accommodated in the village lockup.

The police force consists of a Chief and 3 patrolmen. Someone is reported on duty at night. Arrests aggregate about 15 a month. Eight women have been locked up during the present year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—LOCKPORT

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected December 23, 1925. Ernest Crosby, mayor; Thomas F. Moran, chief of police.

Police headquarters is in a large brick building on Pine street. A practically new jail, erected a few years ago, is in the rear part of the building.

The desk room, reserve and locker room and a cell room for men are on the first floor. The cell room, 20 x 15 feet, has three large windows and contains three modern cells, each 4½ x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilets, lavatory and sleeping bunk.

The police court is on the second floor. Another cell room for men, of the same size and equipment as on the first floor, and two detention rooms (one for women and one for children) are on this floor. The detention rooms, each 15 x 10 feet, have cot beds supplied with dirty mattresses and blankets. A closet equipped with sanitary toilet and lavatory is connected with each of these rooms.

A good lodgers' room for tramps is in the basement. A wooden platform is provided which will accommodate about 12 men at a time. A sanitary toilet and wash basin are furnished for them.

The cell rooms and detention rooms need repainting. The recommendation made last year—that the open-barred sleeping bunks in the men's cells be replaced by more humane sleeping bunks—has been complied with, and steel bunks are substituted. Waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, are being generally used throughout the State, and waterproof mattresses should be placed on the bunks, at least in the cell room on the second floor.

About 50 women were detained during the year. No matron is provided. The Chief reports that when a woman comes in before midnight, she is taken to the county jail which has a matron. This is not a good practice as occasionally women are detained in the custody of men. The county jail cannot properly classify these women. The city should care for its own female prisoners, providing a matron on call.

Children under 16 years of age continue to be held in the city jail in violation of law. About forty were detained last year. It is another demonstration of the need of separate detention quarters for children in Niagara County, the responsibility for which is with the county officials. This subject is discussed further in the inspection report of the county jail.

The police force consists of a Chief, a detective sergeant, 3 street sergeants, 2 desk sergeants, and 16 patrolmen. A police signal system connected with 23 stations and a flashlight traffic system also function from police headquarters. Last year 1,610 arrests were made, of whom about 50 were women. Accommodations were given 1,106 lodgers.

STATION NO. 2

A sub-station is maintained at No. 2 Market street. A desk sergeant is in charge and 3 patrolmen are attached to it. A small cell room containing three cells, each $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7$ feet, is provided. These cells are equipped with old-style iron toilets and open cross-bar steel bunks. The wash basin is not available to prisoners. The growth of the city requires an increasing use of this station. The interior of the building needs renovation. The plumbing in the cells should be replaced and a wash basin installed.

It is recommended:

1. That no children under 16 years of age be detained contrary to law.
2. That a matron on call be provided in case of the detention of women.
3. That the cell rooms and detention rooms be repainted.
4. That waterproof mattresses be placed on the bunks in the men's cell room, at least in the cell room on the second floor.
5. That clean mattresses and bed clothing be placed on the cots in the detention rooms.
6. That the interior of sub-station No. 2 be renovated, modern plumbing placed in the cells, the cross-bar sleeping bunks removed, and a wash basin installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEPORT

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected December 23, 1925. F. E. Snell, village president and chief of police; Charles F. White, police officer.

The lockup is in the rear of the village fire house. It consists of a room, about 12×10 feet, having one large window. The room contains two cells, each $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7$ feet, equipped with a bunk and a toilet pail. These pails are now covered as recommended last year. A mattress with waterproof covering is supplied to each bunk.

The village is small and the arrests few. Lodgers are given accommodations in the cells. The building is not fireproof and needs constant supervision when anyone is detained.

It is recommended:

1. That whenever anyone is locked up in the cells an officer be continuously on guard.

2. That persons under arrest and lodgers be not mingled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND JAIL—NIAGARA FALLS

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected December 19, 1925. William Laughlin, mayor; John A. Curry, chief of police; William D. Robins, city manager.

Police headquarters and jail are housed in a modern fireproof building erected in 1918. The first floor contains the desk room, detective bureau, reserve room, Chief's office, and two small cell rooms.

The cells on this floor are used mainly for drunken men and women. The men's cell room has three cells, and the women's cell room two cells. Each cell, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping board. A shower bath is in each room.

Police court and the main cell room are on the second floor. This cell room has five modern cells, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilets, lavatories and sleeping boards. A shower bath is in the cell room.

Another cell room for men containing two cells, two women's detention rooms, the matron's room and police locker are on the third floor. The women's detention rooms are equipped with five cot beds furnished with mattresses and clean bed clothing. A toilet with bath tub, sanitary toilet and lavatory connects with each detention room. A matron is supplied and has quarters adjoining.

Lodgers are accommodated in the basement. A wooden sleeping platform is provided. A shower bath, sanitary toilet and lavatory are furnished for them.

All the cell rooms have large windows and all are well lighted and ventilated. The rooms, however, were not in cleanly condition. An effort was made to clean them up during inspection. The janitor should be held to stricter responsibility. The cell rooms in this fine building should not be permitted to become as dirty and slovenly as appeared on day of inspection.

The cells were this year painted a dark brown. It was a mistake, and the effect is not good. Moreover, the paint is peeling off. They should all be repainted a light color as recommended in last year's inspection report.

The police force consists of a Chief, assistant chief, 6 sergeants, 3 desk sergeants, 3 detective sergeants, a chief of detectives, 4 detective sergeants, 5 patrol drivers, 63 patrolmen, and 1 police-woman. In 1924, 3,072 arrests were made, of whom 237 were women. Children under 16 years of age are reported not detained in the jail; they are turned over to the custody of the probation officer. A fine police signal system connected with forty call boxes is in operation.

A sub-station is maintained on Niagara avenue. No one is locked up in it. Arrests are held temporarily until removed to police headquarters in the patrol wagon. The growth of the city requires the erection and equipment of a police station in the district of the sub-station.

It is recommended:

1. That an additional police station be erected and equipped in the north end of the city.

2. That the cells be repainted a light color.
3. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells, or at least on some of them.
4. That the cell rooms be cleaned up and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—NORTH TONAWANDA

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected December 19, 1925. Carl Drewes, mayor; Fred A. Hoefert, chief of police.

The city jail was reconstructed a year ago and is a good modern police station. It consists of a desk and reserve room, a locker room, a Chief's office, a men's cell room, a women's cell room, and women's detention room.

The men's cell room is a large bright room lighted and ventilated by five unobstructed windows opening on an alleyway. Each cell, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping board furnished with waterproof mattress. The floors of the cells are cement and of the room composition. The cell room is painted a light color, but the cells are painted black and disfigure the effect of the new construction. The cells should be painted a light color in harmony with the rest of the room.

The women's cell room and detention room were used for storage, all kinds of confiscated articles and rubbish being piled around. Both of these rooms should be cleared out and a cot bed placed in the detention room. The cell and detention rooms were not intended for storage and should be used and reserved for detention purposes.

Lodgers' quarters are provided in the basement. A large number are given accommodations—1954 during last year—sometimes 12 or 15 a night. Only two narrow benches are provided in the outside room and two sleeping boards in old cells. Not more than 5 or 6 lodgers can sleep on the boards; the balance must sleep on the cement floor. Additional sleeping benches should be provided to accommodate at least 12 lodgers at a time. Compelling lodgers to sleep on a cement floor in a cellar is not a humane practice. A washbasin and drinking faucet should also be made available. These improvements are not costly and would relieve at times a bad situation.

The police force consists of a Chief, a night sergeant, 3 desk sergeants, and 17 patrolmen. An excellent police signal system connected with 21 station boxes is in operation. Last year 513 arrests were made.

It is recommended.

1. That the cells in the men's cell room be painted a light color.
2. That sleeping boards be provided in the basement to accommodate at least 12 lodgers at a time.
3. That all confiscated articles and rubbish be removed from the women's cell room and the women's detention room, and the rooms used exclusively for the purpose intended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—RANSOMVILLE

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected June 13, 1925. W. R. Barry, town clerk.

This lockup was inspected October 30, 1924 and remains the same as at that time except that oilcloth covers have been provided for the mattresses instead of the waterproof cases as recommended at that time.

The clerk informed me that the lockup had not been used since the last inspection. The place was clean. On account of the danger of fire supervision should always be given the lockup when prisoners are held here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WILSON

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected June 13, 1925. Allen Hinchcliff, village president.

This lockup is a one-story wooden building, about 8 feet wide and 30 feet long. It contains one steel plate cell with latticed front and one wooden cell with latticed door, one cell in each end of the building. There are a mattress and blanket in each cell. The lockup is heated by a coal stove and has electric light.

Arrests are very infrequent, but if a prisoner is detained supervision should always be given.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BOONVILLE

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 8, 1925. William A. Baker, village president.

This lockup is on the second floor of the fire house, over the office of the water and light commissioner. There are two latticed steel cells with mattress and blankets. The blankets have been provided since the last inspection. Waterproof mattresses or waterproof cases for the present ones would be a great improvement and economy to the village. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

The lockup has been cleaned since the last inspection and now presents a very good appearance. It is heated by a stove, has electric light and there is plenty of sunlight and ventilation. There is a toilet in the room outside the cells.

RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof cases for the mattresses be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYVILLE

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1925. Fred Ware, village president.

This lockup occupies the basement floor of the fire house, a two-story and basement structure. The lower floor is practically fireproof and is largely above grade; the first and second stories are of wooden construction. The lockup is reached from the main floor and has a side entrance directly into the basement. The building has electric light and steam heat.

There are two steel cells of round bar construction, each furnished with a steel bunk with cloth mattress and blankets, also bucket. The lockup has no toilet, but there is a sink with running water in the room and a faucet with hose. As the water and sewer mains are already installed, there being a toilet on the upper floor, it would be a simple matter to put a toilet in the cell room. This has been recommended in former reports. As a sanitary measure it would also be well to provide waterproof mattresses, or waterproof cases for the present ones, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

As recommended in the last report of inspection, an iron guard railing has been placed on the stairway and around the open depression in the floor which is used for draining hose.

The officer estimated that about 35 arrests were made during the past year.

This is a very good lockup and was clean and in order. The day policeman, who is also caretaker of the Community House, has supervision of the lockup when occupied and sees that it is properly cared for.

The lockup can be made more up-to-date and sanitary by complying with the following recommendations:

1. That waterproof mattresses be provided.
2. That a vitreous integral-seat toilet be installed in the cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORESTPORT

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 1, 1925. George Parsons, village president; F. S. Little, deputy sheriff in charge.

This lockup consists of two modern steel cells with bunks, mattresses and blankets. It is in a basement of a wooden building, the basement being above ground with plenty of light and ventilation. The place is heated by a coal stove and has electric light. The lockup was very dirty and one of the mattresses was on the floor outside of the cell. The mattresses should have waterproof cases and a bunk with mattress should be provided outside the cells for a watchman in case one has to remain there over night with a prisoner, and on account of the danger of fire this should never be neglected.

This lockup must be cleaned up and kept clean or closed as a place of detention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—ROME

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected July 29, 1925. Hon. Fred L. Martin, mayor; J. T. Owens, chief of police; Miss Anna Rosebrook, superintendent, Bureau of Charities, matron.

Population 30,000.

This jail has been described in previous reports. New sanitary flushing toilets have been installed and the vent pipe, reported unfinished on last inspection, has been completed.

Both the men's and women's side of the jail have been renovated and painted. Waterproof-covered mattresses have been installed.

Electric lights have been installed on the south side of men's cell room.

At time of inspection jail was found in clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—SYLVAN BEACH

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1925. Mrs. Edith Wells, supervisor, North Bay; Charles Owen, chief of police.

Sylvan Beach is a summer resort on Oneida Lake and consists largely of summer cottages and hotels. Great crowds visit the Beach on picnics, excursions, and Sundays and holidays.

The town of Vienna rents the police station and lockup from the park commissioner and the chief of police is appointed by the township. There are several other police officers during the summer season; in winter the place is closed.

The lockup consists of six latticed steel cells on the main floor of the so-called municipal building, a two-story frame structure in good state of repair. The floor is concrete, properly drained; the ceiling and side-walls are matched pine. The room has several windows, electric light, and coal stove. Each cell is furnished with two steel bunks, mattress and bucket. Blankets are supplied, but waterproof mattress cases should be provided as has been recommended in former reports of inspection. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

There are no toilets in the cells. There is a lavatory in the corridor and an old iron toilet in a very small room adjoining. Modern jail toilets of an approved type should be installed in at least a few of the cells.

During the summer from 50 to 75 arrests per month are made. The Chief stated that several females are detained and it is generally the practice to use a cell on one side for this purpose. This is in violation of law if men are detained at the same time and should not be tolerated, as there are rooms on the second floor which should be kept in readiness for females under detention.

The lockup was clean and in order.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That women prisoners be not detained in the cell room.
2. That at least three of the cells be equipped with toilets of an approved type.
3. That the mattresses be provided with waterproof cases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—UTICA

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected October 15-16, 1925. Frederick Gillmore, mayor; William Douglas, commissioner of public safety; T. D. McCarthy, chief of police.

The following table shows the number of arrests and the number of lodgers for the first nine months of the present year:

	<i>Arrests</i>		<i>Lodgers</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Male</i>
January -----	197	26	349
February -----	202	16	478
March -----	320	20	388
April -----	387	24	241
May -----	344	27	190
June -----	361	19	87
July -----	372	29	77
August -----	351	56	77
September -----	330	34	70

In 1920 the number of arrests was 2,621, and 900 lodgers were housed. In 1924, 4,201 arrests were made, 3,650 of whom were placed in the cells, and 2,723 lodgers housed.

The men's jail is located on the first floor of the police station, an old three-story brick building in the rear of the City Hall. It contains ten steel cells placed back to back; five face a blank wall. Each cell has two steel bunks and an iron toilet. On the floor above are two steel cells.

The women's section on the upper floor consists of a room with two beds, a wooden cell in one corner, a bath room, and a matron's room.

There are also ten brick cells in the cellar under the men's section which have not been used in a long time, being absolutely unfit for detention purposes.

Lodgers are placed in the men's section. There were 12 prisoners and lodgers in the ten cells the night of the 15th.

Since 1920 the State Commission of Prisons has recommended a new city jail for Utica. In the report of inspection made March 25, 1921, the following statement was made:

"This jail is absolutely unfitted for a city the size of Utica.

When it is necessary to detain a man over twelve hours he is sent to the county jail in this city, and this practice adds to the very bad conditions which have existed for years in that institution.

Utica should have, and badly needs, a modern building for the housing of its police department. The present building is old, inadequate, and a fire trap. It is far from sanitary and a disagreeable odor permeated the place. A jail of sufficient size is needed to care for the city prisoners, so that when men are held for further examination the city can care for its own instead of turning them over to the county officials."

This is as true now as when it was written except that the number of arrests has increased so that the jail is even more inadequate than it was four years ago.

On June 3, 1924, the city authorities were cited to show cause why the jail should not be closed on account of the inadequate and insanitary and illegal conditions. The proceedings have been adjourned from time to time upon representations made by the city officials.

On October 15th, at a conference between the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Safety, City Engineer and a representative of this Commission the city authorities were informed that the minimum number of cells for the men's department would be twenty, with room for the installation of additional cells as the needs of the public department require. In addition to these there should be a smaller cell room containing about four

cells for the confinement of male prisoners who, for various reasons, should be kept separate from the ordinary run of police prisoners, also a detention room for males, without cells. The women's department should contain detention rooms with at least one cell and a matron's room. There should also be a room for lodgers. The quarters for officers, garage for police vehicles, police court and other matters not directly related to the confinement of prisoners should be carefully considered by the city authorities in charge of the matter.

A committee has been appointed by the city to obtain a suitable site for the new police building and it is expected the matter will be closed during the month of November.

The city officials present at the conference mentioned in the foregoing agreed that there was no question as to the necessity of the erection of a proper, sanitary, adequate and legal jail, and expressed a willingness to do everything possible to hasten its construction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

TOWN LOCKUP—VERNON

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. C. F. Youngs, supervisor.

The population of this village is about 500.

The lockup is located on the main floor of the town building, a small two-story frame structure. The floor, ceiling and walls are wood, the latter being well painted. The room has one latticed steel cell, coal stove, electric light, and is otherwise used for board meetings and election purposes. The cells are provided with steel bunks with comfortables and mattresses; one of the latter is waterproof. When new bedding is needed, blankets should be substituted for the comfortables, as the latter are not easy to keep clean and become infested with vermin.

There are no sanitary facilities, as the place does not afford a water or sewer system.

The lockup was in fair condition and is said to be seldom used. If the lockup is not needed it might be closed by resolution of the town board and filing a copy with the State Commission of Prisons. If continued in use, it should be kept under careful supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WATERVILLE

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. W. G. Mayer, village president.

This lockup is located in the basement of the fire house, a two-story brick building. The basement is practically at grade and is reached through a side entrance. There are three large wooden cells with wooden bunks provided with blankets and one has a waterproof mattress. The room and two cells are light, well ventilated, heated with a coal stove, and lighted by electricity. There is a sink with faucet in the room and a self-flushing toilet in a dark room at the foot of the stairway leading to the rooms above. It would be better to install a modern jail toilet of an approved type in at least one of the cells. The floor is part concrete and part wood, properly drained.

The lockup was clean and in order.

The interior is being painted white, after removing the old white-wash which had accumulated for many years. This is a commendable improvement.

The number of arrests during the past year was estimated at 35 and some lodgers were housed during the winter. A night watchman is employed and is said to have supervision of the building, the police headquarters being in connection with the lockup. The fire house is not fire-proof and should be carefully guarded when persons are locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BALDWINSVILLE

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected November 28, 1925. George E. Donovan, village president; Edward McCarthy, chief of police.

The population of Baldwinsville is about 3,800.

This lockup is located in a two-story brick and stone building, known as the village hall, West Genesee street. The building was erected about twelve years ago and is a substantial one. The lockup occupies a large room in the rear of the ground floor and consists of three cells of plate steel with square barred fronts. The cell structure stands in the center of the room with a three-foot corridor entirely surrounding it. Each cell is equipped with one folding steel bunk with waterproof-covered mattress and blankets and one modern pressure flushing toilet with integral seat. The corridor is roomy and has three high windows, each covered on the outside with heavy iron gratings, admitting ample daylight and fresh air. The lockup is heated during the cold weather by a large coal stove. Electric lights are used for illumination. A sink with running water is installed in the corridor.

The lockup was used about fifty times during the past year. Women prisoners, if held over night, are always sent to the county jail at Syracuse.

The lockup has been completely renovated and repainted since last inspection and presented an unusually clean and neat appearance. The village authorities are to be commended for maintaining one of the best equipped and best kept lockups in central New York.

RECOMMENDATION

That there be constant and competent supervision when prisoners are held over night.

• Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAMILLUS

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected July 23, 1925. George I. Champlain, village president.
Population 1,200.

This lockup is located in the rear of the two story brick town hall, on ground floor.

It consists of a good-sized well lighted and ventilated cell room, containing two latticed steel cells painted white. Each cell is equipped with folding steel bunk with denim covered mattress and two blankets, also self-flushing toilet with wood seat. A lavatory and urinal are located in the corridor.

The building is used for general village and town purposes.
All in clean and sanitary condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—EAST SYRACUSE

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 29, 1925. Charles M. Gilson, village president; J. W. Osborn, village clerk.

This lockup remains the same as described in the report of July 16, 1924.

The releasing valve of the basin in the north side cell was defective and the water could not be turned on. This should be remedied.

This lockup is used quite frequently for short time detentions as East Syracuse is the division freight terminal of the New York Central lines and there is a very large freight yard located at this point. The lockup should be cleaned up and kept clean. A general repainting job including the court room as well as the cell room would improve conditions materially.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Readjust defective basin valve.
2. Clean up and keep clean.
3. Repaint with inside white enamel, including justice's office.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—JORDAN

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected July 23, 1925. H. M. Wyckoff, president of the village.
Population of village 1,000.

This lockup is located on the ground floor of the two-story frame village hall. It consists of a large light and well ventilated cell room containing a two-cell iron bar cage. Each cell is equipped with two folding steel bunks with mattresses and blankets and automatic self-flushing toilet and lavatory. The cage is painted white and the entire outfit is in clean and orderly condition.

Steam heat and electric lights.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIVERPOOL

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 30, 1925. Dr. Schamu, village president; Charles Getman, street commissioner.

The lockup is in charge of the street commissioner.

This lockup is in a separate one-story brick building. It contains three steel cells. Lighted by electricity and heated with a small coal stove. Buckets are used in each cell as the village has no water or sewer system.

The general condition is good but the place was found rather unclean. Lockup is seldom used.

Recommended that lockup be cleaned thoroughly and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

LOCKUP—LONG BRANCH

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 25, 1925.

This lockup is located at the day resort known as Long Branch, at the foot of the Onondaga Lake.

Field days and picnic crowds frequently assemble here. The lockup has been described in previous reports. It is used only occasionally in preserving good order when crowds assemble. The proprietor, Mr. B. E. Maurer, is a deputy sheriff.

It is suitable for the purpose for which it is established and was found in clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MANLIUS

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected July 18, 1925. John Chappel, village president; Mr. Bullard, police officer in charge.

Population 1,400.

This lockup contains three heavy wooden cells with iron barred doors, cots, mattresses, blankets and pillows. There is a modern flushing toilet and sink with tap in the cell room. Electric light and hot air heat. Sanitary condition fair. Should be cleaned up and kept clean.

The building is a two-story frame structure used for general village purposes.

When persons are detained in this lockup, competent and adequate supervision should be furnished to insure safety especially from fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP--MARCELLUS

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 26, 1925. James McNair, village president.

Population 1,000.

This lockup has been described in previous reports (see August 28, 1923).

The mattresses and blankets are badly worn and it is recommended that waterproof-covered mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be installed.

Lockup was found in clean and orderly condition.

As the building is not fireproof, when this lockup is used it should be kept under constant and competent supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP--SKANEATELES

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 26, 1925. S. A. Kane, village president.

Population 1,500.

This lockup is located in the village hall, a two-story brick structure which contains quarters for fire station. It consists of a large, light and airy cell room with entrance from the street and contains two modern steel cells, equipped with folding steel bunks with waterproof-covered mattresses, and blankets. Each cell is equipped with sanitary flushing toilet and basin.

The whole equipment is in good condition, but the quarters were found in unclean and littered condition.

It is recommended that the lockup be thoroughly cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP--SOLVAY

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 25, 1925. Charles Hall, village president; H. J. Hunt, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the basement of the modern and substantial brick building used as a village hall. It is thoroughly modern in all respects and contains an up-to-date equipment in good condition.

Three new waterproof-covered mattresses have been installed. The remaining cells should now be similarly equipped. The physical arrangement has been described in previous reports.

For the year ending February 28, 1925, the report of the chief of police shows the following:

Number of arrests -----	847
Classified as below:	
Intoxication -----	181
Violation of Highway law -----	131
Auto speeders -----	97
Assault, 3rd degree -----	51
Petit Larceny -----	40
Breach of peace -----	36
Reckless driving -----	23
Malicious mischief -----	19
All others -----	269
Total -----	847

Recommendation for repainting interior of this jail is renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—SYRACUSE

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected December 30, 1925. John H. Walrath, mayor Thomas E. Kennedy, city clerk; Martin L. Cadiu, chief of police.

The jail is located in a two-story brick building of substantial character, adjacent to and directly connected with Police Headquarters building (the former County Clerk's building). The police justice's court is located in the Educational building (former county court house) adjacent to and directly connected with both police headquarters and city jail. This is an unusually good arrangement and the buildings are of substantial type and well kept up. These buildings are heated from a common steam-heating plant and lighted by electricity.

The jail consists of two main departments—one for men and one for women.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

This department is located in the main Jail Building and embraces 44 steel cells—two tiers set in block arrangement of 22 cells on each side, back to back, with utility corridor between. The cells are modern and each contains two folding steel bunks equipped with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets, a niche flushing toilet, and basin with running water. Several new waterproof-covered mattresses have been recently purchased and will shortly replace badly worn mattresses in the cells most used.

On the east side of the cell block a wide corridor is available and used by prisoners for exercise and recreation. Seven large windows opening into a court give ample light and ventilation. On the west side the cells face a solid wall without windows and a corridor between, but at the end of the corridor there is an air shaft with fan for ventilating purposes. These west cells are used only when the capacity on the east side is exhausted or when, for police purposes, it is desirable to keep prisoners separated.

From a platform midway between the upper tier cells, at the north end, a steel enclosed stairway leads from the jail directly to the prisoners' bench in Police Court.

A padded cell is located in one of the basement rooms, but is rarely used now, as the Psychopathic Hospital cares for cases where such cells have been heretofore needed.

Lodgers are accommodated in the wide east corridor, after prisoners are placed in their cells for the night. The men's department was clean and in good condition, but badly needs to be repainted.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

This department is located on the second floor of Police Headquarters Building and consists of a matron's entrance and receiving room and three large well lighted rooms, also an additional room equipped with two modern cells which, however, are used only in cases of very unruly prisoners. A fully equipped modern bath room with tub is connected with one of the rooms and a toilet room is connected with one of the other rooms. These rooms are furnished with eleven single iron beds equipped with mattresses, sheets, blankets, spreads, and pillows with slips. The women's department is clean and wholesome and in excellent condition.

Turnkeys and matrons are constantly on duty. A copy of the police report of arrests for the eleven months to November 30, 1925, is attached. During that period 6087 males and 589 females—a total of 6676—were arrested.

Meals are served in the jail, under an annual contract with an outside restaurant. The character of meals is indicated by the following menu: Breakfast—ham and eggs, bread or rolls and coffee; dinner—roast beef, fried or mashed potatoes; supper—bread and coffee or tea, pudding. Syracuse is now a city of nearly 200,000 population, and its police work is administered wholly from a down-town central headquarters. Many of the signal stations and much of the outer territory of the city is remote from headquarters. Time consumed in emergency situations is very wasteful, and much important evidence is lost, or covered up, during the interval of transit. This often puts the police at a distinct disadvantage. It is just as important to the city that the police reach the scene of accident or violence in the least possible time, as it is important for the firemen to quickly reach the scene of fire. The first few minutes may measure the ability of the police to apprehend and convict, and even a few moments' delay may leave them wholly without effective clues. In these days when law breakers have ready at hand time-reducing instrumentalities, such as the telephone and automobile, the police are entitled to every modern device in organization and machinery that will establish them, on an equal footing. In a growing and thriving city like Syracuse serious attention should be given to the proposal to establish and properly equip two or more suitably-located independent precinct stations.

It is recommended:

1. That the entire men's department of the jail, including the cell block both inside and out, be painted with a suitable light colored oil paint.
2. That the city authorities consider seriously the introduction of the precinct system.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

LOCKUP—STATE FAIR GROUNDS—SYRACUSE

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 25, 1925.

This lockup has been described in previous reports and there is nothing further to be said. It remains as heretofore described. It has been used only for temporary detention in connection with policing the large crowds which attend the State Fair, held for one week in September of each year.

The State of New York at very little cost for this specific purpose could provide a model village lockup which would be of great value to all villages in demonstrating what the State Law requires in such cases, and which at the same time would meet all requirements for policing the State Fair Grounds.

There is no hope for improvement until the construction of a new and much needed Administration Building is authorized.

Secretary J. Dan Ackerman says the State Fair Commission has arranged to include in its plan for a new administration building, adequate police quarters and a modern lockup for temporary detention purposes. In the meantime, they have abandoned the old lockup and do not use it for detention purposes, but use Solvay jail when necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—CANANDAIGUA

ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected March 12, 1925. William MacFarlane, mayor; T. P. Kinsella, chief of police.

This jail, located in the basement of the City Hall, consists of two departments—one of three cells for male prisoners and another of five steel cells for the use of lodgers. The rooms are well lighted, heated and ventilated.

The cells for male prisoners are each furnished with a steel bunk, waterproof mattress, lavatory, and vitreous ware toilet. The cells in the department used for lodgers are similarly furnished with the exception of the mattresses.

The jail section was in good order except that one of the cells was in use for stored articles and there was a lot of old clothing and other trash which had been permitted to accumulate on top of the cells. Using one cell for storage leaves only two for detention purposes, and this stuff could be stored at some other place in the building and the cells made available for prisoners. There is no excuse for allowing discarded articles accumulating on top of the cells and the janitor should be instructed to keep such material cleaned out at all times. The cells in the lodgers' part should be repainted, as they are starting to rust in some places.

The record showed that 24 males and 9 females had been **arrested** here during the present calendar year, the number of females being unusually large as compared with several years preceding. Women and girls are not locked in the jail, but if it is necessary to detain any they are taken to the county jail where there is a matron.

RECOMMENDATION

That the practice of using the cells for storage purposes be discontinued and that the place be kept clean throughout at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLIFTON SPRINGS

ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1925. John P. Shean, village president; H. J. Van Dyne, village clerk.

The population of this village is about 1,800.

The lockup is located in the rear on the main floor of the village hall, a two and one-half story brick structure. The building is otherwise occupied by the post office and the various municipal offices.

There is a room with two good steel cells for men and a detention room for women or other persons whom it is desired to keep separate. The cells have modern toilets, lavatories, steel bunks, waterproof mattresses, and blankets. The detention room has a cot bed with good bed clothing, toilet and wash-basin. The building is heated by steam and has electric light.

The lockup may be entered from either side of the building. Sunlight and ventilation are by means of good-sized windows and a sash door. Paint has been put on the glass to prevent observation. This should be removed with lye or the present glass should be replaced with translucent glass which would not obstruct the light or become unsightly.

As recommended in the last report of inspection, the interior has been given a coat of white paint and it is intended to finish it with white enamel. The lockup was clean and in order and is said to be kept under supervision when occupied, which is infrequent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—GENEVA

ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1925. Jasper Stahl, mayor; Lawrence A Kinney, acting chief of police.

The city jail and police station are located in the basement of the City Hall, a modern brick building. The basement is largely above grade and large windows afford satisfactory means of sunlight and ventilation.

There is a room with twelve cells for men, a room with four cells for women, and another with two cells which can be used for juveniles or any class of prisoners where separate detention is desired. The cells have good bedding and toilet facilities. The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

At the time of inspection the place was clean and in order. It is cared for by the janitor and is under the supervision of police officers who are on duty both day and night. A matron's room is provided and when females are detained it is the practice to call the matron.

During 1924 the total arrests, including traffic violations, was 1,177 males and 33 females. In addition, 17 males and 17 females were brought to this jail from other places for temporary detention.

The practice of detaining insane persons in cells of this jail still continues. This matter has been fully discussed in former reports. Recently, the steel work in the "insane ward" was removed.

RECOMMENDATION

That the bunks most used be provided with waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NAPLES

ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1925. John W. Lacy, village president.

This lockup has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It consists of two good steel cells on the lower floor of the village building, a three-story frame structure. The cell room and cells are painted white, but the whole interior of the lockup should again be painted with a finish of white enamel which is more waterproof and easy to keep clean as it can be washed.

The bunks are furnished with mattresses and blankets. Waterproof mattresses have been recommended in former reports and the village president stated that he had been unable to receive a reply to a letter concerning the matter, addressed to the Prison Department.

The lockup is used only occasionally, but when a prisoner is detained it should be carefully supervised on account of the danger of fire.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof mattresses be provided.
2. That the interior be painted with white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—PHELPS

ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1925. J. L. Salisbury, supervisor.

The population of the village of Phelps is about 1,400. The lockup occupies a room on the main floor of the town hall, an excellent stone building, practically fireproof. It is reached from the main hallway and there is also an exterior entrance directly into the lockup. The room is light and the walls have been painted white. The cells should also be kept thoroughly painted a light color, preferably white enamel.

Each cell has an ordinary sanitary toilet with wooden seat and two steel bunks with waterproof mattresses and comfortables. There is an iron enameled lavatory in the corridor. Blankets are more sanitary and satisfactory than comfortables for lockup purposes. The building has electric light and is heated by steam.

The lockup is looked after by the janitor and was clean and in order. It is said to be little used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—VICTOR

ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1925. Charles A. Phillips, supervisor; C. L. Brown, town clerk.

The population of Victor is about 1,000.

The lockup is located in the rear on the main floor of the town hall, a modern two-story brick building. It was described in detail in the last report of inspection. Since that time the interior has been painted a light color which has materially improved the light in the cell room. There is only one window, consequently the lockup was not very light when painted a dark color as formerly.

The equipment of the cells is satisfactory and the lockup was clean and in order. It is looked after regularly by the janitor.

The interior of the building is not fireproof, but the ceiling and side-walls of the cell room have been sheathed with metal, and it was stated that when a prisoner is detained the lockup is kept under careful supervision. The Justice stated that only a small number of persons were detained under arrest during the past year and a few lodgers were housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—CENTRAL VALLEY

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 29, 1925. W. A. McClellan, supervisor.

The lockup is located in the rear of the "Community House", which also houses the village fire department and is used by both the town and village. The lockup has a separate entrance and is entered from the rear of the building. There are two modern steel cells, painted gray. Each cell contains two steel bunks with waterproof covered mattresses, pillows and blankets. The bedding was all in excellent condition. There is a wood seat toilet and an enameled iron lavatory in each cell.

The cell room is lighted by a large window and there is a sash in the door.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

While there is a janitor employed to care for the building, caring for the lockup is not one of his duties, as this is supposed to be done by the constables. This is a very unsatisfactory arrangement. The lockup showed lack of care. It was very dusty and the toilets and lavatories were dirty. As this is a very good lockup it should be better cared for. The town authorities have cooperated with the Commission in the past and have shown a willingness to maintain the lockup in a proper manner. I was told that the janitor would be directed to put and keep it in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHESTER

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1925. Walter Conklin, village president; H. B. Green, police officer.

This lockup is adequate for the needs of the village if it is kept clean, but as on previous inspections it was found in dirty condition. It is located in the basement of the fire house in the rear of police court, but is entirely above grade. The room outside of the police court and the other rooms are in good condition, and there is no reason why the lockup should not be kept the same. Some one should be made responsible for keeping the place clean.

As the building is not fireproof, care should be exercised that constant and adequate supervision be provided when prisoners are held here.

RECOMMENDATION

That the place be thoroughly cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—HIGHLAND FALLS

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 29, 1925. C. A. Perry, supervisor.

This lockup is owned and maintained by the town, but is used by the village under an agreement made with the town authorities.

No record of arrests were available, but it was stated that from 35 to 40 males had been detained during the past year.

There are two steel cells painted gray, in a room on the main floor of the town hall, a two-story and basement brick building with a wooden interior. Buckets are used in the cells. There is a toilet and lavatory in the room just outside the cells. The room is well lighted and ventilated and there are electric lights.

There are two bunks in each cell with waterproof covered mattresses. There were two comfortables in good condition. Blankets are preferable and when additional bedding is needed they should be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

Meals for prisoners are purchased from a neighboring restaurant, when necessary.

If prisoners are locked up over night an officer remains in the building. The lockup was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

CITY JAIL—MIDDLETOWN

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1925. Abram Macardell, mayor; J. A. Korschen, commissioner of public safety; Bruce B. McCoach, lieutenant at desk.

The population of Middletown is about 20,000.

This jail has been described in former reports of inspection, it was not clean; on day of inspection it had not even been swept. There is no reason why it should not be kept clean, and the janitor should be held responsible for keeping it in good condition.

The average number of prisoners during the past year was 400. A matron is employed and is subject to call when female prisoners are detained.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN.

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MONTGOMERY

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1925. Harry Crabtree, president of the village; J. M. Wilkin, clerk; James Gill, village officer.

The population of the village is about 900. Very few prisoners are detained and no lodgers housed.

The lockup is in the rear part of the basement of the fire house, a two story brick building. The floor is concrete, also the side walls. The ceiling is metal. The walls have been whitewashed. Paint is not only better but more sanitary. There are two concrete cells with grated doors. Each contains a toilet and wash basin. These were in good condition. There is an iron bed in each cell with waterproof covered mattress and blankets, all in good order.

The officer stays in the building when a prisoner is detained.

This is a basement lockup and has been criticized in previous reports of inspection on account of dampness and because water runs in over the window sills, and recommendations have previously been made that this condition be remedied, but nothing has apparently been done. At the time of this inspection the water stood on the floor in the space in front of the cells on the floor of one of the cells. It is doubtful if this room will be thoroughly dry until heat is put in the building. These conditions should no longer be tolerated.

It is recommended that the village officials be notified that unless steps are taken to prevent the entrance of surface water into the cell room before October 1, 1925, that they be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed under the provision of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

CITY JAIL—NEWBURGH

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 8, 1925. Roy W. Spencer, mayor; Fred G. Brown, chief of police; W. H. Tuttle in charge.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports of inspection; it is adjacent to police headquarters in the rear.

Following out the recommendations in former reports of inspection, every part of the jail is now kept available for detention purposes.

There are five cells for men on the first floor, two of which are equipped with one-piece vitreous-ware toilets and lavatories and the others have enameled iron toilets but no lavatories. There is a sink in the corridor, waterproof mattresses have been provided for some of the cells and should be provided for all of them.

There are two detention rooms for women on the second floor, each provided with cot bed, waterproof mattress and blanket, vitreous toilet and lavatory.

The number of arrests average about 70 a month, few of which are women. A matron is employed subject to call.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—NEWBURGH

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected December 23, 1925. William T. McCaw, city manager; Fred G. Brown, chief of police.

There have been no changes since the last inspection. The cells need repainting and the toilet seats in some of the cells are broken and should be replaced. The Chief stated that funds would be available for this work after January 1, 1926. In other respects the jail was in good order.

Arrests were said to be continuing at about the same rate and that the jail was large enough to care for the number of prisoners usually held. Raignment at court on Monday, are now transferred to the county jail in Prisoners arrested on Saturday night, formerly held at this jail until arraigned at the city on Sunday and held there until arraigned. This is a courtesy extended to the police by the county officials because of the facilities for serving meals at the county institution.

Examination of reports of inspection of other jails and of the files of the Commission shows that the practice of maintaining city prisoners in county jails has been disapproved repeatedly as adding to the duties of the county jail force by placing disorderly prisoners in the jail, resulting in soiling the bedding and upsetting the discipline by their noises. There does not appear to be any reason for the practice, as the city police were able to care for their prisoners when the county jail was closed. Police should assume full responsibility for their prisoners until their cases have been disposed of by the magistrate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGIAW,
Inspector.

CITY JAIL—PORT JERVIS

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1925. H. A. Sheldon, mayor; John F. Cleary, clerk; E. V. Moorehead, chief of police.

There were 607 arrests during the year ending January 31, 1925, twenty-one of whom were females. Eight hundred and ninety-three lodgers were housed during the same period. Since January 31st 363 arrests have been made and 670 lodgers housed. Three of the prisoners arrested during 1924 were under 10 years of age, 70 were from 10 to 20 years old. It was stated that the city has no place to detain juveniles except the police station. Section 21 of the Children's Court Law reads in part as follows:

"No child coming within the provisions of this act shall be placed in or committed to any prison, jail, lockup, or other place where such child can come in contact at any time or in any manner with any adult convicted of crime or under arrest and charged with crime."

Also section 486 of the Penal Law reads in part as follows:

"No child under restraint who is actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any courtroom, or in any vehicle for transportation in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime."

Three insane persons were also detained here for some hours during the last fiscal year. This is prohibited by the Insanity Law. The highest number of prisoners detained at one time was 12 and 40 lodgers have been cared for in one night.

The jail is located in the City Hall, a three-story and basement brick building, once used as a hotel. It has a wooden interior and is a dangerous fire trap. The men's jail is in the basement. It has a concrete floor and contains three latticed steel cells painted white, and facing the windows. Each cell contains a hopper closet and there is a faucet over each one at some distance from the floor. One cell contains four steel bunks and each of the others, two. All the bunks are provided with waterproof covered mattresses. A voting machine and some boxes were stored in one end of the cell room.

There is also a room for tramps in the basement. It has a wooden floor placed about a foot above the concrete and is enclosed with wire screen. It contains a good toilet and wash basin.

The room for women is on the third floor in one corner of the building. It contains one steel cell which has two steel bunks provided with waterproof mattresses and blankets. There are no toilet facilities in the room, but there is a toilet, lavatory and an old bath tub in a small room adjoining. This cell room is reached by two flights of wooden stairs and

is connected with a fire escape, but if a women was locked in the cell, in case of fire it would, of course, be necessary to reach and unlock the cell. No matron is employed. Women are in charge of the officers.

The building is heated by steam and has electric lights.

The jail was very clean and showed that the janitor was doing his work well. The building has always been very poorly adapted to the needs of the city and the jail is very unsatisfactory. Seven years ago the city authorities were cited to show cause, by the State Commission of Prisons, why the jail should not be closed. Upon representation made by the then city officials the proceedings were dismissed.

There is no doubt that the jail is inadequate for the needs of the city. It is a bad fire hazard. The number of arrests and the number of lodgers have each increased by over 200 since 1925. In that year it was recommended by the Commission that a new jail be constructed. Nothing is being done in the matter. It would seem that the local pride of the citizens of Port Jervis would not permit these dangerous conditions to exist. If prisoners should be burned while confined in the jail it would be a lasting disgrace to the city, and present conditions invite just such a calamity.

It is recommended that unless the proper officials of the city of Port Jervis present some scheme to the State Commission of Prisons looking to the construction of a new city jail and plans approved by said Commission on or before September 1, 1925, that they be cited to show cause why the present city jail should not be closed under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

LOCKUP—TUXEDO

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 29, 1925. G. O. Bush, chief of the Tuxedo Park Association Police.

The lockup is the property of the Park Association and is also used by the town of Tuxedo. C. S. Patterson, supervisor.

Fifteen prisoners were locked up and 100 lodgers detained since January 1, 1925.

This lockup was constructed about eleven years ago. A report of inspection made May 20, 1914, reads in part as follows:

"Since the last inspection a new lockup has been constructed. It is a one-story stone building with a concrete roof in the rear of the gate house, and contains 3 steel cells 6 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 9 in. x 7 ft. 8 in. high. The space in front of the cells is 3 ft. 6 in. wide. The floor is concrete

There are two steel bunks in two of the cages and one in the other. The last mentioned one contains a closet; this is the only closet in the lockup *****.

The ventilation is provided by two windows, each 4 ft. 7 in. x 2 ft. 5 in. There are no washing facilities in the jail proper, but there is a small bowl in the officers' room adjoining.

The building was not properly planned. The cells are two small; there are not sufficient washing and toilet facilities; there is not proper ventilation; and the cell room is inadequate. The building, like all the park buildings, is of massive construction and it is to be regretted that the plans were not submitted to the State Commission of Prisons, as the defects would have been pointed out and a lawful lockup constructed at probably no greater expense."

This description applies today, except that the lockup shows the wear of years.

The building is heated by hot water and there is electric light. The floor was in fair condition. The walls need scraping and painting. The toilet was in bad condition. The steel bunks were fitted with boards, but there was no bedding.

The cells are painted black. White enamel paint, which is easily washed, is preferable. The lockup was fairly clean.

An officer is on duty in the adjoining room at all times.

In the report of inspection made in 1923 the following recommendations were made:

1. That waterproof mattresses and blankets be secured for the cell bunks.

2. That a modern toilet of an approved type be installed.

3. That the interior of the jail, including the cells, be kept well painted with white enamel paint.

These recommendations are renewed.

What is really needed is a new, adequate and lawful lockup. It is hoped that the Tuxedo Park Association in conjunction with the authorities of the town of Tuxedo will provide such a building in the near future, which will be a credit to the locality. Certainly no such claim can be made for the present lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—UNIONVILLE

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 28, 1925. Charles Lott, president of the village.

This lockup is seldom used. It consists of two steel cells with flat bars placed in the rear of the truck room of the village fire house. They are painted white and are in good condition. The floors of the cells are concrete. Each cell contains two bunks provided with blankets. At least one waterproof covered mattress should be purchased.

As the fire house is constructed entirely of wood, if it is necessary to detain prisoners over night an officer should remain in the building on account of the fire risk.

RECOMMENDATION

That at least one waterproof mattress be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WALDEN

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1925. Henry William, president of the village; Charles Millspaugh, clerk; George Ronk, chief of police.

The population of the village is between 5,000 and 6,000.

The lockup is a rear room on the first floor of a two-story house. There are two steel cells with bars on three sides, painted white. There are three windows in rear of the cells, so that they are well lighted. A sash in the door affords additional light. The floor of the cell room is wood, the side walls and ceiling are plaster. The room is heated by steam

and has electric light. Each cell contains a modern toilet with wooden seat and cover, a large enameled iron lavatory and two hinged wooden bunks, provided with comfortables; the latter were clean and in good condition. A village employee lives in the building and has a key to the lockup. When prisoners are held overnight the night officer calls once an hour. When necessary, meals are provided for prisoners from a restaurant. Since the last inspection the entire interior has been repainted.

At least one waterproof covered mattress should be provided for each cell. They are sanitary and are easily cleaned.

The lockup was very clean and showed good care. While the village authorities do everything possible to keep the lockup in good condition it is nevertheless unsatisfactory and a fire trap. Its use was approved by the State Commission of Prisons as a temporary proposition until more suitable quarters could be procured. Walden is an enterprising and growing village and the village officials should take up the matter of securing a lockup of fireproof construction which would care for the present and future needs of the village.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That waterproof covered mattresses be placed in the cells and when the present comfortables are worn out that they be replaced with blankets. Both these articles can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARWICK

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 28, 1925. John M. Deming, president of the village; John M. Deming, Jr., clerk; G. William Clark, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 3,000.

It was stated that about 15 men were locked up during the past year and 30 lodgers cared for. If it should be necessary to detain a woman she would be taken to the county jail at Goshen.

The lockup is in the basement of the village fire house and the greater part of it is below grade. There are three steel cells painted white. The bunks in two cells have waterproof covered mattresses. The center cell which is used for lodgers has two mattresses without covers. Blankets are provided and additional ones should be purchased. Buckets are used. There is also a toilet and sink in the cell room.

The lockup is heated by steam and lighted at night by electricity. There are two small windows.

Meals are provided when necessary.

Since the last inspection the interior has been painted. The lockup was clean.

This is an unsatisfactory lockup, as the cells are poorly lighted and without toilet facilities. The village authorities should make provision for a proper lockup when a new village building is constructed.

RECOMMENDATION

That additional blankets and one waterproof mattress case be purchased. These can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—WASHINGTONVILLE

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 29, 1925. Isaac Nichols, president of the village; Fred D. Tuthill, supervisor.

This lockup is seldom used. There are two old style latticed front steel cells in the cellar of the village fire house, a two-story brick building. The steel bunks in the cells were equipped with some old blankets which were damp and musty and unfit for use. There are no toilet facilities in the cells. There is a toilet in a small closet adjoining the cell room and a lavatory on the main floor of the building.

Three small windows light the room, which has a concrete floor; the ceiling is plaster. The cells are dark. The building is heated by steam and there is electric light.

The room was filled with firewood and other combustible materials. If a prisoner is detained an officer should remain in the building on account of the fire risk.

The whole outfit presents a neglected appearance. While this lockup is but little used, if the authorities desire to maintain it, it should be kept in a sanitary condition. If they do not deem it necessary a resolution closing it should be passed and a copy filed with the State Commission of Prisons. The plans for this lockup were never submitted to the Commission or it would not be in its present location, which can never be made satisfactory.

It is recommended that unless this lockup is put in a sanitary condition on or before October 1, 1925, that the authorities be cited to show cause why it should not be closed under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA.

Chief Clerk

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALBION

ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected August 3, 1925. Daniel Hanley, village president; William Adams, chief of police.

The lockup of the village of Albion was formerly in the basement of the county jail. Lockups in county jails are disapproved by the State Commission of Prisons and the village properly established its own lockup in connection with police headquarters. A lockup was opened June 15th of this year in the village hall on plans approved by the Commission. It is on the second floor of the village hall over the fire engine room. A steel stairway leads from the fire hall to the lockup rooms.

The cell room is about 16x22 feet and contains two modern steel cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with vitreous ware sanitary toilets and lavatories and steel cots. Cloth mattresses covered with waterproof material are on the cots. Toilet paper is furnished. The cells face two large windows.

The lodgers' room, about 16x13 feet, is exceptionally pleasant. It has four large windows. Three iron cots are equipped with mattresses covered with waterproof material. All the floors are composition tinted red, and the walls, ceiling and cells are painted a light gray. The rooms looked exceedingly clean and sanitary, and the lockup is a credit to the village.

The office of the chief of police is on the first floor. The police force consists of a chief, three night watchmen and one traffic officer.

On day of inspection the fire hall was overcrowded with apparatus blocking the passage to the stairway. This passageway should be kept open.

No provision is made for heating the lockup. I conferred with the village president and he stated that plans were under discussion, and adequate heating facilities would be installed before the cold weather.

It is recommended:

1. That the passageway to the stairway from the lockup be kept clear.
2. That the lockup be adequately heated.
3. That an officer be always on guard when anyone is locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOLLEY

ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1925. Mrs. Julia Whittam, P. O. Hulberton, town clerk; Robert Bissell, village clerk.

The lockup remains as described in the last report of inspection. It was clean and in order.

New mattress cases have been received and it was stated that the mattresses were on order.

It was stated that the arrests requiring detention totaled about a dozen a year, and that 35 or 40 lodgers a year were accommodated. The night officer is supposed to provide supervision when the place is occupied. As the place is not fireproof supervision is an important matter which should not be neglected when prisoners are held in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—LYNDONVILLE

ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1925. Jay W. Barry, supervisor; Herbert Lacey, chief of police.

This lockup was inspected May 23, 1924 and remains as described at that time. The place was fairly clean. The recommendation then made that a toilet and lavatory be installed in at least one cell is renewed. Strict supervision should be given the place when occupied by a prisoner on account of the danger of fire.

RECOMMENDATION

That a modern vitreous integral seat toilet of an approved type, also wash basin, be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MEDINA

ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected August 4, 1925. Howard H. Pettis, village president; J. S. Brainard, chief of police.

The lockup is in the basement of the village hall, a large stone building.

The men's cell room is about 15 x 25 feet and contains four cells in a block facing blank walls. The room is lighted and ventilated by two small windows near the top of the room. The outside door of the cell room is at grade. The light and ventilation of the room would be greatly improved if a window were built opposite the two cells facing the door. This window should be inserted either alongside or over the door. Each cell is 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and steel cot supplied with mattresses, three of which have waterproof covering. One of the toilets was out of order on day of inspection. A wash basin is in the cell room.

The women's room, about 8 x 12 feet, has one cell of the same size and equipment as the men's cells. Bed clothing is furnished for the women, of whom there are few detentions. The room is lighted by a small window. The electric light needed replacement on day of inspection.

The cell rooms are painted a dark brown. If they were painted a light gray it would make a great improvement in the appearance of the lockup. Light paint will last as long as dark paint and looks much more clean and sanitary. The next time the interior is repainted try a light gray.

Lodgers are given accommodations in the cells. The State Commission of Prisons disapproves using cells for lodgers. It is difficult to keep them clean and free from vermin. A lodgers' room should be provided. In company with Chief Brainard, who is interested in improving conditions and cooperative, I looked about to see if a room could be provided for lodgers, and found a room used as a store room with a door opening at grade, which if equipped with toilet, lavatory, cots or sleeping boards and a transom window, might suffice.

The cells and cell room appeared clean and well cared for.

The police force consists of a chief and four patrolmen, two night men in summer and three in winter. One hundred and ninety arrests were made last year, of whom about 75 were confined in the cells. Three women were arrested but not confined. No children were placed in the cells. Ninety-five lodgers were given accommodations.

It is recommended:

1. That a window be installed alongside or over the outside door opening into the men's cell room.

2. That when the cell rooms and cells are repainted a light gray paint be used.

3. That lodgers' room be provided and lodgers be not placed in the cells.

4. That the toilet out of order be repaired and electric light supplied in the women's room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALTMAR

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected May 22, 1925. Peter Truax, village president; David Fredenburg, village clerk.

This lockup has not been used as such for a good many years, but on account of existing conditions in the village the authorities were permitted last year to use the place again for the detention of prisoners. The conditions existing at that time have been removed and there is now no use for a lockup. It is utterly unfit and this is recognized by the village officials.

It is now recommended that the village officials pass a resolution closing it as a lockup and file a copy of the resolution with the State Commission of Prisons. If this is not done before July 1st, they should be cited to show cause why the place should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CENTRAL SQUARE

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected October 13, 1925. E. T. Conterman, village president and deputy sheriff.

Population of village about 450.

This lockup is located in a large room in the rear of fire headquarters. The structure is a one-story brick building with steel ceiling and plaster walls. There is a separate outside entrance to the cell room and ample daylight and ventilation is furnished by five good-sized windows. The room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. This room is also used for general village purposes.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells, each equipped with folding steel bunk and blankets and comfortables. Sanitary buckets are used.

The general condition of the lockup is good. It is reported as very seldom used. Whenever it is used it should be kept under competent and constant supervision as a guard against the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON.

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLEVELAND

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1925. E. Morenus, village president.

This lockup is located in a small wooden building otherwise used for the storage of some fire apparatus. There is a room with two good steel cells, each provided with two bunks, and one had two mattresses and comfortables. The floor is wood, in fair condition; the walls and ceiling are matched pine and varnished. There are two windows. The cell bottoms are of plate steel badly rusted. The cells should be kept painted a light color.

There is a stove, and a pile of wooden slabs, sawed, had been dumped in the lockup. There are no sanitary facilities except a faucet with water in the adjoining room.

This lockup is a dangerous fire trap unless kept under careful supervision when prisoners are looked in the cells. It is claimed that only a few persons are detained here and that an officer remains on guard during the night. This should not be neglected.

It would be much better if a fireproof lockup were established elsewhere. The present one is not conveniently located, and if the cells could be placed on a cement floor in some other more suitable building and provided with toilet, water, electric light, etc., it would be much more modern and satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATION

That if a lockup is needed at this place a more satisfactory one be provided.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—FULTON

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected April 17, 1925. John W. Stevenson, mayor; Edward J. Dyer, chief of police.

The number of arrests during the first three months of the present year were as follows: January, 11; February, 15; March, 36. Twenty of the arrests during March were for traffic violations. Twenty-six tramps were lodged during the same three months.

This jail has been described in detail in previous reports of inspection. It remains in practically the same condition.

There are three cells for men. They contain integral seat toilets. At the time of inspection last August the flushing apparatus for the toilets was not in working order and at the time of the present inspection the closets could not be properly flushed.

The cells contain two steel bunks each and there was a waterproof mattress in each cell.

Lodgers are housed in the cell room.

The detention room for women is not used and it was stated that when it was necessary to detain a woman she is taken to the county jail at Oswego.

The jail was fairly clean.

The State Commission of Prisons cited the city authorities in December, 1921, to show cause why the jail should not be closed. After considerable correspondence and several conferences between representatives of the Commission and the city authorities it was agreed that certain improvements would be made, with the understanding that they were of a temporary nature. The show-cause proceedings were finally discontinued in March, 1923 with the understanding that no further improvements would be required of the city authorities for a period of one year in view of the fact that the construction of a new municipal building was in prospect.

The census of 1920 gives Fulton a population of over 13,000 and the city is said to be growing. The jail is not adequate or proper for a city of this size. A modern police station and jail are badly needed. The present building is a disgrace to the city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LACONA

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1925. Harvey D. Nutting, village president; H. F. Pratt, deputy-sheriff in charge.

This lockup consists of a small wooden building containing two built-in cells with round bar fronts. The cells are lined with metal. There is a steel cot with mattress and blankets in each cell. The room is heated by a stove and lighted by gas. There are two large windows which furnish plenty of daylight. There is a sink with running water in the room.

Arrests are very infrequent, there being none since the last inspection.

The place was fairly clean. Supervision should always be given the place if occupied by a prisoner on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE.

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—OSWEGO

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected April 17, 1925. M. P. Neal, mayor; Thomas Mowat, chief of police.

The arrests for the first three months of 1925 were as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
January -----	21	2
February -----	25	1
March -----	27	--

No juveniles are held in this jail but are summoned for Children's Court which is held by the county judge. If it is necessary to detain a woman she is taken to the county jail. A matron is subject to call, but no women have been placed in the cells in some time.

The jail is in the basement of the City Hall. There are six steel cells for men in two sections, three for women, and a room for lodgers. Each cell has a toilet, lavatory, and a steel bunk. There are three waterproof mattresses.

The tramp room has wooden sleeping platforms and toilet facilities.

The prisoners are provided with food from a restaurant, when required.

Two of the cells in the women's section were used for the storage of liquor, stills, boilers, etc.

The jail is in charge of a janitor. It was clean and in good state of repair.

It adjoins police headquarters where an officer is on duty at all times.

It is recommended that at least three more mattresses with waterproof cases be provided.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PARISH

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected July 25, 1925. B. J. Morgan, village president.
Population—600.

This lockup is located in an extension at the rear of fire headquarters. It contains one latticed steel cell with two folding steel bunks equipped with mattresses and blankets, electric lights, and coal stove.

There are two small barred windows and an outside entrance door. The floor is cement. A toilet with chemical treatment is contained in the cell room.

The cell has been painted since last report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

COUNTY LOCKUP—PULASKI

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected August 29, 1925. G. E. Edick, deputy sheriff.

This detention room has been remodeled from a barn in the rear of the County Court House. It is a brick veneer building, a story and a half high. When the alterations are completed it will be an acceptable detention pen. It is built on grade and is light. It is painted a pearl gray, and a cement floor has been laid with floor drain so that it can be flushed out and kept clean. The main detention room for men is 26 x 28 feet with 9 foot ceiling. It contains two steel cells, 6 ft. 8 in. wide by 8 ft. long and 8 ft. high. Each cell is equipped with flush toilet. The cots and bedding had not yet been provided. In the main room is a sink with soap and towels. It is lighted by electricity and will be heated by natural gas from a stove.

The women's quarters are off the main detention room. The room is about 10 feet square and is lighted by a small window about 5 feet from the floor. Additional light should be provided and windows put in to conform to the men's room. This will contain a toilet and lavatory. The only heat will be that which escapes through the door; additional heat should be provided.

The stove for heating the place will stand in the main room. Prisoners and tramps not locked in cells will have access to same. This is dangerous, as some of the inmates might set the place afire. A steel fence should be erected through the center of the room to protect the place and eliminate danger from fire.

The steel bars on the windows and doors have not yet been placed but will be shortly, according to the officer in charge.

It is recommended:

1. That larger windows be installed in the women's quarters.
2. That a steel partition be placed through center of main detention room, to protect stove and eliminate danger from fire.
3. That additional heat should be provided for the women's room.
4. That the attic should be cleaned of all rubbish, as should be the room off from the women's room.
5. That the door on women's cell should swing opposite than at present.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—ONEONTA

OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected March 9, 1925. W. J. Bolton, mayor; Frank M. Horton, chief of police.

The population of Oneonta is about 12,000.

Police headquarters, detention rooms and lodgers' quarters are in the City Hall. The main jail for men is in a separate stone building located some distance in the rear of headquarters. It is of ancient design, lighted and ventilated by means of a skylight and provided with six latticed steel cells facing a central corridor.

On the third floor of the City Hall are three detention rooms, each furnished with cot bed with good bedding, sanitary toilet and lavatory. Each room has electric light and a large window. The building is not fireproof, but this portion is provided with a fire escape. These rooms were recently installed and are a very commendable accession to the detention quarters of the police department.

I regret to report that the men's jail was in dirty condition, and has been receiving no care for a considerable time, owing to illness of the caretaker. A substitute should have been employed at once and the place cleaned daily when in use. The modern vitreous toilets were badly discolored and corroded and the floor strewn with dirt and rubbish. However, the city officials had been in conference concerning this matter just previous to my visit and a caretaker appointed. I reinspected the jail before leaving and a general clean-up was in progress.

Some former reports of inspection have criticized this jail for lack of care. Some years ago when show-cause proceedings were instituted against the officials of Oneonta because of insanitary and inadequate conditions, this old jail was only tolerated with the understanding that it would be made reasonably sanitary and receive proper care. Lodgers are kept out of the jail and with the new detention rooms in the City Hall the jail, if properly cared for, can be made to suffice perhaps for several years to come.

RECOMMENDATION

That the jail be kept clean and in order at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHFIELD SPRINGS

OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected September 26, 1925. George D. Caney, village president; Barney Dickinson, chief of police.

Population of village 1,500.

This lockup is contained in a separate frame building adjoining the fire station. It consists of three wooden cells with iron barred doors. Cells face two iron-barred windows, giving ample light and ventilation. Each cell contains a folding bunk with mattresses and blankets, the middle cell contains a sanitary toilet and lavatory.

Electric lights and coal stove. All in good sanitary condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. When new mattresses are purchased, provide those with sanitary waterproof cases which can be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

2. When occupied, this lockup should be kept under constant and competent supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—BREWSTER

PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected March 28, 1925. Oscar Bailey, supervisor; George Reynolds, president of the village; C. H. Scott, chief of police.

This lockup is a one-story brick building. It contains two steel cells. There is a toilet in each cell and a lavatory in the corridor in front of the cells.

The cells contain cots which are provided with waterproof mattresses and blankets. New blankets have been ordered.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

If prisoners are detained for any length of time, meals are provided by the officer in charge.

The lockup was very clean and in good order.

When prisoners are detained over night the night officer is said to visit the building at frequent intervals.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

TOWN LOCKUP—COLD SPRING

PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected December 9, 1925. Wentworth Cowell, supervisor; Mrs. Jennie Miller, caretaker.

The lockup has been fully described in previous reports; it was found clean and in good order.

Previous reports of inspection have contained a recommendation that waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses. This has not been done. The cases are inexpensive and afford perfect protection to the mattresses and are easily cleaned. They should be obtained immediately.

It was stated that about 25 prisoners have been held here during the past year, the greatest number at any one time having been two. A few lodgers were also housed. It does not appear that inmates are given any supervision other than by the caretaker and her family who reside in the building. As has been previously pointed out, the building is a frame structure and a serious fire hazard. There is a night policeman, but he cannot enter the lockup after the caretaker's family has retired for the night as there is an iron bar, criticized in previous inspection reports, across the inside of the door leading to the outside. The town assumes a grave responsibility in placing prisoners in a place where they would be trapped in case of fire, as they surely would be in this lockup with the windows barred and the door secured on the inside. The bar should be removed and the police officer ordered to visit the lockup at least hourly when prisoners are detained, or some competent person should be engaged to remain at the lockup constantly whenever a person is locked up.

Under date of October 23, 1924, in reply to an inquiry as to compliance with recommendations in the last report of inspection, the supervisor stated "The recommendation in regard to the using of the outside door has been left to the discretion of the caretaker who also acts as jailer." There should be no discretion in a matter of this kind. The bar should be ordered removed forthwith and the outer door used as the jail entrance, and the practice of taking prisoners and lodgers, many of whom are dirty and disorderly, through the caretaker's apartments should be discontinued.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the iron bar be removed from the outer door and adequate supervision provided when prisoners are detained.

2. That waterproof mattress cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be supplied for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOOSICK FALLS

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected December 30, 1925. Martin A. Murphy, village clerk; James F. Mooney, acting chief of police.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been materially improved—the cells have been painted with white enamel, the walls murescoed and the broken bunk repaired. It was found clean and in order, reflecting credit on the officials in charge.

The record showed that 168 persons had been arrested by the village police during the past year, about 60 per cent of whom were locked up. One woman was detained during the year. Lodgers are said to average about 40 a month during the winter. They are not permitted to use the cell room.

It was stated that the night officers are supposed to visit the lockup during the night when prisoners are detained. The building is not fire-proof and the matter of supervision should never be neglected.

It has been recommended in previous reports of inspection that mattresses with waterproof cases be provided for the cells but favorable action to this end has never been taken. The bunks are of latticed steel with an edge of upturned angle iron making a proposition which is not fit to either sit or lie upon and these mattresses which are comparatively inexpensive, durable and easily cleaned should be provided. Two of the blankets were torn and should be replaced. The officials were advised that these articles can and should be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

RECOMMENDATION

That mattresses with waterproof cases and blankets be provided as suggested in the foregoing.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NASSAU

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected December 16, 1925. E. S. Comstock, village president.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the town hall and fire house. It contains two steel cells, waterproof mattresses and blankets. There are no sanitary toilets facilities.

The lockup is said to be used but little for detention purposes, but the officials have continued to permit it to be used for the storage of lumber and other articles, a considerable amount being piled on top of the cells. This matter was criticized in the last report and should be corrected. The lockup should be kept in order and used for the purpose intended or it should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—RENSSELAER

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected November 10, 1925. H. C. Younghans, mayor; James Halleran, chief of police.

This jail occupies quarters on the main floor of the old city building, a three-story brick structure. There is a room with three cells for men, and a separate detention room for women. There are three sanitary toilets and lavatories, and the beds are furnished with waterproof mattresses and pillows.

At the time of inspection the jail was clean and in order. It is cared for regularly by a man from the street cleaning department. The arrests continue about the same as last year. Very few females are detained here. Juveniles are not locked up here but are cared for by the Humane Society of Albany.

This jail was remodeled a few years ago and since that time it has been maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN

Commissioner.

FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected July 28, 1925. John J. Naughton, captain.

This old station house, which is located in the southern portion of the city at Third Street and Canal Avenue, is soon to be abandoned as a precinct police station and jail. The station will be moved to a fire house across the street and no jail will be maintained here, as all prisoners from this precinct requiring detention will be taken to the new jail in the Municipal Building which it is expected will be completed in a few months.

The jail in the old building remains in all respects the same as described in previous reports of inspection. It has eight dark cells, constructed of concrete with doors of flat iron bars. Each cell has a wooden bunk and range toilet with wooden top. There is a sink and large radiator in the corridor, also one window.

At the time of inspection the jail was clean.

There is also a lodgers' room adjacent which was occupied by about twenty lodgers a night during the last winter.

The number of arrests in this precinct during the past year was 255.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Located at 22 State street.

Inspected May 30, 1925. Frank H. Miter, commissioner of public safety; John C. Rohan, chief of police; George F. Preston, captain.

The inspection of this station prison was made to check up the conditions reported in the inspection report dated March 27, 1924. It is a wretched place, thoroughly out of date, and the Commission would be justified in closing it were it not to be abandoned on October 1st when the new Central Station House is to be opened.

The women's room was in an orderly condition and the door leading into it had been repaired. It is very difficult to keep the men's section in good condition. It was reasonably clean except that the windows were dirty.

The Commissioner should be asked to have the place hosed out at least twice a week, and the windows cleaned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected February 28, 1925.

The jail, which occupies an old building in the rear of this precinct station house, has been abandoned for some time. It is not to be used again for jail purposes as all prisoners are cared for in the second precinct, where there will be modern quarters as soon as the new jail in the Municipal Building is completed. No station house is to be maintained at this point after a few months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected July 28, 1925. John C. Rohn, chief of police; Joe Schultz, captain.

Located at 606 Second Avenue (Lansingburgh).

This station is a three-story brick building in good state of repair. The jail is adjacent to the offices and consists of four steel cells of open bar construction. Each cell has an iron toilet with wooden seat and tank flush, also wooden bunks without bedding.

The room is well lighted and at the time of inspection was in very good sanitary condition. The officers in charge stated that not more than 25 persons were detained here under arrest during the past year. A considerable number of lodgers are housed in the tramp room in the basement during cold weather. Women prisoners are sent to the women's detention quarters in the second precinct and juveniles are cared for by the Humane Society.

As recommended in the last report of inspection, waterproof mattresses should be provided for one bunk in each cell. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HILLBURN

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected March 26, 1925. John Creelman, village president.

The lockup consists of two steel cells in a small metal building located to the rear of a building near the center of the village. The cells are each furnished with wooden bunks; waterproof mattress, and blanket. Water is not connected to the lockup and there are no toilet facilities except buckets and a wash basin in one cell.

It was stated that the lockup was seldom used.

The lockup was in need of sweeping. In other respects it was in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NYACK

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected March 25, 1925. Theodore F. Odell, village president; Michael Furey, chief of police.

The lockup, located to the rear of police headquarters, consists of two departments of two cells each—one on the first floor for males and one on the second floor for females. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated and there is a large stove on the first floor which also heats water for a radiator in the room above. There is a vitreous toilet and a sink in each corridor. Waterproof mattresses and blankets are supplied.

The steel cells on the first floor are badly rusted in places and there is an opening at the rear bottom corner of the partition which is almost large enough for a person to crawl through. The steel work should be repaired and repainted with white enamel paint.

Juveniles are still placed in the lockup at times notwithstanding recommendations that they be kept out. It was stated that there is no place of detention for children in the county other than the county jail and that if any are arrested and detained it is necessary to hold them in the police office or the lockup corridors, but they are never locked in the cells. Four boys had been so held on the morning of the inspection. Some arrangement should be made whereby children could be kept out of the jail in compliance with the intent of the Children's Court Law.

The record showed that 38 men and 1 woman had been arrested since January 1, 1925, and it was stated that the woman and 8 men had been locked in the cells. There is an officer on desk duty at all times who is supposed to visit the lockup at intervals when prisoners are detained. Lodgers are not accommodated.

With the exception of the rusted steel work the lockup was in good order.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That juveniles be kept out of the lockup.
2. That the steel work be repaired and repainted as suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTH NYACK

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected March 25, 1925. Frank Leaycraft, village president; John Dobbin, village clerk; Frederick Fenton, chief of police.

The lockup, consisting of three wooden cells to the rear of the first floor of the village building, has been fully described in previous reports of inspection.

It was stated that there had been but one prisoner held here since January 1, 1925, and one lodger was accommodated. It was said to be the practice to immediately arraign all prisoners arrested during the day or evening, and if necessary to hold them, to convey them to the county jail at New City.

It has been recommended in previous reports that mattresses with waterproof cases be provided for the cells most commonly used. Such a mattress, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany at a small cost, should be provided for at least one cell.

The chief of police resides on the second floor of the building and it was stated that someone was there at all times to provide supervision. As the building is highly inflammable this should never be neglected.

The lockup was clean and in order.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That a mattress with waterproof case be provided for at least one cell.

- Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SUFFERN

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected March 26, 1925. John H. Kocher, village president; Richard Burnard, village clerk; Charles L. Lunney, chief of police.

This lockup is a small one-story detached concrete building to the rear of the fire house. There are two sections—one containing two concrete cells with latticed steel doors for males and a small room for women. There is a separate entrance to each department. The building is heated from the steam-heating plant in the fire house, and in addition there is a large stove in the men's section.

The cells and room are each equipped with one-piece vitreous ware toilet, enameled iron lavatory, and steel bunk with waterproof mattress, blankets and quilts. The toilets were recently installed to replace others which had cracked, due, it is believed, to freezing.

The record showed that 14 males had been locked up here during the past six months, and 155 lodgers had been housed during the same period, there having been four or five on many nights. It was stated that it had not been necessary to detain a woman for several years. The records of the Commission do not show as many lodgers for several years previous and it will be noted from the figures that the number of lodgers on many nights exceeded the cell capacity. If the number of lodgers continues as high as during the past winter, it will be necessary to provide other quarters so that the lockup can be used for the purpose for which it was intended—the detention of prisoners.

The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—TAPPAN

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected March 25, 1925. Howard Garner, supervisor, Nyack; Mrs. Helen Essex, town clerk, Nyack.

The lockup, consisting of a fireproof room in the fire house, was found clean and in order. There are two cot beds with waterproof mattresses and blankets, a vitreous toilet, and a lavatory. The lockup is well lighted and heated, and while the floor is below grade it was dry.

It is stated that about 15 prisoners, including some from the village of Piermont, were housed at the lockup during the past winter. Lodgers are not accommodated.

Although the lockup is fireproof the interior of the rest of the building is not, and it was stated that supervision is provided when prisoners are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—CANTON

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected April 4, 1925. Frank B. Sanford, supervisor; H. M. Barber, town clerk.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, which is a substantial brick and stone building. The entrance to the lockup is at the rear of the building at ground level. The basement is mostly above ground and fairly good light.

There are three modern cells in the men's department, provided with mattresses and blankets. There is a toilet in each cell and a lavatory in the corridor. At the time of the last inspection contraband goods were stored in one of the cells. These have been removed to a place prepared for such articles.

There is also a detention room for women provided with lavatory, cot and blankets. It was said that no women are detained here over night.

The lockup is heated by steam and has electric light.

Arrests are infrequent.

The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—CANTON

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected September 10, 1925. C. S. Cook, village president; H. M. Barber, town clerk.

This lockup is situated in the basement of the town hall, but is above grade. The department for males contains three steel cells, each equipped with toilet, steel cot, mattress and blankets. In the corridor is a lavatory.

The women's department has a cot, mattress and blankets, but no toilet. A lavatory is in this room.

According to Clerk H. M. Barber there is an average of about four arrests a month. The State Troopers have headquarters at Canton and the lockup is used by them to care for all their prisoners before arraignment, as the county jail will not handle this class of prisoners.

The place was not very clean and had a most disagreeable odor. The windows were very dirty and filled with refuse between the glass and the steel bars. The whole place should be cleaned up and the walls and cells painted a light color. The toilets were very dirty.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the interior be painted a light color.
2. That the toilets be cleaned and kept in that condition.
3. That toilets be placed in the women's department.
4. That the refuse be taken out from the windows and kept out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOUVERNEUR

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 8, 1925. Walter F. Leonard, village president; A. M. Jepsen, village clerk.

This is a new lockup located in the basement of the municipal building. The entrance is from the rear of the building at ground level, with separate entrance to the women's department. The building is practically fireproof.

The men's department has two modern cells with toilet and wash basin in each; two more cells are ordered but have not been received; they are to be the same as those installed and are to be equipped the same. There are mattresses and blankets in the cells; these should have waterproof cases and the new ones should be waterproof. These mattresses or cases can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. The floor is concrete pitched to a drain and can be hosed out when necessary. There is steam heat and electric light. The walls and ceiling are painted white, the cells aluminum bronze.

The women's department is equipped with cot bed, toilet and lavatory. There is also a separate room for tramps in the rear of the men's department, with separate entrance. This room has toilet and wash basin.

The windows of the lockup have translucent glass and give plenty of light. The cells face the windows.

This lockup when completed will be one of the modern ones of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOUVERNEUR

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1925. Walter Leonard, village president; A. M. Jepsen, village clerk; Eugene Murphy, chief of police.

This is a new lockup and is now completed with the exception of placing the steel bars on the windows which were ordered some weeks ago. It is located in the new municipal building and is entered from the rear and is at grade. It is probably one of the finest lockups in the State and the village of Gouverneur is to be commended upon its progressiveness. It will serve as a pattern for other villages to copy from. Eugene Murphy, the chief of police, was the chief worker for the new lockup and he is entitled to commendation for his work.

The men's department has four modern steel cells, equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories, waterproof cases for the mattresses. Everything about the place was absolutely spotless. The lockup is of concrete and is fireproof as is the building in which it is located. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The women's department is separate from the men and contains one steel cot, lavatory and toilet. It was also as clean as could be.

The lodgers' department is also separate from the other departments. It contains a steel cot, toilet and lavatory and was neat and clean.

The entrance to the women's quarters and that for tramps are separate and distinct from the main lockup.

The arrests will average about four a week. Only an occasional woman is locked up.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,

Commissioner

TOWN LOCKUP—MASSENA

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected April 3, 1925. A. J. Hanmer, supervisor; B. J. Demo, chief of police.

This lockup is in the basement of the town hall, which is a substantial stone building. It consists of a large room for men with two steel cells and six wall bunks in the room outside the cells. This arrangement gives accommodation for ten people.

Since the last inspection waterproof-covered mattresses have been provided as recommended. The place is disinfected twice a week or oftener. Arrests average about 30 a month. There is also a detention room for women with a good bed and bedding.

The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—MASSENA

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected November 21, 1925. Andrew J. Hanmer, supervisor; R. J. Demo, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the town hall and is used by both the town and village. On the day of inspection it was neat and clean and showed considerable care. The lockup proper is a large room, about 20 x 25 feet, and is equipped with steel cots with waterproof-covered mattresses; a toilet and lavatory are located within the lockup.

Off from the lockup are two steel cells with two steel cots in each. There are no toilet facilities in the cells. On the day of inspection it was bright and clear, but the cells were so dark that it was necessary to light a match in order to examine the interior. These steel cells should be removed into the large compartment where there is plenty of light and a toilet should be added to each.

The women's compartment is separated from that of the men and contains two cots which were fairly clean.

The arrests average about 50 males and 4 females a month.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the steel cells be removed into the lockup proper, so that there will be light in each cell.
2. That toilets be placed in each cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—OGDENSBURG

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1925. E. P. Lynch, mayor; John J. McDonall, acting chief of police.

This jail remains in the same unsatisfactory condition as it has been in for years. During the year 1924 there were 328 arrests. In January, 1925, there were 12, and in February, 18. The police force consists of acting chief and 8 patrolmen.

Ogdensburg has a population of about 16,000 people and should have a modern jail. It lacks everything along modern lines. It was found clean. It has been described in many former reports and there have been no changes in it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—OGDENSBURG

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected September 24, 1925. E. P. Lynch, mayor; John J. McDonall, chief of police. The population of Ogdensburg as given by the census of 1920 was over 14,000 and it is believed the the last census will show a considerable gain.

In 1924 the report of the chief of police shows that 268 arrests were made and 26 lodgers housed. All but 34 of those arrested were locked up.

The following statement shows the number of arrests and lodgers for the first eight months of the present year:

	Arrests	Lodgers
January -----	12	--
February -----	19	2
March -----	11	3
April -----	29	2
May -----	29	2
June -----	30	3
July -----	68	4
August -----	42	2

The highest number of prisoners locked up at any one time since January 1, 1925, was nine.

Court is held at 9 A. M. and it was stated that prisoners could be arraigned until 5 P. M. Any prisoner arrested after that hour remains in the jail until morning court.

Prisoners are sometimes sentenced to serve terms of five days in this jail and it is understood that there have been instances of longer sentences.

This jail has been the source of more or less criticism from the State Commission of Prisons for more than sixteen years.

In 1909 a report made in June of that year says:

"The city should provide a suitable jail above ground, which would allow the confinement of prisoners under conditions prescribed by the laws of the State. The males should be separated from the females and the juveniles confined in separate apartments. It should also be so constructed that it would not be necessary to convey the women through the men's department in order to reach their room, or vice versa."

This jail is located in the basement of the Town Hall, a three-story and basement structure, constructed of stone. It contains city and town offices and a theater as well as the jail.

The men's department of the jail contains 7 brick cells with grated iron doors. The cells are all 8 feet deep with ceiling 8 feet 4 inches in height. Two of them are 5 feet 2 inches, one 4 feet 8 inches, two 4 feet 7 inches and two 3 feet 9 inches wide. The women's department contains a cell 10 feet 7 inches long, 8 feet wide and 8 feet 4 inches high. The space in front of the cells in the men's section is 36 feet 2 inches x 10 feet 7 inches and in the women's section it is 11 feet x 10 feet 7 inches with ceiling 9 feet 4 inches high.

There are three windows in the men's department and one in the women's. They are 2 feet 10 inches x 3 feet 11 inches.

The floors are of concrete, the side walls of brick and stone and the ceilings are wood. The men's and women's department are separated by a wooden partition.

There is a toilet in each section in front of the cells, a sink in the men's department and a lavatory in the women's. The toilets are of the type used in dwellings and have wooden seats.

The cells are provided with iron cots, all furnished with mattresses and blankets, except two. One cell in the men's section is used for storage.

The jail is painted white with the exception of the cell doors, which are covered with aluminum colored paint. It was clean and well kept. The bedding was in fair condition.

There is always an officer on duty in the police quarters above the jail.

A janitor cares for the jail and he provides food for the prisoners when necessary. His wife acts as matron, when women are detained, which it was stated is very seldom.

In the report of inspection previously quoted, the following statement was made:

"This jail is utterly inadequate for a city the size of Ogdensburg. ***** I do not believe that this jail can ever be made a suitable place for the detention of prisoners. It would be difficult to install a proper ventilating system, as the vaults used as cells have no openings except the doors. Two of these cells were very damp in spite of the fact that the temperature in the corridor was stifling."

This statement is practically true at the present time.

In a report of an inspection made March 11, 1915 the following statement was made:

"The jail is not a proper one for a city of over 16,000 inhabitants. It does not seem possible to make it into a suitable place of detention. The cells are simply vaults. The officers have great difficulty in taking prisoners down the narrow staircase and about the only way to get a 'drunk' down is to drag him down on his back. Why a jail was ever placed in such a location is difficult to understand. The room undoubtedly would be good for storage, but it is a poor apology for a city jail."

The report of inspection made in 1923 reads in part as follows:

"It seems useless to try and make a modern jail of this place, as it is so constructed that air and sunlight, which is very important in a jail, is practically shut out."

The jail is reached by a winding stairway, which opens directly into the men's department. It is built around a post ten feet high; there are sixteen steps. The width of the staircase is 37 inches; the steps are 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide on the outside and taper down to a width of 2 inches on the inside. There is also an entrance through a door in the rear, opening into the women's department; the only way in which the latter door can be reached after coming down the stairs from the street into the corridor is across a corridor, through the cellar and a small room adjacent. At the foot of the winding stairway and in front of the main entrance to the jail is a water closet, which is not enclosed, and is used by the officers and others. This is a condition which should not be permitted to continue.

The situation seems to be that the "Town Hall" in which the jail is located is built upon land owned by the city, and that the expense of maintaining the building is prorated between the city and the town of Oswegatchie. The building was constructed and the agreement between

the city and town was entered into about forty-five years ago. This arrangement may have been satisfactory and given ample facilities at the time, but apparently the city has outgrown the present quarters as it was stated that there was no other place in the building in which the jail can be placed. It would seem that the solution, if the city does not desire to go to the expense of constructing a City Hall, which project has been mentioned from time to time, is to construct a separate police station and jail, which could contain, in addition, the police court, if the city authorities so desire. In any event the taxpayers of this rapidly growing and progressive city must consider the matter of maintaining a proper and legal city jail. It is no credit to the city to permit the present situation to continue and it is hoped that the civic and local pride of the citizens will see that steps are taken to provide a building that will be a credit to the city.

It is recommended that the toilet at the foot of the stairs at the entrance of the jail be promptly removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

TOWN LOCKUP—PARISHVILLE

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected September 12, 1925. W. O. Daniels, supervisor; F. Adams, town clerk.

This lockup is located in the rear of the new town hall which was built in 1923 and is on grade. It contains one steel cell, steel cot, mattress and blankets. No toilet or lavatory is in the cell, but bucket is provided and toilet is in the corridor. It is heated by a pipe from a hot air furnace. The place was neat and clean. There has been but one occupant of the cell since it was erected and arrests are practically nil. It is a most commendable lockup for a town the size of Parishville, which contains less than 1,300. No woman has been confined there in over twenty years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—PIERCEFIELD

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1925. Leou E. Gale, supervisor, P. O. Gale; R. S. Banford, town clerk; Warren McCune, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the basement of a large concrete and brick building used by the paper company as a community center or welfare building. It is entirely above ground and is leased from the company by the town of Piercefield.

There are two steel cells with open fronts and rears and solid tops and sides, painted black. They face two windows. Each cell contains two steel bunks provided with blankets which were in good order.

There are a toilet and lavatory with hot and cold water outside the cells.

The floor, sidewalls and ceiling are all of concrete. There is plenty of daylight. The room is heated by steam and there are electric lights. It was clean and in good condition.

It was suggested that a steel door at the entrance, in addition to the wooden door, would be an improvement. The door frame is so constructed that one could be installed.

It is recommended that mattresses with waterproof cases, which can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be installed, that more blankets be purchased, and that the boxes in the cell room be stored elsewhere.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—POTSDAM

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected April 3, 1925. Charles Sisson, village president; Charles W. Harper, chief of police.

This is a modern lockup located on the ground floor of a brick building. It has six modern cells equipped with toilet, lavatory, mattresses and blankets. Since the last inspection the walls have been painted white as recommended at that time. The floor has also been painted a dark color. The mattresses in this department are old and badly worn and should be replaced with new ones, such as are provided by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Arrests average about 16 a month.

There is a detention room for women on the second floor, supplied with two beds and has a toilet and lavatory. Sheets and pillow cases are provided as recommended in last report.

The place was clean, showing good care. The chief of police has resigned, to take effect May 1st, which is regrettable as under his administration for four years the lockup has been kept in a very creditable manner.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That new mattresses with waterproof cases be provided.
2. That wool blankets be provided. Both mattresses and blankets should be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—POTSDAM

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1925. Charles H. Sisson, village president; Verne Gillen, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the rear of the business section and is modern, being equipped with six steel cells, one of which is used for storage. Each cell is equipped with toilet and rubber covered mattress. There is a lavatory located in the corridor.

On the day of inspection the place did not present a very clean appearance but the chief of police made allowance for that condition due to the fact that coal was being stored in the boiler room and it was necessary to carry it across the corridor. The heating plant is located in the corridor. The cells were clean and the walls of the corridor had been painted this summer.

The women's department is located on the second floor. It has a bed with mattress and blankets. This department did not present a very

favorable aspect, as the dust on the floor evidently had accumulated for several weeks. It should be kept clean and the windows should be washed.

The police officers are the janitors of the building.

The number of arrests average about 150 a year. There has been but one woman arrested since last May.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—MECHANICVILLE

SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected March 20, 1925. G. O. Slingerland, mayor; John Enello, chief of police. There are also a night sergeant and five patrolmen.

This jail is located in the municipal building and consists of four steel cells and a room for lodgers. It remains the same as described in the last report of inspection. It was clean and orderly.

The average number of arrests is about 350 annually, but from April 1, 1924 to March 20, 1925, the total number arrested was 365.

The towns of Halfmoon and Stillwater also use this jail for the detention of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—SARATOGA SPRINGS

SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected March 21, 1925. Clarence Knapp, mayor; Dr. A. J. Leonard, commissioner of public safety; James Sullivan, chief of police.

This jail is located in the City Hall and consists of six cells for males, three for females, a room for juveniles, and a lodgers' room in the basement. The latter is no longer used for that purpose, as only a small number of lodgers apply for lodging and are allowed to occupy the bunks in the corridor of the men's jail.

The jail is modern throughout and equipped with approved sanitary facilities. It was clean and in excellent condition. It was recently painted a light color and is well heated, lighted and ventilated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—WATERFORD

SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected July 25, 1925. Garrett Angus, supervisor; Harry J. Peek, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the rear on the main floor of the town hall. It is reached from the main portion of the building and also has a separate entrance in the rear. The town hall is brick with a wooden interior. The lockup is practically fireproof.

The equipment consists of two modern steel cells, each furnished with a toilet, lavatory and two steel bunks with waterproof mattresses. In 1923 the sanitary conditions of the lockup were improved and it is now free from odor and seems to be sanitary. The caretaker visits it daily

and at the time of inspection the lockup was clean and in excellent condition. The interior is finished with white enamel paint. The lockup has electric light and in cold weather is heated by steam. It has good window ventilation and is light.

There is a separate detention room for women but it has not been used for several years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Inspected April 25, 1925. William W. Campbell, mayor; George V. Ramsey, commissioner of public safety; W. H. Funston, chief of police.

This jail is located in the basement of the City Hall, an old brick building, three stories in height. The jail consists of two departments—a cell room for men containing eight cells and a detention room for women. Several windows in the basement admit plenty of light during the day, and ventilation.

In 1923 several recommendations were made by me, which were carried out, and show-cause proceedings which had been instituted were discontinued in view of the fact that these recommendations were complied with and that there was a possibility of the City of Schenectady erecting a new municipal building housing all the city departments and a jail.

On recommendation of the State Commission of Prisons lodgers were, and are, excluded from the lockup. Sanitary waterproof cases for the mattresses were provided in 1923, but on day of inspection the only mattress that had the waterproof covering adjusted properly was the one in the women's section; in all of the other cells the cases were half on, providing no protection whatever for the mattress. The basins and lavatories which had been cleaned with acid following last year's inspection were very dirty and the entire place was in a neglected and dirty condition.

In view of this return to former conditions I recommend that the authorities of the City of Schenectady be cited to show cause why this jail should not be closed until such time as they provide a suitable place for the detention of prisoners.

On the day of inspection there was 1 male prisoner in the jail, but on the night before it was filled to capacity, and on many nights during the past year doubling-up in the cells has had to be resorted to.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHMONDVILLE

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected September 11, 1925. I. J. Harrington, village president.

This lockup occupies a room on the main floor of the fire house which is a two-story frame building. The room adjacent to the lockup is used for fire apparatus and the upper floor as quarters for the firemen, village band, election purposes, board meetings, etc.

The lockup contains two latticed steel cells and a coal stove. Each cell has a steel bunk and some bedding in very poor condition. The village has a water system, but this building is not connected with the mains which are in the street in front of the fire house, consequently there are no modern sanitary facilities accessible to the lockup. For the convenience of firemen, election officials and others who use this building, as well as

inmates of the lockup, it would seem important that a toilet room be installed on the main floor. This would necessitate providing a cesspool, as the village has no regular sewer system.

The room has two full-size windows and is free from dampness. There is electric light in the hose room, in front of cell room door.

Since the last inspection the interior of the cell room has been sheathed with metal, as recommended. This is a start toward improving this lockup which is not modern. The whole interior, including the cells, should be painted a light color and the bunks supplied with waterproof mattresses and blankets, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. Such mattresses are sanitary and durable, as they can be washed off when soiled. The caretaker should keep the blankets banging up when not in use. The lockup is used only occasionally and should not be allowed to go by default. However, it was in much cleaner condition than at times of previous inspections, and is said to be under supervision during the night when occupied. This should not be neglected, as the combustible nature of the building renders the lockup a fire trap if not carefully guarded.

It is recommended for immediate action:

1. That the bunks be furnished with waterproof mattresses and blankets as suggested.
2. That the interior be painted a light color with a kind of paint especially adapted to use on metal.

If a lockup is needed in this place—and it probably is—it should be modernized and made as safe and sanitary as possible. If something were done each year the expense would not be large and the lockup would soon be free from objectionable features criticized in various reports of inspection.

It is recommended for future consideration and action of the officials:

That a room with toilet and sink or lavatory be installed. In connection with such work it would be better to remove the steel cell bottoms, cement the floor or install composition flooring, and place a jail toilet in one of the cells in addition to the toilet room mentioned.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHARON SPRINGS

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected October 19, 1925. S. D. Foote, village clerk.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village hall, a frame structure. There are two steel cells in the rear portion where the basement is above grade, but there is no floor except a square of concrete where the cells stand. The place is not habitable at this season of the year, as it is damp and cold. At the time of inspection the bedding, which seemed to be practically new, was very soggy and unfit for use. It should be washed and cared for or it will soon be ruined.

There are no toilet facilities, the cells being below the sewer level, and because of insufficient heating considerable trouble from frost would doubtless be experienced if the water were extended to this part of the building. The heating plant is, however, in the basement which is also used for storage of various articles belonging to the corporation. The room has electric light and six windows. The cells have been painted white.

This is not a good lockup and should not be used unless it can be properly heated and the bedding kept dry. It is claimed that it is used

only a few times during the summer season. In fact, the village clerk stated that it had not been used during the past year. The regular population of the village is about 400, but during the boarding season it is greatly increased. If this lockup is needed during the spring, fall and winter, the cells should be surrounded with a fireproof partition and ceiling and suitable heating apparatus provided, also water. The building is of wooden construction and the lockup is a dangerous fire trap if not kept under constant supervision when a prisoner is detained.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be used only during the summer, when it can be kept reasonably habitable.
2. That the bedding receive proper care.
3. That the lockup be kept under constant guard when a person is locked in a cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WATERLOO

SENECA COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1925.

This lockup consists of a room with wooden bunks and toilet, located in the basement of the Seneca County Jail. It is used by the police officials of Waterloo and Seneca Falls for the temporary detention of police prisoners and lodgers who are brought in without a commitment or in an intoxicated condition. If accompanied by a commitment, they are allowed to enter the main jail.

The room is nearly fireproof, has steam heat and electric light. There are no cells, and of course it is not a modern lockup. It is maintained by the county and is kept in order by the sheriff. Its main purpose seems to be to keep an undesirable class of persons out of the main jail, and in this respect is commendable. At the time of inspection it was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ADDISON

STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected June 17, 1925. William Leet, president of the village; Isabel McKey, clerk; James D. Erwin, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 1,800.

It was stated that about 30 arrests had been made and about 50 lodgers housed during the past year.

The lockup is in the rear part of the first floor of the village hall, a four-story brick structure. The cell room has concrete floor, metal ceiling, and brick side walls. It is heated by a stove and natural gas is used when the weather is not too severe.

There are two steel cells, painted white. Each contains two steel bunks. One bunk in each cell has a waterproof mattress and comfortables, in fair condition. Blankets will replace the comfortables the coming winter. There is one toilet in the room outside the cells. It was out of order, but orders had been given to have it repaired.

Since the last inspection a window has been cut in the south wall, as recommended by this Commission, and the interior has been painted and waterproof covers placed on the mattresses.

It has been recommended in previous reports of inspection that toilets of vitreous ware, with integral seats, of a type approved by the Commission, be installed in each cell. This has not been done. The report for last year said:

"Modern cell toilets can be installed by cutting through the brick in the rear of the cells and reaching the sewer pipe line in the basement. When this is done wash basins should be installed in connection with the faucets already in the cells."

The lockup has been placed in charge of the street commissioner who is held responsible for its condition.

It is recommended that the village authorities install toilets, of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons, in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ADDISON

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected August 29, 1925. William Leet, president of the village; Isabel McKey, clerk; James D. Erwin, chief of police.

This inspection was made to follow up the recommendation made in report dated June 17, 1925. The modern cell toilets recommended by the Commission have not yet been installed and it is again recommended that the village provide these for two cells.

It is stated that in the last few months only two men have been held here—one sent from the town of Rathbone for detention over night and one charged with intoxication.

It was found that the toilets had been repaired as recommended.

Two stoves have been provided—one for use of gas and one for use of coal—so that heat may be assured if the gas supply fails.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—AVOCA

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected June 16, 1925. Walter R. Jenkins, president of the village; Luther Clark, constable.

There have been no changes in this lockup since the last inspection. There are two steel cells with solid tops, painted black. Each one contains two bunks. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows, in fairly good shape. There is a toilet outside the cells. The cell room is in the rear part of the first floor of the Masonic Hall. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The constable stated that he had not arrested anyone who had been placed in the lockup during the past year. It was said that about half a dozen lodgers had been housed in the lockup during that period.

The lockup, generally, was in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANISTEO

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1925. Clarence Yost, village president; Albert Burns, chief of police and night watchman.

Canisteo has a population of about 2,500.

The lockup, which has been fully described in former reports, was found in excellent condition. As recommended in the last report, the interior has been painted a light color and new window sashes glazed with translucent glass have been installed. This made it possible to remove the shades, as suggested, admitting ample sunlight which materially improves the sanitation.

Each of the three steel cells is provided with two steel bunks, waterproof mattresses and blankets, also one-piece full-flushing toilet. There is a sink with running water in the cell room. The place is used as police headquarters and the room is furnished also with telephone, desk and chairs. The lockup has electric light and is heated by natural gas and there is a coal stove for use when the gas becomes inadequate.

The number of arrests during the past year was estimated at 40, and about 75 lodgers were housed.

This is a good lockup and was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—CORNING

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected March 14, 1925. James P. Hallahan, mayor; C. G. Hanmer, chief of police.

The city of Corning has a population of about 16,000. Police headquarters and the city jail are located in the City Hall. There is a department for males and a room for lodgers in the basement and a department for females on the first floor.

During the year 1924, 457 males and 37 females were detained and 1,095 lodgers were accommodated. In January, 37 males were held and 115 lodgers were kept.

In a report of inspection dated June 17, 1924, the following statement was made relative to the location of the lodgers' room with respect to the detention room for males:

"Attention is again called to the great danger of the present location of the lodgers' room which is at the entrance to the men's jail, and in taking a prisoner to the cells he must pass through this room. Little is known of the general run of lodgers and an officer might be placed in very grave danger to himself and the safe custody of prisoners when taking him through this room when occupied by several lodgers. It might also be possible for lodgers to aid in the escape of prisoners when officers are not on hand. Arrangements should be made to care for lodgers outside of the city jail. In many places of the size of Corning satisfactory arrangements have been made by the Salvation Army to care for lodgers at a small cost."

There are two old toilets, worn out and insanitary—one in the men's department, and another in the lodgers' room which should be replaced by modern toilets of vitreous ware with integral seat. Mattresses with waterproof cases, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be provided.

Two of the cells in the women's section contained liquor and stills. The barrels and kegs in the corridor have been removed. The end door

on the north side should be bricked up as it is unsafe, two escapes having been made through it. The utility corridor in the women's section should be closed, as it is possible to pass contraband through the door of the entrance to the department to an occupant of the nearest cell.

The jail was dirty and apparently had not been cleaned for some time. The building is located near the railroad and is difficult to keep clean. It should be hosed and scrubbed out at least once a week. The interior of the men's department needs painting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That mattresses with waterproof cases be provided for the men's department.
2. That the interior of the men's department be painted.
3. That the old toilets in the men's department and lodgers' room be replaced with sanitary toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons.
4. That the women's department be so safeguarded that contraband cannot be passed in through the door.
5. That the jail be cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

CITY JAIL—CORNING

STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected October 17, 1925. James P. Hallahan, mayor; Raymond H. Brooder, acting chief of police.

The jail in this city has for several years been subject to criticism by this Commission. Notwithstanding repeated requests and recommendations by the Commission, it has gone from bad to worse and I found it to be in the worst condition of any jail in a community of the size of Corning that I have seen in this State.

As you enter the city of Corning you find a welcoming sign proclaiming that it is the home of artistic industry. No finer resident population can be found anywhere. The streets and parks are admirable and there is a degree of city pride which is most commendable. With all of this, it is inconceivable that conditions at this jail should go on without receiving the serious attention of business, and civic and women's clubs, in clearing up this situation when the authorities have failed to do so.

The men's section was filthy dirty. Those about the building could not recall when it had been scrubbed and hosed out. The windows were so dirty you could not see through them. The halls and corridors were bad. The toilets are not of a sanitary type. Only one cell in the men's section was provided with mattress.

There might be criticism of requiring an ornate building and luxurious quarters for prisoners, but no one can find fault with the criticism that this place should at least be kept clean and in decent condition for the unfortunates who come in conflict with the law. In these days, it is entirely possible to keep piggeries clean and wholesome and it should not be impossible to keep clean a place where human beings are confined behind bars.

The police stations in the city of New York, where the number of detentions run into hundreds daily, manage to keep their prisons clean and in habitable condition. The condition of the lockup in the neighboring village of Painted Post might be looked into as to how it is possible to keep one not much used in clean and sanitary condition.

It is understood that the supervision of the jail has now been placed in the hands of the Board of Public Works which, it is hoped, will issue the proper orders for the cleanliness of the building.

Attention is again called to the great danger of the location of the lodgers' room at the entrance to the men's jail. It should be abandoned and a place for lodgers found in some other part of the jail or city.

I submit to the Commission that if the recommendations contained in the report of March 14, 1925, are not taken up and complied with on or before February 1, 1926, that the city authorities be cited to show cause why the jail should not be closed as insanitary and unfit for the detention of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMMONDSPORT

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected June 16, 1925. Charles J. Coryell, president of the village; F. A. Moore, clerk; S. S. Van Ness, chief of police.

The officer stated that but two arrests had been made during the past year, and two lodgers had been cared for. A woman has not been arrested in two years.

The lockup is on the first floor of the village hall, a two-story concrete building. There are three steel cells with open sides and fronts, painted a light color. The two cells for men are in the front of the room. There is a single cell facing in the opposite direction from the men's, in the rear room. This is intended to be used for women prisoners. The cells are provided with toilets and lavatories. There are two steel bunks in each. One bunk in each cell has a waterproof mattress and blankets. The bedding was in good condition. The cell room is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity.

The lockup, generally, was in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

CITY JAIL—HORNBELL

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1925. Stephen Hollands, mayor; Clarence Bailey, chief of police.

The population of Hornell is about 15,000.

The city jail consists of two departments on the main floor of the City Hall, and lodgers are cared for in the basement. The men's department has seven steel cells, each furnished with steel bunk, waterproof mattress, toilet, and lavatory. The women's room contains one steel cell provided with mattress, blankets, sheets, and pillow with case. A police matron is employed.

The jail was clean and in order throughout and is said to be adequate for the present needs. One cell is used for storage purposes. The jail is not modern in design and the interior of the cells is rather dark, as they do not face windows as in the case in up-to-date jails. A few years ago some extensive improvements were made in the jail and that seems to be about all that can be done without structural changes or the erection of a separate police station and jail.

The arrests for 1924 were as follows:

Males	-----	582
Females	-----	6
Lodgers housed	-----	1734

The jail is always under the supervision of police officers and if prisoners are detained over meal time they receive food from a nearby restaurant.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP--PAINTED POST

STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected March 10, 1925. A. D. Stevens, village president; W. J. Masters, justice of the peace.

The village lockup at this place, which was described in previous reports, is modern, well kept, and meets the requirements of the situation. The cells are all fitted with toilets and lavatories, blankets, pillows and mattresses.

It is stated that about 25 males were confined here during the past year. No females were held here since the opening of the lockup. About 40 tramps were given quarters in the basement of the building.

This lockup is a credit to the village and was in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—PRATTSBURGH

STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected November 2, 1925. Dated December 9, 1925. Dr. W. W. Bachman, supervisor; Fred D. Clark, president of the village.

The lockup at this place is located in the rear of the fire house, separated from the fire room by a wooden partition which runs part way to the ceiling. There are two latticed steel cells without sanitary toilet equipment. The room is heated by a stove.

It has been assumed for some years that this lockup was maintained by the village of Prattsburgh. Under date of November 14th Village President Clark advised that the lockup is used by the town and not by the village, as there are no village police or justices and all criminal business is done by the town officers and all fines collected go to the town. He states that the record shows that four prisoners were detained in 1922, one in 1923, five in 1924, and nine in 1925, and that one woman was locked up during this year; also one or two minors were locked up here. He states that the village is attempting to have the village rooms wired for electricity, which would include the lockup room, but no action has been taken relative to toilets and lavatories. He further advises that the constables responsible for these arrests stated that the lockup is under constant supervision when occupied.

Upon receipt of the Village President's letter the Supervisor of the town was communicated with under dates of November 16th and 27th, asking if he would arrange to have a toilet and lavatory provided and electric lights installed. Further attention was called to the fact that the lockup was dirty and badly needed scrubbing on the date of inspection. No reply has been received to either of these communications up to this date.

It is recommended that the Commission issue an order to show cause why this lockup should not be closed on the ground that it does not pro-

vide sanitary arrangement and that in its present condition it is unsafe for the confinement of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SAVONA

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected February 28, 1925. E. H. Stimson, village president; Mahlon R. Morrow, police justice.

The village of Savona has a population of about 750. The lockup consists of an old latticed cage placed in the rear room on first floor of the village building. This is furnished with a bunk and mattress. There are no toilet facilities in the cell. The Justice stated that during the year 1924 only one man was placed in this lockup. He was held for a time for intoxication.

There is really no reason why this lockup should be continued here, but if the village authorities desire to have it continued for emergencies, arrangements should be made so that proper toilet facilities will be provided when prisoners are locked up. The place should be heated, a blanket provided, and because of the danger of fire, no prisoner should ever be left here except under supervision of an officer.

The village president should be asked to advise if the village authorities desire to continue this as a lockup under supervision of the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAYLAND

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1925. E. A. Mack, village president.

This lockup occupies a large room to the rear, on the main floor of the Firemen's Hall. The building is new, of brick construction, and practically fireproof. The cell room has both front and rear entrance.

The final plans for this lockup were never approved by the State Commission of Prisons, but practically all of the requirements as suggested through correspondence with the village officials have been met.

The equipment consists of two good steel cells, each furnished with iron enameled toilet with wooden seat, two steel bunks, waterproof mattresses, and comfortables. There is also a small room with toilet and lavatory adjoining the cell room.

The floor and side walls are concrete, and the ceiling wood. The room has large windows and is heated by the vapor system and furnished with electric lights.

At the time of inspection the lockup was in good condition except that the room was being used temporarily by carpenters who were working in the rear. It would be well to replace the comfortables with blankets when a new supply is needed. Comfortables are not easy to keep clean and are liable to become infested with vermin.

The lockup is said to be used occasionally for prisoners, and during the winter a few lodgers are cared for. A night watchman is employed and has supervision of the building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector

TOWN LOCKUP—WOODHILL

STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected June 17, 1925. Frank Wood, supervisor, P. O. , R. F. D., Cameron Mills.

There are two latticed steel cells in the rear part of the town hall, a one-story wooden building. The cells are painted black and were in fair condition. There is a steel bunk in each cell with mattresses and blankets. The bedding was in very good condition. If waterproof cases were placed on the mattresses they could be used for a much longer time, as they are protected by the case which is readily and easily cleaned. These cases can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

With the exception of the cells the building is entirely of wooden construction. Very few arrests are made in the township. It was stated that not a single person had been locked in the cells during the past year but that about 65 lodgers were housed here during that period by the overseer of the poor. They were not locked in. It was said that if it should become necessary to lock a person in the cells at any time that a constable would remain in the building on account of the fire risk.

The building is heated by a wood stove and lighted by electricity.

Buckets are used, as there are no water or sewer systems in the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—AMITYVILLE

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1925. William Lauder, village clerk; Burton Howe, police captain.

This is a new lockup recently completed. It takes the place of one which has been the cause of adverse criticism for a number of years. A new village building contains the village offices, court room, meeting room, and quarters for the police and fire departments. It is a fireproof structure, two stories high, and is a credit to the municipality.

The quarters for the police department consist of a two-story wing on the west side of the main building, containing an office, a garage for the ambulance-patrol wagon, a cell room for males and a detention room for females.

In addition to the entrance to the office from the side of the building, there are entrances from the court room and from the garage, the latter being protected by a fireproof door.

The cell room is about 12 by 15 feet with a 10 foot ceiling. The floor is concrete pitched to a drain and there is a hose tap to permit hosing out. Two full size windows protected by outside guards of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bars set on 4 inch centers, admit plenty of sunlight and ventilation. In this room there is one steel cell, 8 x 7 x 7 feet, with top and front partly latticed, furnished with a one-piece vitreous ware toilet and lavatory, each operated by push button, and two cot beds with waterproof mattresses and pillows and blankets.

The detention room is 5 x 8 feet and adjoins the office. It is equipped with a one-piece vitreous toilet, enamel iron lavatory and cot bed with bedding similar to that in the cell room.

There is one large window, the lower part of which is covered with a translucent material. Both of these rooms are divided from the office by steel doors having grated openings 8 x 12 inches.

The plans as approved by the Commission provided for two cells in the men's room, it having been the intention of the authorities to use

the four-foot cells from the old lockup. It was found to be impracticable to install the toilet fixtures in a four-foot cell and the officials, without advising the Commission of their intention, removed the partition from between the cells and made one large cell. While the number of detentions is not large there have been occasions when it was necessary to detain two prisoners at the same time, in fact, such an instance occurred the night previous to the inspection. The evils of detaining two men in one cell are too well known to warrant repetition and it is unfortunate that the authorities did not enlarge the cells to permit of installing the plumbing, or secure others of a proper size. The room is sufficiently large and the cost of the work would have been relatively small. The windows are glazed with plain glass and if it becomes necessary to replace the glass at any time, translucent glass should be used.

Notwithstanding the foregoing criticisms the lockup is a vast improvement over the old one and the authorities deserve commendation for their effort to improve conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—BABYLON

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1925. Ellis A. Taylor, town clerk.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, a modern fireproof structure. There is a cell room with three latticed steel cells for males and a large detention room for females. The rooms are dry, well lighted and ventilated. Entrance is from the center of the building. The detention room and one cell are equipped with modern jail plumbing and one other cell has a one-piece vitreous toilet. It was stated that a lavatory was to be placed in this cell in the near future.

The cells are furnished with steel bunks, waterproof mattresses and quilts. There is an iron bed with mattress without bedding in the detention room. It was stated that blankets to replace the quilts have been ordered from Auburn Prison. Two cot beds with bedding similar to that in the cells would be much better than the large bed in the detention room.

The lockup is used by the town constables, the village police and the State Troopers, but figures showing the extent to which it is used could not be obtained. It was stated, however, that there has been no occasion when the place was overcrowded.

The janitor of the town hall looks after the lockup and it was clean and in order.

RECOMMENDATION

That two cot beds and bedding similar to that in the cells be substituted for the old bed in the detention room.

Respectfully submitted,

'AVTGNITTHS 'DCK SEKVF (pauhls)

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—BAY SHORE

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1925. Warren Haff, town clerk.

This lockup is a small one-story detached frame building sheathed with metal. It is located to the rear of some privately-owned buildings, a short distance from the center of the village. A neighbor is appointed

to act as janitor and, it has been said, to provide supervision when the place is occupied. There are two steel cells furnished with steel bunks, waterproof mattresses, and blankets.

This building is a fire trap, without sanitary facilities, is poorly heated by means of a small stove, and it is safe to say, is the poorest lockup in the county. The officer in charge of the detachment of State police at this point stated that he had issued orders to his men not to use the lockup, as he considers it unsafe.

From information available there seems to be but little use for the lockup, although no figures showing the extent to which it is used were obtainable. As mentioned in the report of inspection of the lockup at Islip, which is located in the same town five minutes ride by auto from this point, there has been some talk of abandoning the lockup here and moving the cells to Islip. This could be done and the town would be saved the expense of maintaining two lockups within a short distance.

This lockup is entirely out of keeping with the general scheme in this up-to-date village and it will never be satisfactory. It has been recommended in a previous report of inspection that a modern lockup with proper toilet facilities be erected, but there seems little prospect of this being done.

RECOMMENDATION

That a fireproof lockup with proper toilet facilities be erected on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons, or that the cells be moved to Islip and made a part of that lockup as suggested in the report of inspection of that place, plans for this work and the plumbing specifications to be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector

TOWN LOCKUP—EAST HAMPTON

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 14, 1925. Lyman Ketcham, town clerk; E. C. Morford, chief of police.

The lockup remains as at the time of the last inspection except that the interior has been painted with white enamel, brightening the place materially.

The hammocks are still in use, this being one of the very few lockups in the State where the cells are not equipped with bunks. A good stout wood or steel bunk in each cell and waterproof mattresses should be supplied, as in all other lockups in the county.

The steel partition between the two cells has rusted through and should be repaired. This could be done, perhaps, by removing the steel cell floors and substituting cement, raising the floor an inch or two so as to imbed the bottom of the partition.

The officer stated that the place was used for prisoners about four or five times a year and that when occupied at night the night watchman is supposed to visit the place occasionally.

It was stated that there is no immediate prospect of the erection of a new town hall and that the indications are that the lockup will remain in its present location for some time to come.

The place was clean and in order.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the partition be repaired.
2. That bunks be substituted for the hammocks and that mattresses

with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be supplied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREENPORT

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 15, 1925. Miss Ella Phillips, village clerk; Joseph R. Smith, chief of police.

The lockup, a one-story and basement brick building containing a cell for women, two steel cells for men, and a room in the basement for lodgers, was found in good order. It is fireproof, equipped with modern jail plumbing, good heating plant, waterproof mattresses, blankets, and is well lighted and ventilated. In many respects it is one of the best lockups in the State. There is, however, one serious deficiency which should receive immediate attention from the authorities; that is, the lack of proper separation of the women's room from the men's cells. All the cells have barred fronts and open on the same corridor, and when women and men are held at the same time, as happened recently when one woman and three men were detained, there can be no privacy for women.

When the lockup was under construction the contractor advised the Commission as follows:

"The front partition of women's detention room will be solid partition with a door to prevent communication between the male and female prisoners."

Why this was not done does not appear in the available records. In the first report of inspection subsequent to the completion of the lockup is the following statement:

"There is also to be an asbestos curtain hung over the grating in front of the room for women, to screen it from the corridor."

This has never been done and the matter has not been pressed because of repeated statements by the police officers that women were seldom arrested and never held at the lockup.

The installation of an asbestos curtain would not insure proper separation of the sexes and the authorities should immediately proceed to separate the two departments as originally promised by the contractor. The erection of such a partition would be feasible and should not involve a very large expenditure.

The record showed that during the past five months 29 men and 1 woman had been arrested in the village. Prisoners are also received from villages in the town of Southhold, but there was no record of the number.

RECOMMENDATION

That a steel partition with a steel door be erected between the women's room and the men's cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—HUNTINGTON

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 17, 1925. W. L. Trainer, town clerk.

The lockup consists of three rooms in the basement of the town hall, a detention room for women, and two cell rooms each containing two cells

for men. Entrance is at grade and there is another entrance from the center of the building. The detention room is well lighted and one cell room is fairly so, but the other cell room is dark. This room is said to be used mainly for the few lodgers who are accommodated.

The detention room has a self-flushing vitreous toilet, enameled iron lavatory, and cot bed with mattress with waterproof case and blankets. The cells are furnished with steel bunks, proper bedding, and buckets. There is also a toilet room off the hallway.

The town clerk stated that the recommendation in the last report of inspection—that jail toilets be installed in at least two of the cells—had received consideration, but that it had not been considered practicable to do so. He stated that the advantages of having toilet facilities in the cells were appreciated, but it would be necessary to break up the concrete floor and tunnel through the heavy stone foundation to make a connection with the sewer. This would entail quite an expense and it was not felt that it would be justified by the number of persons held at the lockup, only about a dozen having been detained here during the present year.

The janitor of the building cares for the lockup and it was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—ISLIP

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1925. Warren Haff, town clerk.

The lockup which is located to the rear of the first floor of the town hall contains two latticed steel cells, each furnished with two steel bunks, waterproof mattress and blankets. The room is lighted and ventilated by means of four medium-sized windows and a transom. There are a toilet and slop sink in the corridor. Gas is used for lighting.

The accumulation of old papers and other litter which was cause for criticism in reports of inspection for the past few years, has been removed and the place is kept in order.

The building is nearly fireproof and the lockup could be made one of the best in the county by installing jail toilets and lavatories of an approved type in the cells and electric light in the room. This has been recommended in former reports, but action toward compliance has not been taken.

It was stated that it had been suggested that the cells from Bay Shore be placed in this lockup and the lockup at Bay Shore abandoned. As there is no lockup in this town with quarters for female prisoners it would be a good plan to do so. The room here is sufficiently large to permit of installing the cells and erecting a partition across the center of the room, thus making two departments one of which could be used for female prisoners if necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric light be installed.
2. That toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTHPORT

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 14, 1925. Arthur Gardner, village clerk.

The lockup consists of a two-story addition to the rear of the fire house and contains three latticed steel cells. The lockup has no direct connection with the fire station. One window admits light and ventilation.

Complying with a recommendation in the last report of inspection, new mattresses with waterproof cases have been provided and the cells have been painted a light color. The place was clean and in order.

It was stated that the authorities had considered the matter of installing a toilet in the cell most used but that it had not been considered feasible, as the floor is of solid concrete without cellar underneath. There is water in the cell room and connections to sewage disposal equipment can be reached by passing through the wall between the lockup and fire house. It might be practicable to install a one-piece vitreous toilet with back expulsion by having the soil pipe pass along the floor at the rear of the cells and through the wall as indicated above. All the large plumbing concerns manufacture this type of fixture and it seems that some one of them could supply the style needed for an installation of this kind.

RECOMMENDATION

That the authorities investigate the matter of installing plumbing and if found feasible, that a vitreous toilet with integral-seat and a lavatory be placed in at least one cell.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—PATCHOGUE

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 14, 1925. Robert M. Mackintosh, supervisor; A. L. Wicks, village clerk.

This lockup, according to the records of the State Commission of Prisons, is the property of the town of Brookhaven and is maintained jointly by the town and the village of Patchogue.

The lockup, which is a one-story brick structure to the rear of the fire station containing two departments, one of three cells for men and one of two cells for women, was found in good order. The cells have been painted a light color and the mattresses with waterproof cases, recommended in previous reports of inspection have been provided in both departments.

The building is not entirely fireproof and care should be exercised that strict supervision is maintained when prisoners are in the lockup because of the danger of fire and the possibility of escapes such as occurred a short time ago.

A new town hall is to be erected, but it has not been definitely decided to install the lockup in the new building. This matter was discussed with the supervisor who stated that he would take it up with the architect. The town owns the cells which can be enlarged, and with the installation of modern plumbing an up-to-date lockup could be provided at a reasonable figure. It would seem that this course would be the proper one to pursue, as the town would then have all its activities under one roof with one heating plant and efficient janitor service. The supervisor understands that plans for the new lockup must be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

RECOMMENDATION

That arrangements be made for a new lockup in the new Town Hall,

the plans to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—PATCHOGUE

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected July 16, 1925. Robert M. Mackintosh, supervisor; A. I. Wicks, village clerk.

This lockup is located at the rear of the village fire headquarters and is owned by the Town of Brookhaven. The Supervisor advises that the responsibility for the upkeep and care of the place is assumed by the village authorities. The place was fairly described in previous inspection reports. It is not modern, is not a secure place for the confinement of prisoners, has a fire hazard and is not equipped with sanitary requirements. The roof is of wood, covered with tin. There are two old and worn out toilets in the corridor. The place was dirty and in disorder and not to the credit of the town or village.

This progressive village should have a police headquarters in keeping with the up-to-date appearance of the community. It is suggested that the village officers visit the new police headquarters and lockup just completed at Rockville Center as a model of what this village should have.

Supervisor Mackintosh advises, in a letter dated July 28th, that

"Nothing will be done at the present time relative to the installation of a lockup in the new town hall as at present there are no funds to cover same."

It is strongly recommended that steps be taken at once by the town and village authorities to provide a modern and sanitary lockup in the village. In the meantime, the village authorities should be asked to assure the Commission that the place will be kept clean, the blankets washed and proper supervision provided when prisoners are locked up. In the event that a new lockup is not arranged for within a reasonable time, the Commission should require that the entire place be repainted, the old toilets torn out and sanitary toilets installed in the cells, and the place made fireproof and secure.

The proper authorities should be required to advise the Commission on or before October 1, 1925, what will be done to improve conditions at this point.

From January 1, 1925, to date, 15 male adults were confined here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—PORT JEFFERSON

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 16, 1925. Robert M. Macintosh, supervisor, Patchogue; Elmer H. Smith, justice of the peace.

This lockup is a one-story concrete structure containing two departments, each having two steel cells, self-flushing iron toilet, and enameled iron lavatory. Electricity is used for lighting and a stove for heating.

This lockup was found in very bad condition on March 23, 1922, and was closed by order of the Commission on July 13, 1923. On June 6, 1924, the town clerk wrote the Commission that the required improvements had been completed, and on July 2, 1924, the Commission set aside the closing order.

While the principal work has been completed, much remains undone which must be attended to before the lockup is fit for detention purposes. Electric lights have been installed—one in each corridor and one in each cell. Those in the cells are placed in the tops in such a manner that the bulbs extend into the cells so that prisoners could destroy the fixtures and obtain the bulbs and harm themselves. These lights should be removed or placed and guarded above the cells so that prisoners cannot interfere with them.

There is a stove in each department, but only one can be used as there is no opening into the chimney from the other room. If it is not necessary to keep the door closed between the two departments, the one stove will no doubt suffice; otherwise, arrangements must be made whereby the stove in this room can be connected with the chimney.

The lavatories were not in order and one was not connected to the wall.

Two of the cells are without bunks. It was suggested that a local blacksmith be engaged to install a stout wooden bunk in each of these cells.

Keys to the locks on two cell doors have been lost and the door of one of the other cells cannot be closed.

There is no bedding except a borrowed feather tick in one cell. Mattresses with waterproof cases, and blankets, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be supplied.

It was stated that the place had been used but once or twice in emergencies. It was not clean and the grounds in front were littered with trash and presented an unsightly appearance. It was stated that no one had been appointed to care for the place. The Town Board should arrange for someone to keep the place clean and in order.

The justice of the peace and the supervisor stated that the officials were desirous of having this matter disposed of to the satisfaction of the Commission, and it is to be hoped that the items mentioned in the foregoing will receive immediate attention so that the place may be used.

Another inspection should be made after the necessary repairs have been completed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—PORT JEFFERSON

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected August 28, 1925. Robert M. Macintosh, supervisor, Patchogue; Walter I. Jones, town clerk, Patchogue; Elmer P. Smith, resident justice of the peace.

The lockup is the property of the town of Brookhaven and has been described in previous reports of inspection. There are two departments, two steel cells in each. Three of them have bunks. There were four new waterproof-covered mattresses, but no blankets. There are two large and four small windows. One of the panes in a large window was broken. The floor, side walls and ceiling are all of concrete. They were in good condition.

There is a self-flushing toilet with wooden seat in each section in front of the cells. They did not flush well and were very dirty. There are lavatories in each room in fair condition.

There is a large stove in one room which, so long as it is not necessary to close the doors between the rooms, will probably fill the present requirements. There are electric lights. The locks on the cells and on the outer door are of little value and more substantial locks should be purchased. There was but one bucket for use in the cells.

Since the last inspection the cells and plumbing have been repaired, the electric lights in the cells removed, as recommended, and waterproof-covered mattresses purchased.

There is no shut-off for the water in the building, and unless it can be shut off from the outside the piping will undoubtedly freeze and burst unless a fire is maintained in cold weather.

The officer stated that there had been between 40 and 50 arrests during the present year.

When necessary, meals for prisoners are procured from a neighboring restaurant.

With the exception of the toilets the lockup was fairly clean.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That some person be placed in charge of the lockup by the town authorities and held responsible for its condition.
2. That blankets be purchased.
3. That the window glass be repaired.
4. That sufficient and suitable locks be purchased.
5. That one bucket be provided for each cell.
6. That the needed bunk be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SAG HARBOR

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 14, 1925. Augustine Kiernan, village president; Harold Morouny, chief of police.

The lockup consists of a small detached brick building containing two departments, a cell room with two cells for men, and a room for females. The building is fireproof and is heated by stoves and lighted by electricity. The cells and detention room are equipped with enameled iron toilets and lavatories operated by push buttons, and proper bedding.

The detention room was being used as a place of residence by a young man from the village, also for the storage of police officers' clothing and other articles. This was called to the attention of the village president who issued orders that the young man find other quarters immediately and that the place be put in order for the purpose for which it was intended.

Trouble has been experienced with the toilet flush for some time, the flow of water being insufficient. This matter should receive the attention of the authorities, and if possible to increase the flow of water it should be done. In other respects the lockup was in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector

TOWN LOCKUP—SAYVILLE

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1925. Warren Haff, town clerk; H. Koneman, chief of police.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a room on the first floor of the court house, a two-story stucco structure. The room is well lighted and ventilated and there are entrances front and rear. A stove is used for heating. The cells are furnished with mattresses without

waterproof cases, blankets and quilts. Toilet facilities consist of a toilet room off the hall adjoining the lockup and buckets in the cells. It would be an economy to provide waterproof cases to protect the mattresses.

It was stated that there had been no prisoners held at the lockup in over a year, the only occupants having been a few lodgers. It was stated that because of the little use of the place the authorities did not feel justified in incurring the expense of installing plumbing in the cells as recommended in the last report of inspection.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof cases for the mattresses be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SHELTER ISLAND

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 15, 1925. C. H. Smith, supervisor; Mrs. Elizabeth Conlin, town clerk.

This lockup, a small one-story frame detached building containing two cells, remains as described in former reports of inspection. It was stated that there had been no occupants of the lockup during the year.

Electricity is now available on the island and the lockup should be equipped with electric light. This would be much safer than the oil lamps and lanterns now in use and much handier for the officers should it be necessary to detain a prisoner.

There are some old beams lying on the ground in front of the place and there is a litter of refuse about the grounds. A lot of old trash and election material is stored in and around the cells. Someone should be appointed to clean up the place and the surrounding grounds so that it will look like a public institution rather than an abandoned building.

A waterproof case, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, should be supplied to protect the mattress.

This building is a fire trap and if a prisoner is placed in the cells, adequate and constant supervision must be provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be equipped with electric light.
2. That the building and grounds be cleaned up and kept in order.
3. That a waterproof case be supplied for the mattress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector

TOWN LOCKUP—SMITHTOWN

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 16, 1925. Frank E. Brush, town clerk.

This lockup, which is located in the basement of the town hall, a modern two-story and basement brick structure, was found in good order.

The record showed that 11 persons had been detained in the lockup during the past year. Two lodgers were also given accommodations. Supervision is not provided except in the case of unruly or sick prisoners

when a man is said to be detailed to remain at the place. While the building is nearly fireproof it is not entirely so and care should be exercised that proper precautions are taken to prevent a prisoner from being burned in case of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTHAMPTON

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 14, 1925. Miss Natalie Howell, village clerk; O. C. Lane, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the rear of the basement of the village hall, a modern three-story brick structure housing the village offices and the post office. Entrance is by a short stair on the outside of the building. The room is well lighted, heated and ventilated.

There are two good steel cells furnished with modern jail plumbing and proper bedding. The cells and walls are painted with white enamel and the place was clean and in order, showing good care.

It was stated that about a half-dozen prisoners had been held here during the present year. There are no quarters for females, but it was said that arrests of women are very rare and that if any are placed under arrest they are not kept at the lockup. A few lodgers are housed. It was said that when prisoners are held the officer on patrol is required to visit the lockup occasionally.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIBERTY

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Inspected November 7, 1925. Marvin LeRoy, village president; Harry Svensen, chief of police, assisted by two officers who are on duty at night, one patrolling and the other at the lockup.

The lockup is situated in the rear part of the village hall, the front of the building being occupied as a fire station. The building is two-story frame structure. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. There are two steel cells, each furnished with steel bunk, bedding, toilet and lavatory. There is one window in the room.

At the time of inspection the lockup was not clean. A janitor is employed and it should be made a part of his duties to look after the cleanliness of the lockup.

RECOMMENDATION

That this lockup be cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—OWEGO

TIOGA COUNTY

Inspected February 28, 1925. Charles D. Marven, village president.

The lockup for the village of Owego is in the basement of the county jail. It is cared for by inmates of the jail. It is a large room containing four steel cells with latticed fronts, each cell having a steel bunk, mattress and blankets. Lodgers are permitted to use the lockup. The mattresses are not covered and become easily soiled. Waterproof cases, which can be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be provided, as recommended. The room is lighted by electricity and has a toilet and lavatory. Except for the mattresses it was clean.

RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAVERLY

TIOGA COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1925. Arthur Kitchen, village clerk; Charles E. Gridley, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the basement of the village hall, a three-story stone and brick structure. The rear of the building is at grade. The main cell room has four steel barred cages with steel bunks and blankets. There is a toilet in the room and there are faucets in two of the cells. Mattresses with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be provided for the cells. They are comparatively inexpensive, durable and easy to keep clean, and are giving universal satisfaction throughout the State.

The women's room is furnished with toilet facilities and two cot beds with mattresses and quilts. The quilts are showing signs of wear and should be replaced with blankets which are more durable and sanitary.

In previous reports of inspection it was recommended that translucent glass be placed in the window in this room to prevent the public gazing in when women are detained. The authorities did cause the window to be painted with white paint which has been scraped off the lower part and the interior of the room is again open to the view of the curious and idlers of the village. The only remedy is translucent glass and it should be installed without further delay.

There is also a lodgers' room which is furnished with toilet facilities and a supply of blankets.

It was stated that about four or five prisoners a month were detained at the lockup and that about 300 lodgers were housed during the past winter. The night officer is supposed to supervise the lockup when prisoners are detained. As the building is not fireproof this is an important matter and should not be neglected.

The lockup was clean and in order.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the window in the women's room be glazed with translucent glass.

2. That mattresses with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be provided for the cells most used in the main cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GROTON

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1925. C. O. Rhodes, village clerk; A. J. Metzgar, chief of police.

The lockup, consisting of a latticed steel cage in the office of the Chief, remains the same as at the time of the last inspection, except that the outside of the cell has been painted with aluminum bronze. The general appearance and light of the cage would have been improved had the inside been similarly painted. Toilet facilities consist of a bucket in the cell and a sink in the kitchen in another part of the building.

It was stated that the matter of erecting a new town building, which was spoken of two years ago, had been indefinitely deferred.

The chief of police stated that only three persons had been held at the lockup since January 1, 1925, and that 8 lodgers had been accommodated during the same period. Assurance was given that there is a man on guard at the lockup constantly when a prisoner is detained. As the building is highly inflammable this should never be neglected.

The lockup was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—ITHACA

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1925. Will M. Sawdon, mayor; W. O. Kerr, city clerk; William Marshall, chief of police.

This jail, consisting of a cell room with three steel cells for males, a cell room of two cells originally intended for females, and a room for lodgers, is located on the first floor of the City Hall. The cell rooms are well lighted and ventilated and the cells are furnished with proper sanitary facilities and bedding.

Some of the lavatories were not in working order, but the plumber arrived during the inspection and the necessary repairs were made. Some of the cells were marked up with obscene writing and when this was called to the Chief's attention he had the same removed and issued orders that in the future all pencils be taken from prisoners.

Women whom it is necessary to detain are taken to the county jail where there is a matron, and the cells in the women's room are used for storage and for male prisoners when the main cell room is full. The sending of female prisoners to the county jail prior to arraignment and without commitment has been criticized in many former reports of inspection, but apparently no effort has been made to discontinue the practice. There is a grave question as to the legality of the sheriff accepting prisoners under these circumstances, and the city of Ithaca should arrange for a matron who could be called in when it becomes necessary to hold a female prisoner.

The records showed that 429 males and 14 females had been arrested during the present calendar year and 89 lodgers were accommodated.

RECOMMENDATION

That the arrangement be made to detain female prisoners at the city jail until after arraignment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELLENVILLE

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected December 12, 1925. H. Wesley Coons, village president; Harrison Barnes, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the rear of the village fire house and consists of three brick cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet and lavatory, and one bunk. There are four windows in the room and the place is heated by a stove. There is also a separate room for women, equipped with toilet and lavatory, and cot bed. No mattress is provided and there is no heat in the room during winter.

In last year's report on this lockup it was recommended that no women be detained here during the winter season unless the room was properly heated, that the men's cell room and cells be repainted and the room cleaned, and that waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany be purchased.

The place should be immediately given a thorough scrubbing and cleaning, and painted with some waterproof paint which will permit of its being hosed out. Mattresses should be secured at once, as indicated above.

One bunk was broken. The officer stated that it was not the same one as reported in last year's inspection report. He said that arrangements had been made to have it repaired.

Fifteen men have been confined here since July 9, 1925. No women have been detained during that time.

The lockup is sometimes used for lodgers. It was stated that two were accommodated here about a month ago. At no time should lodgers be permitted to mingle with prisoners.

Care should be taken that blankets are frequently washed and kept in cleanly condition.

Inasmuch as no attention was paid to the recommendations in last year's report, the Village President should be requested to advise on or before February 1, 1926, if the recommendations as to cleaning up the place, repairing the broken bunk, repainting as noted above, and furnishing waterproof-covered mattresses, will be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—KINGSTON

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected December 1, 1925. Mercis Block, mayor; J. Allan Wood, chief of police

The old jail, located adjacent to police headquarters in the city hall was closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons April 15, 1925. For several months previous to that date and since, the detention quarters in the basement of the county jail, more than a mile from the city hall, have been used for the detention of police prisoners and housing of lodgers by the city of Kingston. If a woman is held she is usually taken to the women's jail of the county.

At the time of inspection the place was clean except the mattresses in the four cells. These were dirty and badly worn and should be replaced with waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

In the neighborhood of one thousand lodgers are housed here during the year and the total arrests average about that number. Of course, a large percentage of the latter are not detained in the jail.

The custody of these prisoners and lodgers is said to be passed by the police department to the county sheriff, and the county provides for

the maintenance of prisoners, and care and equipment of the lockup. This matter is discussed in a report of inspection of the county jail under even date.

RECOMMENDATION

That the bunks in the four cells be furnished with waterproof mattresses from the Superintendent of Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—MARLBORO

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected December 1, 1925. Edward Young, supervisor, P. O. Milton.

This lockup consists of a steel cell on the main floor of a two-story frame building, known as the town hall. The room is otherwise used for board meetings and as a polling place. The cell is provided with two steel bunks, mattresses and blankets, toilet and lavatory.

The room has several windows, is heated with a coal stove, and lighted by electricity. At the time of inspection the whole place was in an unkempt condition, although it is claimed that a caretaker is employed. The floor was dirty, the toilet out of order, and the mattresses, which were excellent new ones when inspected in 1923, are now practically ruined. Blankets have been supplied, but no waterproof mattress cases were in evidence, and the officer who accompanied me was not aware that any had been furnished. The records of the office of the Superintendent of State Prisons show that such waterproof mattress case was shipped to Marlboro on May 22, 1924.

There has been considerable correspondence about this matter and the town officials were cited in 1923 to show cause why this lockup should not be closed. The proceedings were dismissed with the understanding that the lockup would be kept clean and in order in the future and the beds provided with waterproof mattresses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof mattresses be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons.
2. That the lockup receive proper supervision when occupied, on account of the danger of fire.
3. That the place be kept clean or the lockup closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEW PALTZ

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected December 1, 1925. C. C. Ward, village president; O. B. Schmidt, village clerk.

Since the last inspection this lockup has been thoroughly renovated, the interior of the room painted white, the cells gray, and waterproof mattresses and blankets provided. It was in good condition and is said to be used but little.

Briefly described, there are two latticed steel cells on a wooden floor, located in a room in the basement of a two-story and basement brick

building owned by private parties. The lockup is entirely above grade on one side, has three windows and is fairly well lighted and ventilated. There are no toilets or water in the room as it is said to be a difficult matter to install such improvements because of the location of the sewer mains. The room is heated with a coal stove and has electric light.

The village clerk stated that when a prisoner is locked up, the place is kept under supervision at all times, as the danger of fire is appreciated. This should never be neglected or it might become a death trap as the interior is largely inflammable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PINE HILL

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected December 2, 1925. H. W. Misner, village president.

This is a small incorporated village located in the Catskill mountains, about 37 miles from the county seat. The resident population at this season of the year is about 300 and is greatly increased during the summer.

The lockup occupies a small room at one side of the fire house and has a separate exterior entrance and one window. The building is two stories high and entirely of wooden construction.

There is one latticed steel cell provided with a bunk and mattress; there is also an iron cot bed with mattress and comfortables in the room. The lockup has one electric light but no heating apparatus as it is not used during the winter. The village has a water system but no regular sewerage. The village officials claim that on account of frost the water has not been installed in the building.

The interior is painted white and was in good condition except that it needed sweeping out. It bore evidence of not having been entered in several months. I conferred with one of the village trustees who stated that the lockup was so seldom used it did not warrant the expenditure of funds necessary to modernize it; that it was occasionally convenient to have it for short periods of detention because of the distance from the county jail. He also stated that an officer always remains in charge when a prisoner was detained. This should never be neglected because of the fire hazard in this frame building.

When new bedding is furnished it would be an improvement to secure waterproof mattresses from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, also blankets in place of comfortables.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SAUGERTIES

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected December 2, 1925. John C. Shults, supervisor; Arthur Richter, chief of police.

The lockup, located in the town hall, is owned and maintained by the town and is used jointly by the town and village. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection and there have been no changes. It was clean and in order.

It was stated that only about a dozen prisoners a year are held at the lockup and that no women are held; if any should be arrested, they would be taken to the hotel.

The officer stated that there was a possibility of new toilets being

installed and he was requested to advise the authorities that the type of fixture should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before commencing the work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—GLENS FALLS

WARREN COUNTY

Inspected February 27, 1925. Charles E. Hitchcock, mayor; Fred G. Jenkins, chief of police.

There were 352 males and 5 females arrested during 1924 and 232 lodgers were housed during that year.

The jail is located in the basement of the City Hall. It consists of ten steel cells in three rooms. Two rooms contain three cells and one holds four. There is a separate room for women.

The basement is about half above grade. The windows of the cell rooms are large, but the cells face blank walls. There is a cast iron toilet in each cell, also a steel bunk provided with waterproof-covered mattress. Blankets are used for covering but are kept hanging in the corridor and only issued when a man is placed in the cell. This is a commendable practice, as the blankets are kept in much better condition.

There is a sink in each cell room.

The women's room has a bed with suitable bedding, chairs and toilet facilities.

The jail is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The floors are of concrete and were in good condition.

Officers are always on duty in a room adjoining the jail.

Meals are furnished the prisoners when necessary. They are brought from a neighboring restaurant.

When females are detained they are cared for by women from the "Health Center".

The jail was clean, but needs painting.

It is recommended that the interior of the jail be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTH CREEK

WARREN COUNTY

Inspected September 23, 1925. Charles Wade, supervisor.

This lockup is located in a detached building of concrete block construction in the rear of the hotel on the main street. It has been described in previous reports and is adequate for the needs of the town.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—FORT ANN

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected December 15, 1925. Charles Parker, supervisor.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, a one-story frame building. The equipment consists of two latticed steel cells, each furnished with bunk, waterproof mattress and blankets. The cell room is above grade in the rear and has a separate entrance. There are no toilet facilities or water. A coal stove is used.

Apparently the lockup receives no care. It was very dirty and littered with refuse. This should not be tolerated and it is recommended that if the town officials cannot give assurance that the lockup will be properly cared for the Commission should cite them to show cause why it should not be closed.

The place should at once be cleaned out, the bedding aired, and the room made habitable. On account of the danger of fire the lockup should receive careful supervision when occupied. It is said to be used only occasionally.

RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup be cleaned and kept clean or it should be closed.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORT EDWARD

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected February 27, 1925. Willard Robinson, president of the village. Michael J. Hanley, chief of police.

This is a one-story fireproof building located on an alley a short distance from the main street. It has departments for males, females and lodgers. The cell for men contains hammocks with blankets and a toilet. There is a lavatory in the corridor.

The women's room contains a cot with mattress.

The lodgers' room has a separate entrance and is provided with a toilet, lavatory and wooden benches.

The building is lighted by electricity and heated by a furnace.

Since the last inspection the interior has been repainted, the windows and window bars repaired, a new cot and mattress purchased.

The lockup was clean and the general condition has been materially improved since the last inspection. At that time it was suggested that the officials consider the replacing of the obsolete canvas hammocks with regular cell bunks provided with waterproof mattresses. Nothing has been done in the matter.

It is recommended that the village authorities consider furnishing the men's cells with regulation bunks with waterproof mattresses in place of the hammocks. The mattresses can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Chief Clerk.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—GRANVILLE

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1925. Nathaniel Parker, supervisor; Patrick Roche, village president.

This lockup, fully described in previous reports, is adequate for the needs of the community if it were looked after properly and kept solely as a place of detention and not as a lodging place.

In 1923, at the time of inspection, some changes were recommended and carried out, making the lockup quite satisfactory. It is not fireproof and the authorities should realize the necessity of providing adequate supervision when it is occupied by prisoners. It seems to be the custom to leave the place unlocked when not occupied. This is a bad practice, as it leaves the place open to the public and experience has shown that this tends to abuse of the place.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the janitor be held responsible for the cleanliness of the lockup.
2. That the cell holding refuse be cleaned and used only as a cell.
3. That the door of the lockup be kept locked and the lockup discontinued as a lodging place.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WHITEHALL

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected September 7, 1925. Allan Woodward, village president; Edgar Whelan, chief of police.

This is a modern lockup and is located on the main floor of the new village building. The building is nearly fireproof and is always under supervision as police headquarters is on the second floor.

There are three good steel cells with modern toilet facilities. The steel bunks are furnished with waterproof mattresses and blankets. There is also a detention room for females, equipped with white enamel bed, good bedding, toilet and lavatory. No lodgers are admitted.

The floor is of concrete, properly drained. The whole interior is well painted and was in excellent condition. The lockup has electric light, steam heat and sunlight and ventilation are satisfactory.

The windows have not yet been barred. It was understood at the time of construction that this would be done. In order to make the lockup safe this should be attended to.

It was stated that the number of prisoners detained here during the past year was not large.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,
Commissioner

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLYDE

WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected December 15, 1925. J. E. Ammerman, village president; G. B. Pettengill, village clerk. The force consists of one police officer and a night watchman.

Population of the village about 3,000.

This lockup consists of two built-in latticed steel cells in a one-story stone and brick building, erected for the purpose, situated adjacent to the town hall. The lockup has an entrance from the outside and is also connected with the main building by a small fireproof doorway.

The cells are each provided with modern vitreous toilet, lavatory, iron cot bed with waterproof mattress, pillow, and blankets. There are two windows in the corridor in front of the cells.

The room has two radiators, but one was disconnected and the other

seemed to be out of order and the place was not habitable on account of the cold. If the lockup is to be used, the heating apparatus should be repaired at once. Otherwise, this is a very good lockup and was in fairly clean condition. It will require renovating and painting in the spring.

The officer stated that very few persons were detained under arrest during the past year and not many applying for lodging. Careful supervision of the place when occupied should not be neglected and the exterior entrance should be kept in order and keys available, so that it could be used in case of fire in the town hall.

RECOMMENDATION

That the heating apparatus be repaired and put in operation at once.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEWARK

WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1925. Paul Newton, village president; W. A. Harris, chief of police.

The population of this village is said to be upwards of 8,000. The total number of arrests, including lodgers but not traffic violations, during the past year was 285. All persons applying for lodging are placed under arrest and arraigned the following day.

The lockup for men is on the first floor of the village hall, a modern brick structure. There are four steel cells, each furnished with steel bunk, waterproof mattress, blankets, and iron hopper self-flushing toilet. There is a lavatory in the room and the lockup has electric light, steam heat, and one large window.

On the second floor is a detention room for women. It is provided with cot bed with good bed clothing, toilet, and lavatory. This room also has one large window. It is said to be seldom used. A police matron is employed.

Since the last inspection the toilets have been repaired. When they again get out of order it would be better to replace them with modern vitreous integral-seat toilets of an approved type, operated by flushometers.

The lockup is said to be under the supervision of officers at all times. It was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—ONTARIO CENTER

WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. Dr. J. S. Brant, supervisor; J. F. Coleman, town clerk.

This lockup is a small wooden building located at the edge of the village. The bedding is new and in good order. On account of the danger of fire the place should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

It was recommended in former reports that electric lights be installed. This has not been done and is again recommended.

The place was fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PALMYRA

WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1925. C. E. Nesbitt, village president.

This lockup is located in the rear on the ground floor of the village hall, a two-story brick building, otherwise used as an opera house and post office. The interior of the structure is largely of wood and the lockup is reached from the front of the building, making the matter of proper supervision important when there are prisoners.

There is a room with two steel cells for men and a detention room with one cell for women. Each cell is provided with steel bunk, waterproof mattress, blankets, toilet and lavatory. The mattresses have been installed since the last inspection and the women's room was completed. The toilets installed in these cells are not an approved type. They are iron with direct flush from the mains instead of vitreous integral-seat toilets with flushometers operated by push buttons.

The lockup has been painted a light color and was light, clean and comfortable, and is said to be adequate for the present needs of the village.

RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup be carefully guarded against the danger from fire when there are prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SAVANNAH

WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected December 15, 1925. S. E. Wood, supervisor

This lockup occupies a room in the rear part of the town hall and fire station, a two-story brick building in good condition. There are two latticed steel cells, each equipped with steel bunks, mattresses and comfortables. The floor is wood, the ceiling metal, and the sidewalls plaster. There is one large window in the room, the lower sash glazed with translucent glass, and the building is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity. There are no toilet facilities or water, as the place has no sewer system.

The lockup is looked after by the caretaker of the building who lives nearby. He stated that the lockup had not been used during the past year, and very few times in five years.

When a person is locked in the place the building should be kept under careful supervision on account of the danger of fire.

It would be an improvement to paint the walls and ceiling with oil paint of a light color. Painting the cells would help to preserve them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SODUS

WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. Bert Peters, village clerk; George Williams, chief of police.

This lockup remains the same as described in former reports. It consists of two latticed steel cells located in the basement of the fire station. The light is fairly good and the place was clean.

It was recommended at time of last inspection that waterproof covered mattresses be procured. This has been done. The Chief informed me that lodgers are not allowed in the cells.

This is a very good lockup for a village the size of Sodus.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—WILLIAMSON

WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. George Norse, supervisor; E. R. Decker, town clerk.

This lockup remains the same as described in a report of inspection dated October 15, 1924. Recommendations made at that time have not been complied with and are renewed, as follows:

1. That a toilet and lavatory of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed.

2. That waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

3. That a platform be erected in the boiler room for lodgers and that they be excluded from the cells.

The lockup was fairly clean. Lodgers should not be permitted to occupy the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WOLCOTT

WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1925. R. J. Kuapp, village president; C. H. Palmer, chief of police. This lockup consists of one steel cell of round bar construction equipped with steel bunk, mattress and blankets. It is located in a two story wooden building, heated by a coal stove and provided with electric light. Since the last inspection the building has been repainted outside and in.

The place was fairly clean.

This lockup is not very much used, but if in use should have constant supervision on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ARDSLEY

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1925. Frank H. Adams, village president and chief of police.

The lockup in this village has two modern cells and a room with cot for women. The cells and room are equipped with sanitary toilets, wash basins, mattresses and blankets. There is good light and ventilation.

Five males and 2 females have been locked up here since January 1, 1925.

The lockup is adequate for the needs of the village and was cleanly and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—BEDFORD HILLS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1925. E. P. Barrett, supervisor, Katonah; George H. Mills, chief of police.

The police force consists of seven men.

The lockup at this point is in a small building which also contains the office of the Chief of Police and is leased from that officer. There are two old type steel cells without toilets or mattresses. A new toilet has been installed in the room in which the cells are located.

The building is a fire hazard and no prisoners should ever be locked in these cells unless an officer is stationed in the building.

The Chief of Police stated that he attempted to get mattresses, as recommended in last year's report, from Sing Sing Prison and the Superintendent of Prisons. A check-up of this matter discloses that no order has been received by the Superintendent of Prisons. The Supervisor should be advised that these mattresses should be ordered at once, and, if not installed by June 1st, an order should be made requiring the members of the Town Board to appear before the Commission.

It was stated that from 34 to 40 prisoners have been held in this lockup and it does not in any way meet the requirements of the situation in this locality. Serious consideration should be given to providing a fireproof building to be used for this purpose in this unincorporated village. If this is not accomplished by next year consideration should be given to closing the place.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners

TOWN LOCKUP—CHAPPAQUA

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1925. H. R. Washburn, supervisor; Samuel Thompson, justice of the peace; Chester R. Drum, town clerk.

This lockup, which has been previously described in reports of the Commission, is located in a small fireproof building at the rear of the Town Hall. There are two good cells with bunks, mattresses and blankets. There is a toilet in each cell. The room has electric lights and steam heat. New waterproof cases have been purchased for the mattresses, as recommended.

There was an old stove in the lockup, which the justice of the peace stated was to be removed.

It is urged that the place be cleaned up frequently.

Three males were locked up within a recent period. No women have been detained here at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
Commissioners.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOBBS FERRY

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected February 19, 1925. Lyman C. French, village president; Patrick F. Costello, chief of police.

The population of Dobbs Ferry is about 5,000. The lockup and police headquarters are located on the upper floor of a frame building rented by the village from private parties.

During recent months the location of the lockup was changed to better quarters in the north side of the building. This was done in response to a citation to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

The interior of the room is wood, except the cell bottoms which are concrete. There is one large window and skylight, both glazed with translucent glass and barred. There are two latticed steel cells with an interior lining of wire mesh. Each cell has a vitreous toilet and lavatory, also steel bunks with wooden tops, and furnished with waterproof mattresses and blankets. The room is heated with steam and has electric lights.

The Chief stated that the lockup was used but little at the present time, there having been only two prisoners in three weeks. The lockup should never be left without supervision when occupied, on account of the danger of fire.

In view of the fact that the improvements are completed as agreed, it is recommended that the show-cause proceedings be discontinued. It should be understood that these improvements are of a temporary nature and that when a municipal building is erected in Dobbs Ferry a modern lockup should be installed therein.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOBBS FERRY

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 23, 1925. Lyman C. French, village president; Patrick F. Costello, chief of police.

This inspection was made to check up the completed work in the village lockup after improvements were made upon recommendation of the Commission.

The lockup has two old-time cells with toilets, lavatories, approved mattresses, and blankets. The place is well lighted and ventilated but is located in a non-fireproof building. There is a fire hazard unless the place is constantly under observation. It was stated that an officer is on hand at a desk just outside the jail room when prisoners are detained. It is understood that the arrangement here is a temporary one until a village building is provided.

The place was in satisfactory condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners

TOWN LOCKUP—HARRISON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1925. Benjamin I. Taylor, supervisor; Andrew Monroe, chief of police.

The police force consists of 19 officers.

The population of the village is about 7,000.

Police headquarters are located in the town hall, which was built only a short time ago.

There are two old-type cells with approved toilets, wash basins and mattresses.

Arrests in this town average from 10 to 15 a week. It was stated that about 7 males were confined here each week since January 1, 1925.

Women arrested here are sent to Rye for detention. Children are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

The cells have been repainted, as recommended in the last report of inspection.

The cell tops are of open bar construction which, in other places, have proven dangerous as an inducement to suicide. It is recommended that a close heavy wire mesh be placed underneath the tops of the cells to overcome this danger. The town officers can see how this has been overcome in the lockup at Pelham Manor.

The lockup was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1925. Thomas F. Reynolds, president; John O'Leary, acting police captain.

The police force consists of 8 men.

The population of the village is over 6,000.

The lockup is located in the library building which also contains the police court. Some time ago the President of the village stated that he expected that within a reasonable time a new village hall would be erected, which would provide for a modern lockup.

From January 1, 1925, to date 73 males were detained here. Women are sent to Mount Vernon for detention. Children are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

There are two cells in this lockup and it is stated that at times it is necessary to put more than one prisoner in a cell. If at any time this is necessary, close supervision should be given to such prisoners during detention. In compliance with the recommendation of this Commission, single-piece vitreous ware toilets of approved type have been installed, which is a much needed improvement to this lockup.

The cells are provided with mattresses and blankets. Paper cups and towels are also provided.

The cells need painting and this is recommended.

The Village Clerk advises under date of February 2, 1925, that the cost of the new plumbing here was \$425. and that other repairs to the cell room cost an additional \$100.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—IRVINGTON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected February 19, 1925. George Dickinson, village president; Robert Dashwood, village clerk.

Some very desirable improvements have been made in the Town Hall of this village, which involve a rearrangement of the lockup. The police and fire departments have been given separate quarters and a new lockup has been fitted up in a room adjacent to the court room and police headquarters on the ground floor.

The lockup now consists of two good steel cells on cement floor, with open barred fronts toward the windows. The windows are large and glazed with translucent glass. The walls and ceiling have been finished with smooth plaster and painted a light color. The cells have been finished with white enamel paint which can be washed. The floor is not yet finished and the plumbers were just completing the installation of the plumbing.

Each cell is provided with an iron enameled toilet and wash basin, and there are a vitreous toilet and lavatory in the room for officers' use.

The plans for this lockup were approved by the State Commission of Prisons and the records show that this was done with the understanding that vitreous toilets would be installed, and the catalogue plate number was agreed upon. Now, it is claimed that a misunderstanding arose as to the type desired. This is to be regretted, as vitreous toilets with a full flush are more sanitary and satisfactory for lockup purposes.

However, the improvements made here are commendable. It is the purpose of the officials not to use the lockup for the care of lodgers. No females are detained.

The building is said to be under supervision both day and night.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LARCHMONT

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1925. John R. Tulloch, village president; William Hynds, captain of police.

The police force consists of 15 officers.

The population of the village is about 4,800.

The lockup is located in a fine village building, which also contains village offices and the fire department apparatus.

There are three modern cells with sanitary toilets and approved mattresses.

The women's room has a washbowl and toilet, also a cot bed.

There is good light and ventilation in both rooms.

Arrests in this village during the summer months run from 85 to 135 a month.

From 25 to 30 male adults were confined in the lockup since January 1, 1925. No women have been detained over night.

Children are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

One cell was somewhat marked up and should be repainted.

The lockup is a model one and was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—MAMARONECK

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 19, 1925. George W. Burton, supervisor; L. Harold Bailey, village president; James O'Neill, chief of police.

The town and village lockup was closed by order of the Commission

on September 7, 1923. It was found that the lockup is still being used in violation of law, the town clerk having stated to some officials that plans for a new lockup had been filed with the Commission at Albany, whereas the undersigned is informed that no such plans have been filed and Supervisor Burton has ignored a letter dated August 27, 1925, asking for information as to whether or not the town lockup is being used for prisoners, and also as to what, if anything, has been done toward providing a new town lockup.

The chief of police—James J. O'Neill—in a letter dated September 24, 1925, stated that the lockup has been used for a few prisoners.

There are cells, equipped with buckets and provided with two hammocks each.

The lockup does not provide for sanitary arrangements, is inadequate, and unsafe.

The matter is respectfully referred to the Commission for such action as may seem warranted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MOUNT KISCO

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1925. Henry Blackeby, village president; Rockwell Matthews, village clerk; J. J. Cregier, chief of police.

The police force consists of 8 officers.

The population of Mount Kisco is about 5,000.

In view of past criticisms of the condition of this lockup it is a pleasure to report that on this inspection it was found in a cleanly and orderly condition, due to the employment of a new janitor. It was stated by the police officers that the lockup is cleaned every day and that the janitor takes pride in keeping it in good condition.

The cells are provided with approved mattresses and blankets.

From 20 to 25 prisoners were held here during the past year. It was stated that from 50 to 60 tramps were also given lodging here. Care should be taken that prisoners and tramps are not commingled. The Chief stated that supervision was given when prisoners and tramps were held in this place at the same time.

There is a toilet in the corridor of the lockup, but none in the cells. It is understood that this very progressive village is shortly to build a police station which will include a new lockup. For this reason, no recommendation is made as to toilets in the cells as is generally required. If no move is made toward a new village police station and lockup by next year, consideration should be given to requiring the placing of approved toilets in these cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

CITY JAIL—MOUNT VERNON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected August 20, 1925. William D. McQueston, mayor; Charles W. Wynne, commissioner of public safety; George G. Atwell, chief of police.

The Mount Vernon police station and jail is a modern well-equipped building. The city has a population of approximately 48,000. The police force numbers 91.

From January 1, to August 1, 1925, the number of persons arrested was 2,183, about 40 per cent. of whom were detained. Children are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers and lodgers are cared for by the Salvation Army. The records show 95 cases in the Children's Court during the seven months. Meals are furnished those held during meal hours.

There are fourteen cells for men and six for women, equipped with modern sanitary plumbing and cots with waterproof-covered mattresses. The cells have been painted since the last inspection and additional mattresses provided as recommended.

The jail was clean and appears to be well cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

CITY JAIL—NEW ROCHELLE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1925. Harry Scott, mayor; Arthur H. Titus, president, Police Commission; Frank Cody, chief of police; Arthur Sutton, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 112.

The city of New Rochelle has a population of 50,000, having increased from about 36,000 in ten years.

The jail is a good one, having ten modern cells for men and two for women. They are provided with sanitary toilets, plank bunks, and approved mattresses. The rooms have good light and ventilation. Since the last inspection the cell rooms and cells have been repainted.

There is a tramp room in the basement, provided with sleeping platform; there is a shower bath and toilet outside.

During the time that women are confined here a matron is always in charge.

All of the plumbing in the jail is being gone over at the present time.

One cell in the male section on the second floor is used for storage and another cell was out of order and was being repaired.

The number of arrests from January 1st to August 18, 1925, was 685 males and 83 females. Twenty persons were arrested for violation of the National Prohibition Law. The number of lodgers cared for here during this period was 729. Children arrested in this city are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

Some of the cells had old blankets and quilts, which did not seem to be in a clearly condition. There is no use for these in the summer and they should be taken out of the cells, and when blankets are provided in the winter they should be washed each time before being used in the cells; otherwise, the place was in clean and good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

LOCKUP—NORTH PELHAM

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1925. David J. Lyon, supervisor; Thomas James, village president; Michael J. Fitzpatrick, captain of police.

The police force consists of a captain and 11 men.

The lockup is owned by the town of Pelham and used by the town and villages of Pelham and North Pelham.

There are three cells, one of which is equipped with sanitary toilet and wash basin; the other two cells have buckets, but these cells are not in use for holding prisoners. It seems that at least two of these cells should be made available for holding prisoners at all times.

Only 4 male prisoners have been held here since July 29, 1924, the date of the last inspection. No women have been held here during this time. It is stated that once in a while a lodger is taken in here for the night. It should be understood that prisoners and lodgers should not occupy the room at the same time.

The lockup was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTH TARRYTOWN

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected February 19, 1925. John H. Mahoney, village president; Daniel F. Murphy, chief of police. There is a total of 11 officers.

This lockup is in a new brick annex to the fire station. The detention quarters are in the rear of the main office, private office, lockers and bath. There are five steel cells on concrete floor, facing several windows. There are six windows in the room, all barred; some of them should be screened to prevent the passing in of contraband.

Each cell is equipped with a modern vitreous full-flushing toilet and lavatory, also steel bunk with waterproof mattress. The plumbing is easily accessible in the utility corridor in the rear of the cells. There is a detention room for females, adjacent to the main cell room. This is furnished with cot bed, mattress, toilet, and lavatory. The room has one large window which should be screened as it is easily reached from the outside.

The lockup is fireproof and the work of painting was in progress. The walls have been painted a light color. The cells should be thoroughly painted with suitable waterproof paint intended for steel and same finished with white enamel paint which can be washed.

The size of the cells is about 4 x 7 x 8 feet high. Additional space is available for another cell should it at any time be needed.

This is a modern sanitary lockup and has been completed in accordance with the plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTH TARRYTOWN

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1925. John H. Mahoney, village president; Daniel F. Murphy, chief of police.

The police force consists of 11 officers.

This fine lockup, which was described in inspection report dated February 19, 1925, is now in full use.

Mattresses and new blankets have been provided.

It was stated that 50 men and 2 women have been confined here since it was opened last November.

The lockup is a credit to the village. The action of the village board here might well be taken by some other Westchester villages.
The lockup was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—OSSINING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1925. William H. Jackson, village president; Frank Minnerly, chief of police.

The lockup at Ossining consists of a small room in the Municipal Building containing two modern cells. No accommodations are provided for women or lodgers. A school attended by over 100 young children is on the upper floor. Such conditions are not creditable to a community of the wealth and size of Ossining, and have been subjected to continuous criticism from this Commission. The lockup has the facilities generally found in a village of a few thousand population.

An adequate lockup can be provided at small expense if the room used by the janitor at the end of the hall and the Grand Army room in the corner were added to the present cell room, they will furnish sufficient space for a modern jail with rooms for men, women and lodgers. Pleasant quarters could be leased elsewhere for the Grand Army.

The school situation is unfortunate. Efforts have been made to remove the school from the Municipal Building, but the growing needs of the village have exceeded the accommodations. I consulted with Paul M. Pierson, president of the Board of Education, and Everett A. Barto, superintendent of education. They both stated that they favored the removal of the school at the earliest possible time. Plans are reported under way to secure a building formerly used as a school which will take over the school in the Municipal Building within the next year. The lease of the school in the Municipal Building expired July 1st. It will be continued for another year, at which time, or sooner, it is expected the school building will be ready.

I interviewed Robert Dazell, commissioner of police, who has been in office a short time. He stated that Ossining should have a jail adequate for its size and needs, and promised to investigate the recommendations of the Commission and advise the Commission of further action.

The police force consists of a chief, a lieutenant and seven policemen. Last year 772 arrests were made. Only one woman was detained, and she was taken to Tarrytown. Lodgers are given accommodations in the cells. The cell rooms and cells are defaced and need repainting.

It is recommended:

1. That the lockup be enlarged by adding the janitor's room and the Grand Army room, and separate rooms be provided for men, women and lodgers.
2. That the practice of using cells for lodgers be discontinued.
3. That the cell room and cells be repainted.
4. That the school be removed from the Municipal Building as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE JAIL—PEEKSKILL

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected July 18, 1925. James K. Appgar, village president; Isaac Reynolds, commissioner of public safety; Henry J. Burke, chief of police. The number of police officers is 15.

The population of the village is approximately 17,000.

The jail in this village was built in 1914 to serve as an auxiliary for the county jail at White Plains, but, upon completion of the Westchester County Penitentiary, it was abandoned as a county proposition and is now used entirely for village purposes.

The building is of fireproof construction and there are sixteen cells on the first floor and fifteen on the second. Each cell is furnished with an enamelled iron toilet in niche, lavatory, electric light and steel bunk. There is a shower bath on each floor. Since the last inspection, the seats on the iron toilets, which were considerably worn out, have been replaced. The bunks are of the latticed type and all that are in use should be provided with mattresses of the type which can be supplied by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. A sufficient supply should be ordered at once for the number of cells ordinarily used.

The section of cells on the west side of the first floor is used for women. These have mattresses and blankets which, however, are badly worn and should be replaced by the new type manufactured at Sing Sing Prison.

The second floor of the jail is used only occasionally, when there is a large number of prisoners. This floor is also used for the accommodation of lodgers. It was stated that the number of tramps applying for lodging is not great, rarely running as high as seven or eight, there is a question as to whether or not any portion of this jail should be used for tramps. It is suggested that some place in the village, outside the village jail, be provided for the accommodation of lodgers. In many cities arrangements are made with the Salvation Army to take care of lodgers at a very small cost. As pointed out in the inspection report dated May 3, 1923, it is most undesirable to have lodgers in the village jail or lockup. Any time it is required to take lodgers in, it must be understood that they should not be placed in the same corridor with prisoners.

The second floor is badly in need of painting and this should be attended to. The grill work between the cells and the windows has been reinforced, because of damage done to one of the grills by a number of soldiers who were confined there.

The place was not in as cleanly condition as is possible. The new Commissioner of Public Works should see to it that the place is thoroughly cleaned and dusted every day.

It was stated that the blankets on hand there were oftentimes used by several prisoners before being washed. At no time should a blanket used by another prisoner be given to an incoming prisoner. He is entitled to protection from disease and vermin which these used blankets might bring to him.

It was noted that the lights at the tops of the cells are protected by bars. These bars might offer an inducement for men with suicidal tendencies to hang themselves from the bars. It is recommended that the bars be covered over by heavy, closely woven wire mesh.

From January 1, 1925, to date, 697 males and approximately 15 females were confined in this jail. It was stated that the highest number of males at any one time ran from ten to twelve.

Juveniles are sent to the Children's Shelter at Yonkers. At the time of the inspection, there were three little boys who had wandered away

from a camp nearby, being held in the patrolmen's room until the camp officers called for them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PELHAM MANOR

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1925. Henry H. Fox, village president: Philip Gargan, chief of police.

The police force consists of 19 men.

The lockup is located in the village hall and has two cells, equipped with bunks. In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission new toilets of approved type have been provided during the past year.

Attention was called to the latticed top on one of the cells. This has been covered with a metal sheet as recommended.

A women's room is provided on the second floor, with cot bed, toilet and good lighting. A matron is provided when women are confined.

Detentions here from January 1, 1925, to date average about 10 a month.

The lockup is well ventilated and lighted, has good floor drains, and was in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PLEASANTVILLE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1925. John Miller, village president: C. J. Laire, village clerk: George Poth, captain of police.

The population of Pleasantville is about 4,500.

Last year a new municipal building with a good lockup was provided. The lockup was described in a report of September 30, 1924, and was found in excellent condition.

There are two steel cells for men and a detention room adjacent for females. The cells are equipped with toilets, lavatories, mattresses and blankets. The detention room has a cot bed, mattress, blankets, toilet and lavatory.

About 25 male prisoners and 2 females were held in this lockup during 1924. State troopers use the lockup for the confinement of prisoners.

The outer window of the lockup should be provided with tool-proof steel bars, and the officer in charge stated that this is being arranged for.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
Commissioners.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT CHESTER

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected August 22, 1925. C. Edward Smith, village president; James J. Donovan, chief of police. The police force consists of 31 officers.

The population of Port Chester is about 23,000.

The lockup in this village consists of four cells for men and two for women, with sanitary toilets, good light, and ventilation. There is also a padded cell which has not been used for five years. The officers understand that no insane persons are to be locked up here.

It was found that the mattresses in the women's cells have canvas covers. It would be well to purchase waterproof cases for the mattresses in both sections, so that they may be kept clean and free from vermin. These can be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Usually, on inspections here the place was found in very clean condition; this time, however, the men's section was dirty and badly needed cleaning. The officers explained that the untidy condition was due to six tramps who occupied the cells the previous night. Inasmuch as several hours had elapsed since they were taken away, the place should have been cleaned up, and the janitor should be cautioned that the place should be kept clean and sanitary.

From January 1, 1925 to September 2, 1925, 773 males and 34 females were confined here. During that time 379 tramps were accommodated in the lockup.

It should be thoroughly understood that the Commission disapproves of the locking up of tramps in the lockup with prisoners held on charges. In no case should persons applying for lodging be held in the same room with those held on charges.

One of the windows in the men's room had a broken pane of glass which should be repaired. The place is provided with good toilets and wash basins.

The previous recommendation of the Commission—that wire mesh screens be placed under the top bars of the cells—has not been complied with. It is again recommended as a matter of safety of prisoners that this work be done.

Children are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

A matron is always employed when women are detained here.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—RYE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected August 22, 1925. Theodore Fremd, village president; William H. Balls, chief of police.

The police force consists of 45 men during the summer time and this number is reduced to 25 in the winter. The business here is largely in traffic violations, a very small proportion of the violators being locked up.

The lockup is a reasonably good one and was found in cleanly condition. There are four cells for men and two for women. There is also a padded cell in the women's section which has not been used for some time.

From January 1, 1925 to August 27, 1925, the total number confined here was 126 men and 10 women. Children are never detained here but are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers. From January 1, 1925, to date 211 tramps were accommodated here. Arrests during this period were 1,409.

It should be understood that at no time should persons who apply for lodging be locked up in the same room with prisoners held on charges. The Commission condemns this practice as unwise and unsafe.

It is stated that very few women are detained here, but at times women are sent from Harrison to be held at this prison. No matron is provided. At no time should women be locked up here without being in charge of a matron, as is required in all of the places of detention in the State.

The walls in the men's section were badly marked up with a curious combination of religious and obscene writings. These should be covered up by painting.

Toilets and wash sinks were found to be satisfactory.

No mattresses are provided in the male section, although attention has previously been called to this matter. They should be ordered at once from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

It is recommended that bars be placed underneath the skylight in this lockup as an additional measure of safety. At present it would be easy for a prisoner to escape or be able to come out of the cells into the corridor. One prisoner escaped in this way about three years ago.

The village president should be asked to advise the Commission on or before October 1, 1925, if the matter referred to above will be taken care of as recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TARRYTOWN

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected February 19, 1925. Ernest F. Griffin, village president; W. J. Bowles, chief of police.

The work of reconstructing this lockup in accordance with the plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons has been completed. The building has been provided with several full-sized windows, glazed with translucent glass, each cell equipped with vitreous toilet and lavatory, the building re-roofed, and a new concrete floor laid.

The women's department was rebuilt and equipped with modern toilet facilities.

The whole interior has been painted white and the lockup is now light and has very satisfactory means of ventilation. The bunks are of wood, furnished with a few blankets. Waterproof mattresses, which are used extensively in lockups throughout the State, would be an improvement here. Lodgers are not cared for.

The lockup is heated with coal stoves and has electric light. The janitor should be required to keep the building clean at all times. At the time of inspection it was dirty and the toilets did not appear to have been cleaned since installation. This should not be tolerated.

As the work has been completed as per agreement, the dismissal of the show-cause proceedings would seem to be in order. Of course, it is understood that when a new municipal building is provided in Tarrytown, a modern lockup will be provided therein.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TUCKAHOE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1925. James O'Shaughnessy, village president; William J. Simpkins, chief of police. The police force consists of 8 men. The population of Tuckahoe is about 5,000.

The lockup is in the basement of the building owned by the village. The main part of the first floor is occupied by the town and village officers, and post office, and a bank. The bank is soon to move out to occupy a fine building nearby. The village officials are urged to now provide for a modern adequate lockup on the first floor of this building. The lockup in the basement is bound to be insanitary and now is the time to provide for better quarters for the police and a proper lockup for the village. The village president should be asked to advise if this proposal will be taken up by the village board.

The toilets have been placed in the two cells in the basement, but the flushing has never been satisfactory. It is recommended that proper measures be taken to provide for sanitary flushing of these toilets.

It is further recommended that the open bar tops of the cells be covered on the lower side with either metal sheeting or a heavy, close wire mesh, to provide against the danger of suicide as has occurred in other lockups by such bar tops. The village officers can see how this has been overcome in the lockup at Pelham Manor.

From 40 to 50 males have been held in this lockup since January 1, 1925. During that time 3 women have been held here. Within a recent time a man and a woman were held in adjoining cells. This should never be permitted again. Men and women must not be locked in this lockup at the same time.

The lockup was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—WAVERLY

(Town of Eastchester)

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1925. F. P. Close, supervisor, Tuckahoe; John Scanlan, chief of police and 5 officers.

The lockup at this place is in the rear of police headquarters, in a rented building. There are two cells without sanitary toilet facilities; buckets are used. Recommendations have been made for the past four years that the bucket system be eliminated and sanitary vitreous ware toilets be installed. Supervisor Close of the town of Tuckahoe advised under date of October 14th as follows:

"I would say that the Town Board has submitted a proposition to the voters at the coming town meeting to purchase a plot 75 x 125 feet on Main street just north of Waverly Square for the purpose of erecting thereon a combination fire house and lockup. I have no doubt but that the proposition will be carried and if it is the Board will have plans prepared and will submit proposition to erect building."

The plans for the new lockup should be submitted to the Commission for approval, as required by law. In view of the fact that the new lockup

at this place is very probable, no recommendations are made at this time.

It was stated that 12 prisoners were held here over night during this year and that about 24 were held for a short time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—YONKERS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected December 28, 1925. Ulrich Wiesendanger, mayor. Mayor after January 1, 1926, William A. Walsh; Alfred H. Iles, commissioner of public safety; Edward Quirk, captain in charge; James Cashin, lieutenant at desk.

This jail, which has been subject to criticism by the Commission for some time past, was built in 1896 when the city had a population of 45,000; with the new census the population is nearly 114,000. The last two city administrations agreed as to its unfitness for use, and final plans are now being prepared for a new city jail. The architect advises the undersigned that he expects to have these completed before the 10th of January.

The place was foul and unclean—unfit for the confinement of animals, much less of human beings, and the odor was stifling at the time of inspection.

Six men were on hand today and five had been held there over Sunday. It is stated that at times there have been fifteen or more prisoners here.

There are 16 cells for males and 6 for females, outfitted with hammocks. There are no mattresses in the men's section, but the women's section has been provided with them.

But for the action of the city in proceeding to provide a new city jail, this would have been closed by order of the Commission some time since.

From January 1, to December 15, 1925, 2,328 persons were confined in the jail of whom there were 1,863 male adults, 88 female adults, 344 male minors, and 33 female minors. During the same period 3,634 lodgers were accommodated.

Pending the building of a new jail in this city, every effort should be made to have this place thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned every day and kept as clean and sanitary as is possible under the conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ARCADE

WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1925. D. C. Bentley, village president; Burt Holmes, chief of police.

The lockup consists of a steel barred cage in a room to the rear of the first floor of the fire house, a two-story frame structure. Two large windows admit sunlight and ventilation. The building is steam-heated and electrically-lighted. There are a toilet and lavatory in a room off the lockup. The cell is furnished with wooden bunks and mattresses.

Entrance to the lockup is through a small passageway leading directly to the street. In this passageway, and immediately in front of the door leading to the lockup, is the oil supply for the police traffic lamps. The

oil should be removed to some point outside of the building where it would not constitute such a fire risk.

Waterproof cases to protect the mattresses have not been supplied as recommended in the last report of inspection. They are comparatively inexpensive and they protect the mattresses and are, in the long run, economical.

It was stated that about 25 prisoners were held at the jail during the past year and that some lodgers were accommodated. There is an officer on duty all night, and it was stated that someone remains at the lockup continuously when it is occupied by a prisoner. Because of the fire hazard this should not be neglected.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the oil be removed to a place outside the building.
2. That waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be provided for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,
Inspector.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—ATTICA

WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1925. H. M. Morgan, village president; W. E. Hopkins, supervisor; Milo Grile, chief of police.

The lockup, consisting of one large cell in a room to the rear of the first floor of the fire station, remains as at the time of the last inspection. The cell is furnished with an iron toilet and two cot beds with straw ticks and blankets. There is a sink in the corridor.

The lockup is entered through a door leading into the court room. There is another door leading into the fire station, but access to this has been blocked by fire apparatus. To the rear of the lockup and entered through the lockup is a large wooden hose tower. It is also used for storing tools and equipment for the street department and is a dangerous fire hazard.

It has been recommended that a door be made in the side of the lockup so it could be entered directly from the outside, but no action towards compliance has been taken. The only separation between the cell room and the hose tower is a wooden door, which would afford no protection should a fire start in the tower. As previously recommended, this door should be sealed or a stout fireproof door substituted and a separate entrance should be installed in the hose tower so that access could be had to the tower without passing through the lockup.

The lockup is among the worst fire traps in the State and should never be left unguarded when prisoners are held. The Chief stated that it is the practice to employ a man to remain constantly at the lockup when it is occupied.

The substitution of mattresses with waterproof cases for those now in use has also been recommended. The present straw ticks were clean and, it was stated, are frequently renewed, but it would be economy to supply mattresses with waterproof cases which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Lodgers continue to be a problem, about 130 having been housed here during the winter. They sleep in the cell and on the floor of the lockup and in the court room when there are a number on one night.

This community should have a modern fireproof lockup with quarters for prisoners and lodgers. The movement to obtain quarters in an adjacent building, as mentioned in the last report of inspection, failed. The authorities should give serious consideration to erecting a lockup on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. In the meantime it is recommended:

1. That the door between the lockup and the hose tower be closed, either by means of a wall or fireproof door, and an entrance to the hose tower constructed from the outside.
2. That mattresses with waterproof cases be supplied for the cots.
3. That lodgers be kept out of the cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—CASTILE

WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1925. A. W. Davis, supervisor; Charles O. Locke, chief of police.

The population of this hamlet is about 1,300. Very few persons are detained under arrest, but the number of lodgers housed during the past winter was estimated at 50.

The lockup is a one-story brick building of fireproof construction and is centrally located. It consists of a room with one steel cell for prisoners and a room with several bunks for lodgers. The bedding consists of waterproof mattresses and blankets. Each department has a toilet and there is a lavatory in the lodgers' room. The water is turned off when not in use. On account of frost, the type of toilet used has not been satisfactory.

Each room has two windows, coal stove and electric light.

The lockup was clean and in order and is said to be under supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PERRY

WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1925. K. P. Smith, village president.

This is a modern lockup located in the basement of the village hall, an excellent brick structure. It has been fully described in previous reports and was in all respects the same as when last inspected.

Briefly, there are six steel cells in two departments and a detention room for females and one for lodgers. Each cell and the rooms have good toilet facilities and proper bedding, all in good condition.

The lockup is at grade with a direct exterior entrance and it is also reached from police headquarters adjacent. It is said to be under the supervision of officers both day and night when occupied, and is cared for by the janitor of the building. At the time of inspection it was clean and in order throughout.

I was unable to secure a statement of the number of arrests, but was credibly informed that there had been no material change, but an increased number of lodgers was housed during the past winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARSAW

WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1925. John W. Stublely, village president; Richard Jones, chief of police.

The lockup consists of a large room in the basement of the opera house. It has separate outside entrance and is well lighted, heated, and ventilated. It is equipped with toilet facilities, sleeping platforms and blankets. At the time of inspection it was being repainted with light colored paint.

It was stated that prisoners are not held here except for the time necessary for the Justice to come from his home and make out a commitment. Arrests were said to be infrequent. Some lodgers are permitted to remain at the place.

It was recommended in the last report of inspection that a modern lockup be provided, but apparently no action toward that end has been taken by the authorities. This village should have a safe and sanitary lockup where police prisoners could be kept pending arraignment in the morning and thereby permit the discontinuance of the practice of taking noisy disorderly prisoners to the county jail at all hours of the night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—DUNDEE

YATES COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1925. Harry Brate, supervisor.

The population of the village of Dundee is about 1,200 and the lockup is used by both village and township.

The lockup occupies a room in the rear of the town hall, a brick building originally a church, now in good state of repair. The cell room has both interior and exterior entrances. The interior of the main portion has been recently sheathed with plaster board and painted, and the walls of the room adjoining the lockup have been re-plastered but nothing has been done to the lockup.

There are two latticed steel cells, painted black, each equipped with steel bunks and blankets. The room has one good-sized window, electric light, and pump. There is a stove in the room, but it is not connected with the chimney and the lockup is not heated in the winter.

The floor of the lockup is wood, the walls and ceiling lath and plaster, badly cracked. The cell bottoms are of steel plate, badly rusted. If these plate bottoms were removed and the cells set upon a concrete floor which could be easily washed, a much better state of sanitation could be maintained.

I regret to state that the recommendations made in former reports of inspection have not been complied with, and at the time of inspection the lockup was dirty, the blankets uncared for, and the room used for storage. The recommendations made in the last report were as follows:

"1. That waterproof mattresses be provided. (These can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.)

2. That the interior walls of the room and the cells be painted with a good oil paint of a light color."

It was stated that no one is employed to care for the lockup and that it is used occasionally for the detention of persons under arrest and also for the accommodation of lodgers. A night watchman is on duty during the night and is said to have some supervision of the lockup when occupied.

It is recommended that the lockup be cleaned and kept clean and the recommendations quoted in the foregoing complied with. If proper action is not taken by September 1, 1925, and the Commission notified to that effect, the authorities should be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PENN YAN

YATES COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1925. Dr. Frank Sampson, village president.

The village of Penn Yan rents a portion of the basement of the Yates County Jail for the detention of its village prisoners, lodgers, etc. The equipment consists of six iron cot beds with old discarded mattresses and blankets from the main jail. There are also a toilet and shower bath in an enclosure at one end of the room. The room is well heated and lighted and was in fair condition except the old discolored mattresses which are only fit for the bonfire. It was recommended in the last report of inspection that these beds be supplied with waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, but there was no action in the matter. Everything possible should be done to keep a place of this kind sanitary, particularly as it is a part of the county institution. Police prisoners and lodgers are often in a filthy condition and infested with vermin and the use of any part of the county jail for their detention will always be more or less objectionable.

RECOMMENDATION

That the beds be provided with waterproof mattresses purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

STATISTICS

PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917., 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 AND 1925.

INSTITUTION	STATE PRISONS									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Auburn.....	1,472	1,247	1,341	1,224	1,202	1,291	1,479	1,426	1,350	1,455
Clinton.....	1,443	1,224	1,311	1,169	969	1,207	1,380	1,381	1,376	1,450
Great Meadow.....	989	682	522	421	529	562	829	647	698	782
Sing Sing.....	1,582	1,356	1,100	1,153	1,179	1,162	1,227	1,244	1,447	1,440
Total.....	5,486	4,509	4,274	3,967	3,879	4,222	4,915	4,598	4,771	5,127
	REFORMATORIES									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
§ Eastern New York.....	328	193	223	233	205	....	....	....	....	....
New York State.....	988	741	679	775	777	987	1,110	828	1,056	1,231
* New York City.....	360	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	1,676	934	902	1,008	982	987	1,110	828	1,056	1,231
	REFORMATORIES AND REFUGES FOR WOMEN									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
† State Farm for Women.....	75	87	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York State Reformatory for Women.....	349	405	201	348	229	164	262	263	254	276
Albion State Training School.....	188	210	325	170	165	179	185	174	153	169
Total.....	612	702	560	518	394	343	447	437	407	445

*Now included with New York City Institutions.

§Discontinued as a Reformatory May 31, 1921.

†Discontinued.

PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 AND 1925.

COUNTY	PENITENTIARIES									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Albany.....	166	172	80	84	29	86	64	72	133	111
Erie.....	770	903	369	408	153	355	300	428	539	646
Monroe.....	273	329	108	131	77	132	172	134	192	210
New York.....	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	339	392	144	171	70	242	117	119	172	189
Westchester.....	.....	124	92	.....	64	133	122	104	244	244
Total.....	2,478	1,920	793	794	393	948	775	857	1,280	1,400
Institution for Defective Delinquents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	400	420	524

COUNTY JAILS AND NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

	COUNTY JAILS										NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS									
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Charged with crime and awaiting trial.....	838	1,177	1,321	471	498	276	401	464	430	437	444	479	459	662	544	585	471	.....	.....	.....
Convicted of crime.....	4,514	5,656	3,849	514	3,187	324	2,461	452	2,921	534	3,959	547	3,330	798	3,688	839	3,869	.....	.....	.....
Detained as witnesses.....	41	54	26	27	15	15	6	19	13	11	7	8	4	24	4	10	3	.....	.....	.....
Detained as debtors.....	33	25	17	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	34	.....	29	.....	62	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,426	6,912	5,228	1,029	3,700	629	2,868	949	3,414	1,016	4,410	1,063	3,793	1,536	4,236	1,482	4,343	.....	.....	.....

*NOW INCLUDED IN NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

a COUNTY JAILS

b NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

**TOTAL PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917,
1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925.**

1916	15,343	1921	10,863
1917	14,977	1922	12,993
1918	11,757	1923	11,976
1919	10,016	1924	13,706
1920	9,145	1925	14,552

**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL COMMITMENTS DURING
THE YEARS 1916 TO 1925, INCLUSIVE.**

	§1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
State Prisons	1,337	1,434	1,570	1,424	1,496	1,799	2,165	1,441	1,856	1,989
***State Farm for Women	33	26	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
New York State Re formatory	646	605	638	773	687	717	928	565	707	824
*New York City Re formatory	336	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Penitentiaries	14,998	15,441	9,138	8,502	3,541	6,273	6,324	6,548	10,136	10,205
†State Reformatory for Women and Albion St. Train- ing School	252	340	290	277	168	228	422	394	329	350
County Jails	60,723	111,506	16,722	15,517	8,167	12,150	12,943	†27,366	†36,800	40,165
Institution for De- fective Delinquents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	42	93
*New York City Institutions ....	....	....	61,016	58,682	44,974	52,780	59,670	57,548	61,732	*65,892
Total	78,325	129,352	89,382	85,175	59,033	73,947	82,452	93,910	111,602	119,518

*** Discontinued.

* Now included in New York City Institutions.

† Formerly known as the Western House of Refuge.

* Previously to 1918 were included in County Jails.

§ For the nine months ending June 30, 1916.

† Includes all persons committed either by sentence or for examination.

WOMEN PRISONERS

NUMBER IN CUSTODY JUNE 30, 1925

State Prisons	83
Reformatory and State Training School	445
Penitentiaries	78
County Jails	75
New York City Institutions	395
Total	1,076

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

State Prisoners	37
Reformatory and State Training School	286
Penitentiaries	391
County Jails	2,352
New York City Institutions	9,089
Total	12,155

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody September 30, 1915, June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1915			1924			1925		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn Prison.....	1,429	117	1,546	1,264	86	1,350	1,372	83	1,455
Clinton Prison.....	1,400	..	1,400	1,376	..	1,376	1,450	..	1,450
Great Meadow Prison.....	916	..	916	598	..	598	782	..	782
Sing Sing Prison.....	1,539	..	1,539	1,447	..	1,447	1,440	..	1,440
* State Farm for Women.....	..	66	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
† Eastern New York Reformatory.....	376	..	376	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York State Reformatory, Elmira.....	1,279	..	1,279	1,056	..	1,056	1,231	..	1,231
Institution for Defective Delinquents.....	..	..	..	420	..	420	524	..	524
† Albion State Training School.....	..	224	224	..	153	153	..	169	169
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.....	..	371	371	..	254	254	..	276	276
Albany County Penitentiary.....	188	10	198	128	5	133	107	4	111
Erie County Penitentiary.....	738	29	767	500	39	539	584	62	646
Monroe County Penitentiary.....	309	26	335	183	9	192	206	4	210
§ New York County Penitentiary.....	1,354	..	1,354	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onondaga County Penitentiary.....	353	21	374	159	13	172	181	8	189
Westchester County Penitentiary.....	..	..	..	244	..	244	244	..	244
County Jails.....	1,909	114	2,023	1,444	..	1,536	1,407	75	1,482
New York City Institutions.....	3,505	898	4,403	3,719	517	4,236	3,948	395	4,343
Total.....	15,295	1,876	17,171	12,538	1,168	13,706	13,476	1,076	14,552

* Discontinued. † Discontinued as a reformatory May 31, 1921. ‡ Formerly Western House of Refuge. § Now included with New York City Institutions.

STATE PRISONS

Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925.

	1924			1925		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,264	86	1,350	1,372	83	1,455
Clinton	1,376	..	1,376	1,450	..	1,450
Great Meadow...	598	..	598	782	..	782
Sing Sing.....	1,447	..	1,447	1,440	..	1,440
Total.....	4,685	86	4,771	5,044	83	5,127

Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged during the Year
Ending June 30, 1925

	Received			Discharged		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	697	37	734	589	40	629
Clinton	1,089	..	1,089	1,015	..	1,015
Great Meadow..	686	..	686	502	..	502
Sing Sing.....	1,506	..	1,506	1,513	..	1,513
Total...	3,978	37	4,015	3,619	40	3,659

Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals during the Year
Ending June 30, 1925

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	15	1	16
Clinton.....	19	..	19
Great Meadow	11	..	11
Sing Sing.....	12	..	12
Total	57	1	58

Number of Prisoners who Died during the Year Ending June 30, 1925.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn	8	1	9
Clinton	13	..	13
Great Meadow	6	..	6
Sing Sing.....	23	..	23
Total.....	50	1	51

Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any time During the Year
Ending June 30, 1925

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,384	88	1,472
Clinton.....	1,485	..	1,485
Great Meadow.....	818	..	818
Sing Sing.....	1,461	..	1,461
Total.....	5,148	88	5,236

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at any time During the Year
Ending June 30, 1925**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,182	76	1,258
Clinton.....	1,264	..	1,264
Great Meadow	547	..	547
Sing Sing.....	1,343	..	1,343
Total.....	4,336	76	4,412

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Year
Ending June 30, 1925**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn...	1,269	82	1,351
Clinton.....	1,370	..	1,370
Great Meadow	669	..	669
Sing Sing.....	1,407	..	1,407
Total.....	4,715	82	4,797

Number of Prisoners Paroled during the Year Ending June 30, 1925.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	229	27	256
Clinton.....	321	..	321
Great Meadow.....	344	..	344
Sing Sing.....	347	..	347
Total.....	1,241	27	1,268

Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Life Imprisonment in Custody June 30, 1925.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	21	2	23
Clinton.....	13	..	13
Great Meadow .....	..	..	..
Sing Sing.....	118	..	118
Total.....	152	2	154

**Number of Prisoners Executed at Sing Sing Prison During the Year
Ending June 30, 1925**

Males 14

Cell Capacity of Institutions (All Single)

Auburn (men's prison).....	1,283
Auburn (women's prison)	110
Clinton	1,194
Great Meadow.....	1,168
Sing Sing.....	* 1,309
Total	5,064

*Dormitories 165 additional capacity.

SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, WERE CONVICTED.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Abandonment.....	17	..	2		6		25	..
Abandonment 2nd degree.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Abortion 2nd degree.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Abduction and attempts.....	3	1	1		7		11	1
Accessory to a felony.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Arson 1st deg. and attempts.....	3	1	3		3		9	1
Arson 2nd deg. and attempts.....	2	..	2		..		4	..
Arson 3rd deg. and attempts.....	6	..	..		5		11	..
Assault 1st degree.....	6	..	2		9		17	..
Assault 1st deg., second offense.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Assault 1st deg. and 2nd deg.....	..	..	2		..		2	..
Assault 2nd degree and attempts.....	39	2	16		92		147	2
Assault 2nd deg. and attempt rape 1st deg	1	..	..		..		1	..
Assault and attempt rape 1st deg.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Bigamy.....	6	3	1		24		31	3
Bribery and attempts.....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Burglary.....	8	..	..		..		8	..
Burglary 1st degree and attempts.....	..	..	2		7		9	..
Burglary 1st deg. and g. l. 1st deg.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Burglary 1st and 2nd deg. and g. l. 2nd....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Burglary 1st degree, second offense, and attempt rape 2nd degree.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Burglary 2nd deg. and attempts.....	1	..	3		10		14	..
Burglary 2nd and 3rd degrees.....	2	..	..		..		2	..
Burglary 2nd deg. and assault 2nd deg....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Burglary 2nd deg. and g. l. 2nd deg.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Burglary 2nd deg. and petit larceny.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Burglary 3rd deg. and attempts.....	53	1	21		190		264	1
Burglary 3rd deg., second offense.....	3	..	..		..		3	..
Burglary 3rd deg and grand larceny 1st deg	9	..	7		10		26	..
Burglary 3rd deg., grand larceny 1st deg. and petit larceny.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Burglary 3rd deg., grand larceny 1st deg. and receiving stolen property.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Burglary 3rd deg., grand larceny 2nd deg....	16	..	48		15		79	..
Burglary 3rd deg., grand larceny 2nd deg. and attempted robbery 2nd deg.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Burglary 3rd degree and petit larceny.....	13	..	7		2		22	..
Burglary 3rd deg. and robbery 1st deg.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6	..	..		..		6	..
Carrying concealed weapons, 2nd offense..	1	..	1		..		2	..
Carrying dangerous weapons.....	..	..	..		51		51	..
Compulsory prostitution of women.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
Escaping from prison, jail or custody.....	2	..	1		2		5	..
Extortion and attempts.....	3	..	..		4		7	..
Forgery 1st deg. and attempts.....	..	..	3		..		3	..
Forgery 2nd deg. and attempts.....	21	2	13		34		68	2
Forgery 2nd deg., second offense.....	2	..	..		..		2	..
Forgery 2nd deg. and g. l. 1st deg.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Forgery 2nd deg. and petit larceny.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Forgery 3rd deg.....	..	..	..		9		9	..
Grand larceny 1st deg. and attempts.....	39	4	16		55		110	4
Grand larceny 1st deg., second offense.....	3	..	..		..		3	..
Grand larceny 1st and 2nd degrees.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Grand larceny 1st deg. and receiving stolen property.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Grand larceny 2nd deg. and attempts.....	46	5	31		177		254	5
Grand larceny 2nd deg., second offense....	3	..	..		..		3	..
Grand larceny 2nd deg. and abandonment..	..	..	..		1		1	..

Showing Crimes for which, etc., (Continued)

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Grand larceny 2nd deg., burglary 3rd deg.	..	..	3		..		3	..
Grand larceny 2nd deg. and escape.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Grand larceny 2nd deg. and petit larceny..	1	..	..		..		1	..
Grand larceny 2nd degree and receiving stolen property.....	..	..	1		3		4	..
Incest.....	7	..	1		2		10	..
Keeping disorderly house.....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Maiming.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Manslaughter 1st degree.....	8	4	3		33		44	4
Manslaughter 2nd degree.....	10	3	2		23		35	3
Murder 1st degree.....	..	..	..		14		14	..
Murder 2nd degree.....	9	..	..		13		22	..
Murder 2nd deg. and arson 1st deg.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Obtaining property under false pretenses	..	..	1		..		1	..
Perjury.....	1	2	..		1		2	2
Petit larceny.....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Possessing burglars' tools.....	..	..	..		7		7	..
Rape 1st degree and attempts.....	14	..	4		5		23	..
Rape 1st and 2nd degrees.....	..	..	2		..		2	..
Rape 1st degree and assault 2nd degree...	2	..	1		2		5	..
Rape 1st degree and abduction.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Rape 2nd degree and attempts.....	34	..	1		17		52	..
Rape 2nd deg. and abduction.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Rape 2nd deg. and assault 2nd deg.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Receiving stolen property 1st degree.....	18	1	1		19		38	1
Receiving stolen property 2nd degree and assault 2nd deg.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Robbery and attempts.....	8	1	..		..		8	1
Robbery 1st degree and attempts.....	35	..	16		131		182	..
Robbery 1st & 2nd degrees, assault 3rd deg.	..	..	..		2		2	..
Robbery 1st and 2nd degrees and receiv- ing stolen property.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Robbery 1st deg. and assault 1st deg.	1	..	..		1		2	..
Robbery 1st deg. and grand larceny 1st deg	2	..	..		..		2	..
Robbery 1st deg. grand larceny 1st deg. and assault 1st deg.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Robbery 1st deg., grand larceny 1st deg. and assault 2nd deg.....	..	..	..		11		11	..
Robbery 1st deg., grand larceny 1st deg. and burglary 3rd deg.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
Robbery 1st deg., grand larceny 2nd deg. and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	..		4		4	..
Robbery 1st and 3rd degrees.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Robbery 1st and 2nd degrees and grand larceny 1st deg.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Robbery 2nd deg. and attempt escape.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Robbery 2nd deg. and grand larceny 2nd...	..	..	1		..		1	..
Robbery 2nd deg. and attempts.....	7	..	4		75		86	..
Robbery 2nd deg. and assault 2nd deg.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Robbery 3rd deg. and attempts.....	10	..	2		100		112	..
Sodomy and attempts.....	11	..	3		12		26	..
Sodomy and assault 2nd deg.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Violating penal law.....	..	..	1		1		2	..
Total.....	508	33	231		1,217		1,956	33

SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
1 year.....	24	3	3		27		54	3
1 year and 1 month.....	..	..	..		4		4	..
1 year and 2 months.....	1	..	..		2		3	..
1 year and 3 months.....	1	..	..		5		6	..
1 year and 5 months.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
1 year and 6 months.....	5	..	5		26		36	..
1 year and 8 months.....	..	..	2		1		3	..
1 year and 9 months.....	1	..	1		1		3	..
1 year and 10 months.....	1	..	..		2		3	..
1 year and 11 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
2 years.....	19	1	8		57		84	1
2 years and \$25 fine.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
2 years and 1 month.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
2 years and 2 months.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
2 years and 3 months.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
2 years and 6 months.....	10	2	2		71		83	2
2 years and 9 months.....	3	..	..		..		3	..
3 years.....	25	1	9		36		70	1
3 years and 2 months.....	..	..	..		..		1	..
3 years and 6 months.....	1	..	2		18		21	..
3 years and 9 months.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
3 years and 10 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
4 years.....	10	..	6		29		45	..
4 years and 1 month.....	..	..	1		1		2	..
4 years and 2 months.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
4 years and 6 months.....	1	..	..		4		5	..
4 years and 11 months.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
5 years.....	34	1	16		66		116	1
5 years and 3 months.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
6 years.....	5	..	..		6		11	..
7 years.....	3	..	6		9		18	..
7 years and 3 months.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
7 years and 6 months.....	1	..	3		6		10	..
8 years.....	2	..	..		8		10	..
8 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
9 years.....	1	..	..		2		3	..
10 years.....	18	..	3		35		56	..
10 years and \$1,000 fine.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
11 years and 3 months.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
12 years.....	..	..	1		3		4	..
12 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
13 years.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
13 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
14 years.....	..	..	..		4		4	..
15 years.....	3	..	..		10		13	..
17 years.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
18 years.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
19 years.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
20 years.....	8	..	1		11		20	..
25 years.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
30 years.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
40 years.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
Indeterminate sentences.....	399	25	154		733		1216	25
Life.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Death.....	..	..	..		14		14	..
Total.....	508	33	231		1217		1956	33

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF MALE PRISONERS
COMMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.	No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.	No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.
3....	1 ..	to 1 6	1....	1 9	to 3 6	2....	4 6	to 10 ..
35....	1 ..	2 ..	1....	1 10	3 ..	32....	5 ..	10 ..
2....	1 ..	2 6	10....	2 ..	3 ..	2....	5 ..	12 ..
1....	1 ..	3 ..	43....	2 ..	4 ..	2....	5 ..	15 ..
1....	1 ..	4 ..	1....	2 ..	4 4	4....	6 ..	10 ..
6....	1 ..	5 ..	18....	2 ..	5 ..	3....	6 ..	12 ..
1....	1 2	2 ..	1....	2 ..	7 6	7....	7 6	15 ..
3....	1 3	2 6	1....	2 3	7 6	1....	7 6	20 ..
2....	1 3	5 ..	40....	2 6	5 ..	1....	8 ..	10 ..
1....	1 4	2 8	1....	2 6	7 6	2....	8 ..	12 ..
1....	1 5	2 ..	3....	3 ..	5 ..	1....	8 ..	15 ..
1....	1 5	3 ..	10....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	8 ..	20 ..
1....	1 6	2 ..	6....	3 ..	7 ..	15....	10 ..	20 ..
22....	1 6	3 ..	1....	3 ..	15 ..	1....	12 ..	25 ..
3....	1 6	4 ..	1....	3 6	5 ..	1....	15 ..	25 ..
4....	1 6	5 ..	1....	3 6	7 ..	1....	15 ..	30 ..
1....	1 6	10 ..	1....	3 6	10 ..	9....	20 ..	Life
1....	1 7	2 6	5....	4 ..	8 ..	Total indeterminate sentences.....329		
1....	1 9	2 ..	7....	4 ..	10 ..			
1....	1 9	2 6	1....	4 6	9 ..			

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE TWENTY-FIVE
FEMALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETER-
MINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.	No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.	No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.
4....	1 ..	to 2 ..	2....	3 ..	to 6 ..	1....	7 ..	to 15 ..
1....	1 2	2 4	1....	3 ..	10 ..	Total indeterminate sentences.....25		
2....	1 4	3 ..	1....	3 6	7 ..			
1....	2 ..	4 ..	1....	3 6	15 ..			
6....	2 6	5 ..	1....	4 6	15 ..			
1....	2 6	8 ..	3....	5 ..	10 ..			

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE ONE HUNDRED
FIFTY-FOUR MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO CLINTON PRISON ON
INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.	No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.	No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.
4....	1 ..	to 1 6	3....	1 6	to 5 ..	1....	5 ..	to 7 ..
12....	1 ..	2 ..	1....	1 7	5 ..	7....	5 ..	10 ..
1....	1 ..	2 2	1....	1 8	4 ..	1....	6 ..	10 ..
1....	1 ..	2 6	1....	1 9	5 ..	1....	7 ..	10 ..
2....	1 ..	3 ..	1....	2 ..	3 ..	1....	7 ..	15 ..
6....	1 ..	5 ..	11....	2 ..	4 ..	1....	8 ..	10 ..
1....	1 1	2 6	12....	2 ..	5 ..	1....	8 ..	20 ..
1....	1 1	5 ..	1....	2 ..	7 ..	1....	8 6	15 ..
1....	1 1	2 2	1....	2 ..	2 11	2....	10 ..	20 ..
1....	1 2	2 ..	1....	2 4	5 ..	1....	20 ..	30 ..
5....	1 3	2 6	1....	2 5	5 ..	9....	20 ..	Life
2....	1 3	3 ..	16....	2 6	5 ..	1....	10 ..	20 ..
2....	1 3	5 ..	1....	2 6	7 ..	1....	10 ..	20 ..
1....	1 4	2 8	6....	3 ..	5 ..	5	..	10 ..
1....	1 4	3 ..	1....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	5	10 ..
1....	1 5	2 6	2....	3 ..	7 ..	2	..	4 ..
2....	1 6	2 ..	1....	3 6	7 ..	Total indeterminate sentences.....154		
2....	1 6	2 6	1....	4 ..	7 ..			
14....	1 6	3 ..	1....	4 ..	8 ..			
2....	1 6	3 6	1....	4 ..	10 ..			

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE SEVEN HUNDRED
THIRTY-THREE MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO SING SING PRISON
ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.
34....	1 .. to	2 ..
4....	1 ..	2 6
4....	1 ..	3 ..
1....	1 ..	5 ..
1....	1 ..	7 6
1....	1 ..	10 ..
6....	1 1	2 2
2....	1 1	2 4
3....	1 1	2 6
1....	1 2	2 ..
6....	1 2	2 4
5....	1 2	2 6
1....	1 2	3 ..
1....	1 2	15 ..
55....	1 3	2 6
3....	1 3	3 ..
2....	1 3	5 ..
1....	1 4	2 4
3....	1 4	3 ..
1....	1 5	3 6
2....	1 6	2 ..
9....	1 6	2 6
16....	1 6	3 ..
9....	1 6	3 6
1....	1 6	4 ..
2....	1 6	5 ..
1....	1 6	10 ..
1....	1 8	2 6
1....	1 8	3 ..
1....	1 8	3 6
1....	1 9	4 ..
1....	1 9	5 ..
48....	2 ..	4 ..
21....	2 ..	5 ..
1....	2 ..	6 ..
2....	2 ..	7 ..
2....	2 ..	9 ..
2....	2 ..	10 ..
1....	2 2	3 6
1....	2 2	5 ..
1....	2 3	5 ..
1....	2 3	10 ..
1....	2 5	4 ..
95....	2 6	5 ..
1....	2 6	8 ..
4....	2 6	10 ..
1....	2 9	10 ..

No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.
2....	3 .. to	5 ..
11....	3 ..	6 ..
5....	3 ..	7 ..
2....	3 ..	8 ..
6....	3 ..	10 ..
1....	3 6	5 ..
17....	3 6	7 ..
1....	3 6	8 ..
4....	3 6	10 ..
4....	3 9	7 6
1....	4 ..	7 ..
18....	4 ..	8 ..
13....	4 ..	10 ..
1....	4 ..	15 ..
3....	4 6	10 ..
1....	5 ..	7 6
1....	5 ..	8 ..
95....	5 ..	10 ..
1....	5 ..	11 ..
1....	5 ..	12 ..
3....	5 ..	15 ..
1....	5 ..	20 ..
1....	6 ..	8 ..
10....	6 ..	12 ..
4....	6 ..	15 ..
1....	6 6	13 ..
3....	6 6	15 ..
2....	6 6	20 ..
1....	6 9	15 ..
1....	7 ..	10 ..
2....	7 ..	14 ..
3....	7 ..	15 ..
2....	7 ..	18 ..
2....	7 ..	20 ..
1....	7 3	15 ..
1....	7 6	14 ..
33....	7 6	15 ..
5....	8 ..	16 ..
2....	8 ..	20 ..
1....	8 6	16 ..
2....	8 6	20 ..
4....	9 ..	18 ..
1....	9 ..	20 ..
3....	10 ..	15 ..
58....	10 ..	20 ..
1....	15 ..	25 ..
1....	20 ..	40 ..

No. of Pris.	Min. Y. M.	Max. Y. M.
13....	20 ..	Life
1....	45 .. to	65 ..
1....	1 ..	2 ..
	and \$1,000 fine	
2....	10 ..	20 ..
	10 ..	20 ..
1....	2 6	5 ..
	2 6	5 ..
	1 ..	2 ..
1....	2 6	5 ..
	1 ..	2 ..
	1 ..	2 ..
1....	20 ..	Life
	20 ..	40 ..
1....	5 ..	10 ..
	5 ..	.. ..
1....	1 ..	2 ..
	and \$500 fine	
1....	1 ..	2 ..
	2 6	5 ..
1....	2 ..	5 ..
	1 6	.. ..
1....	2 ..	4 ..
	5 ..	10 ..
1....	2 6	5 ..
	and \$500 fine	
1....	2 6	5 ..
	1 ..	2 ..
	1 6	2 6
1....	5 ..	10 ..
	5 ..	10 ..
1....	2 6	5 ..
	5 ..	10 ..
1....	2 6	5 ..
	and \$100 fine	
1....	9 ..	18 ..
	4 ..	.. ..
Total indeterminate sentences.....733		

SHOWING THE AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

Age	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M.	F.	M.		M.		M.	F.
16 years.....	..	..	1		1		2	..
17 years.....	..	..	..		15		15	..
18 years.....	6	..	4		30		40	..
19 years.....	21	2	7		58		86	2
20 years.....	8	1	10		75		93	1
21 years.....	25	..	9		69		103	..
22 years.....	24	1	15		81		120	1
23 years.....	22	4	15		82		119	4
24 years.....	24	1	15		89		128	1
25 years.....	19	1	15		53		87	1
26 years.....	23	2	11		61		95	2
27 years.....	30	2	10		51		91	2
28 years.....	22	1	18		76		116	1
29 years.....	25	1	8		59		92	1
30 years.....	18	..	10		55		83	..
31 years.....	20	1	3		32		55	1
32 years.....	21	..	8		46		75	..
33 years.....	14	3	4		32		50	3
34 years.....	18	1	6		23		47	1
35 years.....	17	1	6		25		48	1
36 years.....	11	2	7		24		42	2
37 years.....	12	1	6		25		43	1
38 years.....	18	..	7		21		46	..
39 years.....	11	..	3		12		26	..
40 years.....	9	2	3		19		31	2
41 years.....	12	..	3		7		22	..
42 years.....	7	..	4		22		33	..
43 years.....	10	1	2		8		20	1
44 years.....	10	..	2		10		22	..
45 years.....	8	..	3		7		18	..
46 years.....	3	..	2		8		13	..
47 years.....	3	3	..		6		9	3
48 years.....	4	..	..		2		6	..
49 years.....	3	..	1		4		8	..
50 years.....	4	1	3		5		12	1
51 years.....	6	..	3		2		11	..
52 years.....	2	1	..		4		6	1
53 years.....	1	..	1		1		3	..
54 years.....	3	..	1		2		6	..
55 years.....	3	..	1		1		5	..
56 years.....	1	..	..		3		4	..
57 years.....	3	..	..		2		5	..
58 years.....	3	..	..		1		4	..
59 years.....	..	..	1		1		2	..
60 years.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
61 years.....	2	..	..		2		4	..
62 years.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
63 years.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
65 years.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
68 years.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
72 years.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
74 years.....	..	..	1		1		2	..
Total	508	33	231		1,217		1,956	33

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M.	F.	M.		M.		M.	F.
Accountants.....	..	..	1		11		14	..
Actors.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Advertising men.....	1	..	..		2		3	..
Agents.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Artists.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Attendants.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Attorneys.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Authors.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Auto mechanics.....	..	..	..		22		22	..
Bakers.....	8	..	2		14		24	..
Bankers.....	3	..	..		1		4	..
Barbers.....	11	..	4		19		34	..
Bartenders.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Basket makers.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Bellboys.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Blacksmiths.....	4	..	1		5		10	..
Boarding-house keepers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Boilermakers.....	3	..	..		3		6	..
Bookbinders.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Bookkeepers.....	5	..	1		15		21	..
Bootblacks.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Boxmakers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Bricklayers.....	5	..	..		11		16	..
Bridge builders.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Brokers.....	2	..	..		8		10	..
Buffers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Builders.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Butchers.....	1	..	..		8		9	..
Butlers.....	..	..	..		4		4	..
Buttonhole makers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Button makers.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Buyers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Cabinetmakers.....	3	..	..		..		3	..
Carpenters.....	13	..	8		28		49	..
Cement workers.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Chauffeurs.....	13	..	23		115		151	..
Checkers.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Chemists.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Chiropodists.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Cigarmakers.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Circusmen.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Clerks.....	11	..	9		72		92	..
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc.....	..	..	..		13		13	..
Coal passers.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Compositors.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Concessioners.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Contractors.....	1	..	1		..		2	..
Cooks.....	10	..	6		34		50	..
Coopers.....	1	..	..		2		3	..
Coremakers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Dairymen.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Dancers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Decorators.....	1	..	1		2		4	..
Dentists.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Deputy warden.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Designers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Dishwashers.....	..	..	..		2		2	..

Showing Previous Occupations, etc.—(Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M.	F.	M.		M.		M.	F.
Domestics.....	..	17	..		..		..	17
Draughtsmen.....	1	..	..		2		3	..
Drillers.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Drivers.....	2	..	3		24		29	..
Druggists.....	2	..	..		..		2	..
Electricians.....	2	..	7		23		32	..
Electrotypers.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Elevatormen.....	..	..	1		5		6	..
Embroiderers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Engineers.....	6	..	5		14		25	..
Errand boys.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Exporters.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Expressmen.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Farmers.....	21	..	11		14		46	..
Finishers.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Firemen.....	17	..	11		35		63	..
Foremen.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Furriers.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Garagemen.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Gardeners.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Glasscutters.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Guides.....	2	..	..		..		2	..
Harnessmakers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Horsemen.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Hotel clerks.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Hotelkeepers.....	..	..	1		1		2	..
Housekeepers.....	..	4	..		..		..	4
Houseworkers.....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Hucksters.....	3	..	..		..		3	..
Ice men.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Interpreter.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Investigators.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Ironworkers.....	2	..	4		11		17	..
Janitors.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
Jewelers.....	..	..	1		2		3	..
Jockeys.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Junkmen.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Kitchen men.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Laborers.....	147	..	38		159		344	..
Lathers.....	1	..	..		2		3	..
Laundrymen.....	..	..	3		6		9	..
Lecturers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Linemen.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Linotypers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Longshoremen.....	..	..	..		15		15	..
Machinists.....	22	..	..		18		40	..
Managers.....	2	..	3		5		10	..
Manicurist.....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Manufacturers.....	1	..	..		4		5	..
Masons.....	1	..	1		5		7	..
Mechanics.....	16	..	19		29		64	..
Merchants.....	8	1	..		4		12	1
Mess boys.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Messengers.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Metalworkers.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Millhands.....	..	2	..		..		..	2
Millwrights.....	2	..	..		..		2	..
Miners.....	1	..	1		1		3	..

Showing Previous Occupations, etc.—(Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M.	F.	M.		M.		M.	F.
Miscellaneous.....	1	..	..		3		4	..
Motion picture directors.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Motion picture operators.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Motormen.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Moulders.....	7	..	..		..		7	..
Musicians.....	1	..	3		22		26	..
Newsboys.....	..	..	..		4		4	..
Newsdealers.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
Newspapermen.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
No occupation.....	1	..	..		2		3	..
Nurses.....	3	2	1		1		5	2
Oilers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Operators.....	1	..	2		3		6	..
Optician.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Orderlies.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Packers.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Painters.....	22	..	11		45		78	..
Paperhangers.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Papermakers.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Patternmakers.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Paymasters.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Peddlers.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
Pharmacists.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Photographers.....	2	..	..		2		4	..
Piano movers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Pipe cutters and fitters.....	3	..	..		2		5	..
Plasterers.....	..	..	1		8		9	..
Plumbers.....	6	..	3		22		31	..
Pocketbook makers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Polishers.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Porters.....	3	..	2		28		33	..
Pressmen.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Printers.....	5	..	3		15		23	..
Pugilists.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Radio announcers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Railroadmen.....	6	..	1		3		10	..
Real estate dealers.....	..	..	1		2		3	..
Reed workers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Restaurant keepers.....	1	..	..		4		5	..
Riggers.....	..	..	1		3		4	..
Riveters.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Roofers.....	..	..	..		8		8	..
Sailors.....	7	..	1		20		28	..
Salesmen.....	12	..	5		55		72	..
Saleswomen.....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Saloonkeepers.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Secretaries.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
Shipbuilders.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Shirtmakers.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Shoe cutters.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Shoe finishers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Shoemakers.....	8	..	..		9		17	..
Singers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Social workers.....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Solicitors.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Springmakers.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Stablemen.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Steamfitters.....	..	..	2		10		12	..

Showing Previous Occupations, etc.—(Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	
Steelworkers.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	
Stenographers.....	1	1	..	2	3	1	
Stevedores.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Stewards.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Stonemasons.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Storekeepers.....	1	..	3	2	6	..	
Students.....	1	..	..	1	2	..	
Tailors.....	5	..	8	24	37	..	
Teachers.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Teamsters.....	7	..	6	5	18	..	
Telephone operators.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Tilemakers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Timekeepers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Tinsmiths.....	1	..	..	4	5	..	
Toolmakers.....	1	..	..	1	2	..	
Truckmen.....	3	..	1	4	8	..	
Typists.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Undertakers.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Upholsterers.....	2	..	..	1	3	..	
Valets.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Varnishers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Waiters.....	2	..	2	21	25	..	
Waitresses.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Watchmakers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Watchmen.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Weavers.....	2	..	..	1	3	..	
Welders.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Window cleaners.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Window trimmers.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Wireworkers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Wireless operators.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Woodsmen.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Woodworkers.....	1	..	..	1	2	..	
Total	508	33	231	1,217	1,956	33	

Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the Prison to which They Were Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1925.

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M.	F.				M.	F.
First time.....	429	33	205	..	998	1632	33
Second time.....	59	..	25	..	165	249	..
Third time.....	17	..	1	..	39	57	..
Fourth time and over..	3	..	..	..	15	18	..
Total.....	508	33	231	..	1217	1956	33

Showing the Number of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1925 Who Have Previously Been Confined in Other Institutions

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M.	F.				M.	F.
Prisons.....	53	1	24	..	68	145	1
Penitentiaries.....	82	4	20	..	338	440	4
Reformatories.....	73	2	9	..	284	366	2
Refuges.....	8	1	4	..	139	151	1
Jails.....	68	2	5	..	87	160	2
Workhouses.....	14	5	..	..	164	178	5
Miscellaneous institutions.....	16	1	13	..	..	29	1
Total.....	314	16	75	..	1080	1469	16

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day in Each Month During the Years Ending
June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925, and the Number Employed on the Same Dates

MONTH	AUBURN						CLINTON						GREAT MEADOW						SING SING																	
	1924						1925						1924						1925						1924						1925					
	Number in Custody			Number Employed			Female			Male			Number in Custody			Number Employed			Female			Male			Number in Custody			Number Employed			Female			Male		
	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	
July	1,264	95	1,206	95	1,373	83	1,366	81	1,381	1,048	1,375	1,043	547	540	598	590	1,466	1,369	1,466	1,369	1,466	1,369	1,466	1,369	1,466	1,369	1,466	1,369	1,466	1,369	1,466	1,369	1,466	1,369	1,466	
August	1,318	94	1,281	92	1,253	86	1,234	84	1,418	1,085	1,352	1,044	490	485	655	606	1,370	1,317	1,393	1,317	1,393	1,317	1,393	1,317	1,393	1,317	1,393	1,317	1,393	1,317	1,393	1,317	1,393	1,317	1,393	
September	1,290	97	1,252	91	1,239	84	1,224	82	1,324	994	1,355	1,174	469	460	625	620	1,370	1,301	1,369	1,301	1,369	1,301	1,369	1,301	1,369	1,301	1,369	1,301	1,369	1,301	1,369	1,301	1,369	1,301	1,369	
October	1,284	95	1,223	88	1,223	82	1,209	79	1,374	1,015	1,326	1,191	552	545	585	579	*1,214	1,134	*1,214	1,134	1,396	1,287														
November	1,234	94	1,191	92	1,223	82	1,211	80	1,333	1,117	1,321	1,196	516	512	594	532	*1,181	1,125	*1,181	1,125	1,406	1,267														
December	1,260	94	1,224	91	1,263	78	1,259	76	1,279	1,046	1,304	957	532	547	626	621	*1,259	1,185	*1,259	1,185	1,393	1,271														
January	1,284	93	1,249	89	1,249	76	1,244	74	1,313	980	1,299	946	652	645	702	698	1,231	1,161	1,231	1,161	1,392	1,281														
February	1,182	90	1,133	85	1,250	79	1,240	74	1,364	1,031	1,373	943	706	697	664	661	*1,233	1,161	*1,233	1,161	1,397	1,300														
March	1,191	87	1,145	82	1,278	80	1,274	76	1,429	1,251	1,373	947	651	641	702	698	*1,224	1,145	*1,224	1,145	1,414	1,317														
April	1,232	86	1,194	80	1,300	82	1,290	80	1,285	952	1,428	1,076	607	601	685	682	*1,245	1,172	*1,245	1,172	1,471	1,330														
May	1,231	86	1,183	80	1,288	83	1,276	81	1,323	952	1,436	1,110	685	677	755	751	*1,324	1,259	*1,324	1,259	1,406	1,289														
June	1,236	85	1,190	83	1,291	84	1,281	83	1,376	1,011	1,426	1,086	654	644	738	736	*1,373	1,304	*1,373	1,304	1,385	1,285														

* Includes one female.

Social Relations of Prisoners Committed During the Year

Ending June 30, 1925

	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female
Married	89	22	61	502	652	22
Single	395	5	150	670	1215	5
Divorced	22	5	8	30	60	5
Widowed	2	1	12	15	29	1
Total	508	33	231	1217	1956	33

Education of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1925.

	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female
Collegiate	6	1	1	19	26	1
Academic	5	7	6	105	116	7
Common school	389	22	182	833	1404	22
Can read and write	70	..	12	129	211	..
Cannot read or write	35	3	7	122	164	3
Can read only	3	..	23	9	35	..
Total	508	33	231	1217	1956	33

Habits of Life of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1925.

	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female
Used liquor freely	139	3	55	..	194	3
Used liquor moderately	83	7	164	440	687	7
Did not use liquor	286	23	12	777	1075	23
Total	508	33	231	1217	1956	33
Used tobacco	480	5	218	1088	1786	5
Did not use tobacco	28	28	13	129	170	28
Total	508	33	231	1217	1956	33

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925

	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female
White	470	24	205	1001	1676	24
Black	37	9	25	209	271	9
Mongolian .....	..	..	1	7	8	..
Red	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	508	33	231	1217	1956	33

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending June 30, 1925

	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female
Roman Catholic	251	8	136	674	1061	8
Greek Catholic	2	..	..	8	10	..
Protestant	246	22	84	381	661	22
Hebrew	6	..	4	184	194	..
Pagan .....	..	3	7	5	12	3
None and Miscellaneous	3	..	..	15	18	..
Total	508	33	231	1217	1956	33

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

	Native Born		Clinton	Sing Sing	Total	
	Auburn					
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.
Alabama.....	..	..	..	3	3	..
California.....	2	..	1	10	13	..
Colorado.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Connecticut.....	1	..	5	8	14	..
Delaware.....	2	..	..	..	2	..
District of Columbia.....	1	..	1	8	10	..
Florida.....	1	..	..	9	10	..
Georgia.....	4	1	1	16	21	1
Idaho.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Illinois.....	6	..	1	10	17	..
Iowa.....	..	..	1	1	2	..
Kentucky.....	2	..	..	6	8	..
Louisiana.....	1	..	..	9	10	..
Maine.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Maryland.....	2	..	3	7	12	..
Massachusetts.....	5	..	3	27	35	..
Michigan.....	6	..	2	1	9	..
Minnesota.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mississippi.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Missouri.....	6	..	1	6	13	..
Montana.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Nebraska.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
New Hampshire.....	..	..	1	2	3	..
New Jersey.....	5	1	..	10	15	1
New York.....	273	14	139	613	1025	14
North Carolina.....	1	1	2	25	28	1
Ohio.....	6	1	6	10	22	1
Pennsylvania.....	44	3	7	26	77	3
Rhode Island.....	1	..	..	3	4	..
South Carolina.....	4	2	1	31	36	2
Tennessee.....	4	..	2	4	10	..
Texas.....	2	..	..	12	14	..
Vermont.....	1	..	1	..	2	..
Virginia.....	3	1	5	25	33	1
West Virginia.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Wisconsin.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Wyoming.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Unknown.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total.....	389	24	184	888	1461	24

Territories and Possessions

Canal Zone.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Virgin Islands.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Porto Rico.....	..	..	..	12	12	..
Total.....	..	..	..	15	15	..

FOREIGN BORN

	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing		Total
	M.	F.		M.	M.	
Africa .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Algeria .....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Argentine Republic .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Austria	4	..	2	26	32	..
Australia	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bohemia .....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Brazil .....	..	..	..	3	3	..
British Columbia .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Canada	12	1	3	7	22	1
Chili .....	..	..	..	8	8	..
China .....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Cuba	1	..	2	4	7	..
Denmark .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
England	8	1	..	16	24	1
Finland .....	..	..	1	2	3	..
France .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Germany	1	2	..	16	17	2
Gibraltar .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Greece	1	..	1	2	4	..
Guiana, British .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Hayti .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Holland	2	..	..	2	4	..
Honduras .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Hungary	1	..	..	2	3	..
India .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Ireland	6	..	2	9	17	..
Italy	39	2	18	100	157	2
Japan .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Lithuania	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mexico .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Newfoundland .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Norway	2	..	..	3	5	..
Nova Scotia .....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Panama .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Peru .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Poland	21	..	4	15	40	..
Roumania .....	..	1	..	4	4	1
Russia	4	..	3	48	55	..
Scotland	3	..	2	..	5	..
Spain	4	..	4	7	15	..
Sweden	1	..	..	5	6	..
Switzerland .....	..	1	..	1	1	1
Syria	3	..	..	1	4	..
Turkey	1	..	1	..	2	..
West Indies	2	..	2	7	11	..
Unknown .....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	119	9	47	314	480	9

RECAPITULATION

	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing		Total
	M.	F.		M.	M.	
United States	389	24	184	888	1461	24
Territories and Possessions .....	..	..	..	15	15	..
Foreign Born	119	9	47	314	480	9
Grand Total	508	33	231	1217	1956	33

**Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each of the Months in the Year
Ending June 30, 1924 and June 30, 1925.**

MONTH	AUBURN			CLINTON		GREAT MEADOW		SING SING		TOTAL			
	1924		1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	F	M	F
July .....	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	2	..	1	..	6	..
August .....	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
September .....	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
October	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	1	3	..	4	..
November .....	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	2	6	..	2	..
December	3	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	7	1	3	..
January .....	..	..	2	2	1	..	3	1	..	3	..	6	..
February	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	7	..	1	..
March .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	4	..	1	..
April	1	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	2	5	..	5	..
May .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	3	..	6	..
June .....	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	2	5	..	8	..
Total	8	1	11	1	19	7	11	11	9	45	1	50	1

**Showing the Number of Actual Commitments During the Ten Years
Ending June 30, 1925.**

YEAR	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
1916	335	26	137	..	839	1,311	26
1917	369	27	126	..	912	1,407	27
1918	389	7	158	..	1,016	1,563	7
1919	298	33	137	..	956	1,391	33
1920	301	34	106	..	1,054-1F	1,461	35
1921	383	33	119	..	1,264	1,766	33
1922	479	36	193	..	1,457	2,129	36
1923	390	35	119	..	897	1,406	35
1924	487	27	256	..	1,086	1,829	27
1925	508	33	231	..	1,217	1,956	33

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, WERE CONVICTED

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M.	F.	M.		M.		M.	F.
Albany.....	..	..	87	..	..	..	87	..
Allegany.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bronx.....	..	1	..	..	123	..	123	1
Broome.....	23	1	..	..	..	..	23	1
Cattaraugus.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Cayuga.....	5	1	..	..	1	..	6	1
Chautauqua.....	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Chemung.....	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Chenango.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Clinton.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Columbia.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Cortland.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Delaware.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Dutchess.....	..	1	..	..	15	..	15	1
Erie.....	122	4	..	..	1	..	123	4
Essex.....	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..
Franklin.....	..	1	9	..	..	..	9	1
Fulton.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Genesee.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Herkimer.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Jefferson.....	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Kings.....	..	3	..	..	215	..	215	3
Lewis.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Livingston.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Madison.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Monroe.....	59	1	..	..	1	..	60	1
Montgomery.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Nassau.....	..	1	..	..	24	..	24	1
New York.....	2	9	..	..	673	..	675	9
Niagara.....	14	..	..	..	1	..	15	..
Oneida.....	44	1	..	..	..	..	44	1
Onondaga.....	59	1	..	..	..	..	59	1
Ontario.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Orange.....	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
Orleans.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Oswego.....	28	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
Otsego.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Queens.....	..	1	..	..	72	..	72	1
Rensselaer.....	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..
Richmond.....	..	2	..	..	12	..	12	2
Rockland.....	..	..	1	..	13	..	14	..
St. Lawrence.....	..	..	26	..	..	..	26	..
Saratoga.....	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
Schenectady.....	..	1	14	..	..	..	14	1
Schoharie.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Schuyler.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Seneca.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Steuben.....	14	1	..	..	..	..	14	1
Suffolk.....	..	..	4	..	9	..	13	..
Tioga.....	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1
Tompkins.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Ulster.....	..	1	8	..	..	..	8	1
Warren.....	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Washington.....	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..
Wayne.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Westchester.....	..	..	..	..	50	..	50	..
Wyoming.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total.....	508	33	231	..	1217	..	1956	33

REFORMATORY

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

ELMIRA

Number of prisoners in custody, June 30, 1924	1056
Number of prisoners in custody, June 30, 1925	1231
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1925	893
Number of prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1925	718
Number of prisoners paroled during the year ending June 30, 1925 ..	453
Number of prisoners returned for violation of parole during the year ending June 30, 1925	69
Number of prisoners on parole, but not discharged on June 30, 1925 ..	702
Number of prisoners transferred to State Hospital during the year ending June 30, 1925	14
Number of prisoners who died during the year ending June 30, 1925 ..	6
Greatest number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1925	1299
Least number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1925	1006
Average daily number of prisoners in custody during the year ending June 30, 1925	1125
Number of Federal prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1925	6
Number of Federal prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1925	2
Number of Federal prisoners in custody June 30, 1925	5

Capacity of Institution—Number of Cells

Single: 1440

Total: 1440

*Showing the Crimes for which Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending**June 30, 1925, Were Convicted*

Abandonment -----	8	Grand larceny, 2nd degree --	127
Abduction -----	1	Grand larceny, 2nd degree, unlawful use of automobile	3
Assault, 1st degree -----	3	Attempted grand larceny, 1st degree -----	8
Assault, 2nd degree -----	37	Attempted grand larceny, 2nd degree -----	26
Assault, 3rd degree -----	8	Incest -----	2
Attempted assault, 2nd degree	8	Attempted incest -----	1
Arson, 3rd degree -----	4	Juvenile delinquency -----	1
Burglary, 2nd degree -----	2	Manslaughter, 1st degree ---	2
Burglary, 2nd degree, grand larceny, 2nd degree -----	8	Manslaughter, 2nd degree --	1
Burglary, 2nd degree, petit larceny -----	1	Perjury -----	1
Burglary, 3rd degree -----	98	Petit larceny -----	31
Burglary, 3rd degree, grand larceny, 1st degree -----	8	Possessing drugs -----	4
Burglary, 3rd degree, grand larceny, 2nd degree -----	24	Possessing pistol -----	2
Burglary, 3rd degree, grand larceny, 1st degree, crimin- ally receiving stolen proper- ty -----	1	Public intoxication -----	1
Burglary, 3rd degree, grand larceny, 2nd degree, crimin- ally receiving stolen proper- ty -----	2	Rape, 1st degree -----	2
Burglary, 3rd degree, and petit larceny -----	18	Rape, 2nd degree -----	29
Burglary, 3rd degree, petit larceny, criminally receiv- ing stolen property -----	10	Rape, 2nd degree and assault, 2nd degree -----	4
Attempted burglary, 2nd de- gree -----	1	Attempted rape, 1st degree --	4
Attempted burglary, 3rd de- gree -----	41	Attempted rape, 2nd degree --	3
Bigamy -----	5	Receiving stolen property ---	27
Attempted breaking jail ----	1	Resisting officer -----	1
Carrying concealed weapons	5	Robbery, 1st degree -----	35
Endangering life or health of child -----	1	Robbery, 1st degree and rob- bery, 2nd degree -----	1
Enticing inmate from public institution -----	2	Robbery 1st degree, assault, 2nd degree and grand lar- ceny, 1st degree -----	3
Extortion -----	3	Robbery, 1st degree, grand lar- ceny, 2nd degree, criminally receiving stolen property -	4
Forgery, 2nd degree -----	22	Robbery, 2nd degree -----	11
Forgery, 2nd degree, grand larceny, 2nd degree -----	3	Robbery, 3rd degree -----	30
Forgery, 2nd degree, petit lar- ceny -----	2	Attempted robbery, 1st degree	12
Forgery, 3rd degree -----	2	Attempted robbery, 2nd degree	13
Attempted forgery, 2nd de- gree -----	3	Attempted robbery, 3rd de- gree -----	13
Grand larceny, 1st degree --	56	Seduction -----	1
Grand larceny, 1st degree and criminally receiving stolen property -----	4	Sodomy -----	2
		Sodomy and assault, 2nd de- gree -----	1
		Unlawful entry -----	16
		Unlawful use of motor vehi- cles -----	3
		Violation, Sec. 290, Highway Law -----	1
		Violation of National Motor Vehicle Act -----	6
		Violation of the Penal Law	1
		Total -----	824

*Showing the Terms of Sentence of Prisoners Committed during the Year
Ending June 30, 1925, Under Determinate Sentence*

One year	2
One year and one day	3
One year and two months	1
Total	6

*Showing the Maximum Terms of Sentence of Prisoners Committed during
the year Ending June 30, 1925, Under Indeterminate Sentence*

Two years	4	Seven years and six months	14
Two years and six months	72	Ten years	176
Three years	66	Fifteen years	15
Three years and six months	1	Twenty years	48
Five years	405	Until 21 years of age	3
Seven years	14		
Total			818

*Showing the Ages of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending June
30, 1925*

Sixteen years	50	Twenty-five years	29
Seventeen years	113	Twenty-six years	20
Eighteen years	113	Twenty-seven years	7
Nineteen years	155	Twenty-eight years	13
Twenty years	82	Twenty-nine years	7
Twenty-one years	69	Thirty years	14
Twenty-two years	68	Thirty-two years	3
Twenty-three years	41	Forty-one years	1
Twenty-four years	39		
Total			824

*Showing the Previous Occupations of Prisoners committed during the Year
Ending June 30, 1925*

Bakers	6	No occupation	15
Barbers	15	Nurses	2
Bookkeepers	25	Office boys	3
Bus boys	13	Packers	25
Butchers	6	Painters	19
Carpenters	15	Peddlers	31
Chauffeurs	64	Plasters	15
Clerks	54	Plumbers	15
Compositors	2	Policemen	3
Cooks	28	Porters	10
Drivers	19	Printers	15
Electricians	24	Sailors	24
Engravers	2	Salesmen	16
Errand boys	26	Shoemakers	19
Farmers	32	Stenographers	22
Hostlers	1	Tailors	17
Inspectors	11	Teamsters	6
Laborers	101	Telephone operators	4
Lithographers	1	Tinsmiths	8
Machinists	23	Truckmen	6
Manufacturers	2	Ushers	2
Mechanics	12	Valets	2
Messengers	36	Wagon makers	1
Musicians	14	Waiters	4
Newsboys	1	Watchmen	2
Total			824

Showing the Number of Times Prisoners have been Detained in the Institution to which they were Committed during the Year Ending June 30, 1925

First time -----	824
Total -----	824

Showing the Number of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending June 30, 1925, who have been Previously Confined in other Institutions

Prisons -----	8
Penitentiaries -----	32
Reformatories -----	127
Refuges -----	92
Jails -----	321
Total -----	580

Showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day of Each Month during the Year Ending June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925, and the Number Employed on the same Dates

	Number in Custody		Number Employed	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
July -----	828	1056	788	1029
August -----	736	1041	728	1006
September -----	736	1021	694	972
October -----	745	1008	700	977
November -----	771	1025	716	979
December -----	798	1048	743	975
January -----	846	1101	787	1032
February -----	896	1123	843	1068
March -----	956	1212	909	1146
April -----	979	1226	932	1199
May -----	1021	1269	954	1213
June -----	1023	1261	974	1219

Showing the Social Relations of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending June 30, 1925

Married -----	84
Single -----	734
Widowed -----	2
Divorced -----	4
Total -----	824

Showing the Education of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending June 30, 1925

Collegiate -----	2
Academic -----	89
Common school -----	705
Can read and write -----	13
Cannot read or write -----	15
Total -----	824

*Showing the Habits of Life of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending
June 30, 1925*

Used liquor moderately -----	132
Did not use liquor -----	692
Total -----	824
Used tobacco -----	743
Did not use tobacco -----	81
Total -----	824

*Showing the Color of Prisoners Committed during the Year
Ending June 30, 1925*

White -----	768
Negroes -----	51
Mongolians -----	2
Red -----	3
Total -----	824

*Showing the Religious Instruction of Prisoners Committed during the Year
Ending June 30, 1925*

Roman Catholic -----	502
Protestant -----	260
Hebrew -----	59
None -----	3
Total -----	824

*Showing the Nativity of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending
June 30, 1925*

UNITED STATES

Alabama -----	5	New Hampshire -----	2
Arkansas -----	4	New Jersey -----	13
California -----	4	New Mexico -----	2
Colorado -----	1	New York -----	572
Connecticut -----	8	North Carolina -----	5
Florida -----	1	North Dakota -----	1
Georgia -----	8	Ohio -----	8
Illinois -----	2	Oklahoma -----	2
Indiana -----	1	Pennsylvania -----	40
Kentucky -----	1	Rhode Island -----	2
Louisiana -----	1	South Carolina -----	3
Maine -----	1	Texas -----	1
Maryland -----	4	Vermont -----	1
Massachusetts -----	9	Virginia -----	4
Michigan -----	5	Washington -----	1
Minnesota -----	2	West Virginia -----	2
Missouri -----	2	Wisconsin -----	1
Nebraska -----	2		
Total -----			726

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Phillipine Islands -----	3
Porto Rico -----	7
Total -----	7

FOREIGN BORN

Argentine Republic -----	4	Norway -----	1
Austria -----	4	Nova Scotia -----	2
Belgium -----	1	Poland -----	9
Canada -----	12	Roumania -----	1
Cuba -----	2	Russia -----	14
England -----	3	Spain -----	2
Finland -----	1	Sweden -----	2
Germany -----	1	Syria -----	1
Hungary -----	2	Turkey -----	1
Ireland -----	4	West Indies -----	2
Italy -----	22		
Total -----			91

RECAPITULATION

United States -----	726
Territories and Possessions -----	7
Foreign Born -----	91
Total -----	824

Showing the Number of Cases of Insanity during Each Month in the Years

Ending June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925

	1924	1925		1924	1925
July -----	--	2	January -----	2	4
August -----	--	--	February -----	--	--
September -----	--	--	March -----	--	2
October -----	--	--	April -----	--	--
November -----	--	--	May -----	2	3
December -----	--	2	June -----	--	1
Total -----				4	14

Showing the Counties in which the Prisoners Committed during the Year

Ending June 30, 1925, were Convicted

Albany -----	17	Nassau -----	28
Allegany -----	3	Oneida -----	16
Broome -----	14	Onondaga -----	14
Bronx -----	30	Ontario -----	9
Cattaraugus -----	8	Orange -----	7
Chautauqua -----	9	Orleans -----	2
Chemung -----	8	Oswego -----	7
Chenango -----	1	Otsego -----	11
Clinton -----	4	Putnam -----	1
Columbia -----	4	Queens -----	54
Cortland -----	8	Rensselaer -----	9
Delaware -----	3	Richmond -----	12
Dutchess -----	11	Rockland -----	5
Erie -----	87	St. Lawrence -----	9
Essex -----	4	Saratoga -----	2
Franklin -----	19	Schenectady -----	3
Genesee -----	1	Schoharie -----	2
		Schuyler -----	4

Showing the Counties in which the Prisoners Committed during the Year

Ending June 30, 1925, were Convicted—(Continued)

Herkimer -----	3	Steuben -----	9
Jefferson -----	12	Suffolk -----	3
Kings -----	43	Tioga -----	3
Lewis -----	3	Tompkins -----	4
Livingston -----	2	Ulster -----	9
Madison -----	4	Warren -----	6
Monroe -----	54	Washington -----	1
Montgomery -----	3	Wayne -----	1
New York -----	211	Westchester -----	12
Niagara -----	7	Wyoming -----	2
			<hr/>
Total -----			818
United States Court Western District of New York -----			6
			<hr/>
Total -----			824

INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

NAPANOCH

Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1924	420
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1925	524
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1925 ..	240
Number of prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1925	136
Number of prisoners paroled during the year ending June 30, 1925	93
Number of prisoners returned for violation of parole during the year ending June 30, 1925	25
Number of prisoners on parole but not discharged on June 30, 1925	146
Number of prisoners transferred to State Hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1925	6
Number of prisoners who died during the year ending June 30, 1925	5
Greatest number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1925	524
Least number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1925	419
Average daily number of prisoners in custody during the year ending June 30, 1925	462

Capacity of the Institution

Number of cells—single	496
Total	496

*Showing the Crimes for which Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending
June 30, 1925, were Convicted*

Arson, 2nd degree -----	2	Grand larceny, 2nd degree --	14
Arson, 3rd degree -----	3	Attempted grand larceny, 1st	
Attempted arson, 1st degree -	2	degree -----	2
Assault, 1st degree -----	1	Attempted grand larceny, 2nd	
Assault, 2nd degree -----	4	degree -----	1
Assault, 3rd degree -----	1	Intoxication -----	1
Accessory to felony -----	1	Indecent exposure -----	4
Burglary, 2nd degree -----	3	Petit larceny -----	10
Burglary, 3rd degree -----	10	Rape, 2nd degree -----	3
Attempted burglary, 2nd de-		Attempted rape, 2nd degree -	1
gree -----	3	Robbery, 1st degree -----	1
Attempted burglary, 3rd de-		Attempted robbery, 1st degree	1
gree -----	4	Murder -----	1
Carrying concealed weapons -	2	Sodomy -----	8
Disorderly conduct -----	4	Unlawful entry -----	2
Endangering morals of minor	1	Vagrancy -----	1
Grand larceny, 1st degree ---	1	Unknown -----	1
Total -----			93

Showing the Ages of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending

June 30, 1925

Sixteen years -----	6	Thirty-three years -----	1
Seventeen years -----	11	Thirty-four years -----	2
Eighteen years -----	11	Thirty-five years -----	1
Nineteen years -----	12	Thirty-six years -----	2
Twenty years -----	8	Thirty-seven years -----	1
Twenty-one years -----	2	Forty years -----	2
Twenty-two years -----	2	Forty-two years -----	1
Twenty-three years -----	10	Forty-four years -----	1
Twenty-four years -----	1	Forty-five years -----	1
Twenty-five years -----	3	Forty-eight years -----	1
Twenty-six years -----	2	Forty-nine years -----	2
Twenty-seven years -----	2	Fifty-one years -----	1
Twenty-nine years -----	1	Fifty-six years -----	1
Thirty years -----	1	Fifty-seven years -----	1
Thirty-one years -----	1	Seventy years -----	1
Thirty-two years -----	1		
Total -----			93

Showing the Previous Occupations of Prisoners Committed during the Year

Ending June 30, 1925

Automobile mechanics -----	3	Laborers -----	37
Bootblacks -----	1	Laundrymen -----	1
Butchers -----	1	Newsboys -----	1
Car washer -----	1	No occupation -----	12
Carpenters' helpers -----	1	Office boys -----	1
Chauffeurs -----	3	Painters -----	1
Clerks -----	2	Plumbers' helpers -----	1
Drivers -----	3	Salesmen -----	1
Errand boys -----	3	Tailors -----	1
Farm hands -----	13	Textile workers -----	1
Firemen -----	2	Venders -----	1
Kitchen men -----	2		
Total -----			93

*Showing the Number of Times Prisoners have been Detained in the
Institution to which they were Committed during the Year Ending*

June 30, 1925

First time -----	93
Total -----	93

*Showing the Number of Prisoners who have been Previously Confined in
other Institutions*

Prisoners -----	1
Penitentiaries -----	7
Reformatories -----	5
Refuges -----	9
Jails -----	11
Miscellaneous -----	8
Total -----	41

*Showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day
of each Month during the Years Ending June 30, 1924 and June 30,
1925, and the Number Employed on the same Dates*

	<i>Number in Custody</i>		<i>Number Employed</i>	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
July -----	400	428	393	396
August -----	404	426	395	394
September -----	388	438	375	404
October -----	375	437	361	408
November -----	388	447	377	418
December -----	367	457	358	424
January -----	369	453	357	423
February -----	374	450	362	419
March -----	385	466	371	438
April -----	405	488	393	461
May -----	413	494	401	461
June -----	404	507	392	474

*Showing the Social Relations of Prisoners Committed during the Year
Ending June 30, 1925*

Married -----	9
Single -----	84
Total -----	93

*Showing the Education of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending
June 30, 1925*

Can read and write -----	84
Cannot read or write -----	9
Total -----	93

*Showing the Habits of Life of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending**June 30, 1925*

Used liquor freely -----	16
Used liquor moderately -----	31
Did not use liquor -----	46
Total -----	93
Used tobacco -----	93
Total -----	93

*Showing the Color of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending**June 30, 1925*

White -----	89
Negroes -----	2
Red -----	2
Total -----	93

*Showing the Religious Instruction of Prisoners Committed during the Year**Ending June 30, 1925*

Roman Catholic -----	45
Protestant -----	39
Hebrew -----	8
Pagan -----	1
Total -----	93

*Showing the Nativity of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending**June 30, 1925*

UNITED STATES

Illinois -----	1	Pennsylvania -----	2
New Jersey -----	4	Virginia -----	1
New York -----	72	Unknown -----	2
North Carolina -----	1		
Total -----			82

FOREIGN BORN

Austria -----	1	Lithuania -----	1
Canada -----	1	Russia -----	2
Germany -----	1	Unknown -----	2
Italy -----	2		
Total -----			10

RECAPITULATION

United States -----	83
Foreign born -----	10
Total -----	93

*Showing the Counties in which Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending
June 30, 1925, were Convicted*

Albany -----	1	Nassau -----	2
Allegany -----	1	Oneida -----	2
Bronx -----	1	Onondaga -----	7
Cayuga -----	1	Orange -----	5
Chemung -----	1	Otsego -----	1
Chenango -----	1	Queens -----	4
Clinton -----	2	Rensselaer -----	3
Columbia -----	1	Rockland -----	7
Cortland -----	1	Saratoga -----	3
Delaware -----	1	Schenectady -----	2
Erie -----	1	Suffolk -----	2
Herkimer -----	1	Sullivan -----	4
Kings -----	13	Ulster -----	2
Livingston -----	1	Warren -----	2
Monroe -----	1	Westchester -----	3
New York -----	15	Wyoming -----	1
Total -----			93

PENITENTIARIES

COUNTY	Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1924			Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1925		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany	128	5	133	107	4	111
Erie	500	39	539	584	62	646
Monroe	183	9	192	206	4	210
Onondaga	159	13	172	181	8	189
Westchester	244	..	244	244	..	244
Total	1214	66	1280	1322	78	1400

COUNTY	Number of Prisoners Received During the year ending June 30, 1925			Number of Prisoners Discharged during the year ending June 30 1925		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany	771	29	800	792	30	822
Erie	5986	295	6281	5902	272	6174
Monroe	1163	36	1199	1140	41	1181
Onondaga	974	31	1005	952	36	988
Westchester	951	..	951	951	..	951
Total	9845	391	10236	9737	379	10116

Total Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals During the Year Ending June 30, 1925.

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany	1	..	1			
Erie	1	..	1			
Monroe .....	..	..	..
Onondaga	2	..	2			
Westchester	3	..	3			
Total	7	..	7			

Number of Prisoners who Died During the Year Ending June 30, 1925.

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	..	..	..
Erie	6	..	6			
Monroe	1	..	1			
Onondaga	3	..	3			
Westchester	2	..	2			
Total	12	..	12			

**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the
Year Ending June 30, 1925.**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany	225	9	234
Erie	695	42	737
Monroe	222	11	233
Onondaga	210	11	221
Westchester	256	..	256
Total	1608	73	1681

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the
Year Ending June 30, 1925.**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany	60	3	63
Erie	389	32	421
Monroe	149	4	153
Onondaga	118	11	129
Westchester	210	..	210
Total	926	50	976

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the
Year Ending June 30, 1925**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany	130	5	135
Erie	533	42	575
Monroe	175	6	181
Onondaga	162	9	171
Westchester	232	..	232
Total	1232	62	1294

Cell Capacity of Institution—Number of Cells

COUNTY	Single	Double	Total
Albany	295	..	295
Erie	406	..	406
Monroe	600	..	600
Onondaga	4	306	310
Westchester	263	6	269
Total	1568	312	1880

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925, Were Convicted

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abandonment .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	10	..
Abduction .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
Adultery .....	..	..	8	..	4	..	11	3	..	..	23	3
Aiding escapes .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Assault .....	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..
Assault, second degree	7	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	6	..	22	..
Assault, third degree	37	1	190	6	47	..	32	1	72	..	378	8
Attempt assault .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Begging .....	..	..	65	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	74	..
Bigamy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Breach of peace .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	1	..	21	1
Burglary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Burglary, second .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Burglary, third degree	1	..	..	..	6	1	8	..	10	..	25	1
Carrying concealed weapons .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	11	..
Carrying dangerous weapons .....	..	..	2	..	24	..	..	..	1	..	27	..
Concealing assets .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
Contempt of court .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Conspiracy .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..
Counterfeiting .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Creating a disturbance .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Cruelty to animals .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Defrauding boarding house keeper .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Defrauding hotel keeper .....	..	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Disorderly acts and language .....	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Disorderly conduct	16	6	2933	57	..	..	..	..	34	..	2933	63
Disorderly conduct in public conveyance	1	..	10	..	..	..	4	2	13	..	28	2
Disorderly person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..
Driving automobile recklessly .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Driving automobile while intoxicated	5	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	9	..	30	..
Driving automobile without license .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Drunk and disorderly .....	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	13	..	32	..
Endangering child's life or health	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	9	..
Endangering child's morals .....	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	3	..	21	..
Escaping from prison or jail .....	..	..	10	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	18	..
Forgery .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Forgery, second degree	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	12	1

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925, Were Convicted—(Continued).

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Forging money orders.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Grand larceny first degree.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	17	...
Grand larceny second degree.....	...	...	8	...	15	2	...	...	3	...	36	2
Grand larceny third degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Grand larceny third degree.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...
Grand larceny attempt.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...
Habitual drunkard.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	...
Impersonating an officer.....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
Indecent exposure.....	7	...	16	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	11	...
Injuring property.....	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inmate of disorderly house.....	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
Intoxication.....	321	11	1091	111	456	13	267	14	280	...	2415	149
Keeping disorderly house.....	1	1	4	2	5	1	7	...	12	...	29	4
Maintaining nuisance.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Malicious mischief.....	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	11	...
Manslaughter 2nd degree.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-support.....	...	...	95	2	27	...	13	...	...	...	135	2
Omitting to provide for child.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Petit larceny.....	42	...	311	22	117	5	70	...	77	...	617	27
Possessing dangerous weapons.....	5	...	68	...	...	...	22	...	11	...	106	...
Rape 1st degree.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	12	...
Rape 2nd degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	4	...
Rape attempt, first degree & assault second degree.....	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Receiving stolen property.....	1	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	4
Residing in house of prostitution.....	...	...	8	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Reckless driving.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Resisting an officer.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
Riding on railroad trains illegally.....	1	...	1	...	11	...	24	...	5	...	1	...
Riot.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Robbery 1st degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Robbery 3rd degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Selling lottery tickets.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Smuggling.....	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	14	...
Soliciting.....	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Speeding automobile.....	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	16	...
Tramps.....	129	1	19	...	155	...	195	...	45	...	543	1

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925, Were Convicted—(Continued).

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Trespassing.....	1	...	8	...	4	...	25	...	8	...	25	...
Unlawful entry.....	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...
Using automobile unlawfully.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Vagrancy.....	65	8	775	63	86	8	11	3	61	...	998	82
Violation of City ordinance.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6	5	...	40	6
" Village ordinance.....	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
" Criminal code.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	34	...	6	2
" Drug law.....	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	36	1
" Education law.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
" Health law.....	...	...	10	...	3	...	75	1	9	...	5	...
" Highway law.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1
" Military law.....	...	...	109	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
" Motor vehicle law.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	125	1
" Parole law.....	10	...	37	18	11	...	2	...	2	...	4	...
" Penal law.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	38	...	99	18
" Probation law.....	33	1	16	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" Prohibition law.....	75	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	61	1
" Immigration law.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	84	...
" Mann Act.....	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
" Transportation law.....	...	...	4	...	4	...	95	...	...	...	14	...
" U. S. Statutes.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	134	...
Total.....	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	...	9815	390

Showing Terms of Sentence of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WESTCHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under six months	605	27	5333	233	979	21	766	23	629	....	8312	304
Six months and under one year	61	2	439	67	143	15	102	6	247	....	992	80
One year and under two years	9	....	82	2	38	....	69	2	66	....	264	4
Two years and under three years ..	94	....	20	....	3	....	23	....	6	....	146	....
Three years and under four years ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	4	....
Total	769	29	5874	292	1163	36	961	31	1951	....	9718	388

*Forty-one males were received under sentences of from 2 to 3 months and fines of \$1,000. Sixty-two males were held under fines of \$1,000. These are included in the table at the rate of 1 day for each dollar of fine.

†In addition, two males were received under sentences of six months and \$6,000.00 fine.

‡3,776 males and 95 females were received under fines from \$5 to \$500. These have been included in this table at the rate of one day for each dollar of fine.

§Two males were received under sentences of three months and \$2,000 fine. Eighty males and two females were held for failure to give bonds.

¶Forty-six males were received under fines of from \$200 to \$1,000. These have been included in the table at the rate of one day for each dollar of fine.

**Twelve males were received under sentence of from two days to six months and fines of from \$2,000 to \$11,000.

One male was received under sentence and \$1500. fine.

‡One male was received under sentence of from six months to one year and fines of from \$250 to \$1,000. These have been included in the tables at the rate of one day for each dollar of fine.

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1925.

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16 years.....	1	..	18	..	9	..	4	..	6	..	38	..
17 years.....	2	..	38	..	14	..	22	..	13	..	89	..
18 years.....	17	1	66	..	23	..	41	1	32	..	179	2
19 years.....	11	..	98	..	18	1	24	1	34	..	185	2
20 years.....	9	..	122	2	25	1	41	..	21	..	218	3
21 years.....	19	1	150	2	23	..	23	..	23	..	233	3
22 years.....	16	2	142	6	33	2	28	..	23	..	242	10
23 years.....	15	2	174	6	36	..	41	..	21	..	257	8
24 years.....	12	1	122	4	22	2	38	2	33	..	227	9
25 years.....	17	1	98	4	19	1	28	..	19	..	181	6
26 years.....	13	1	114	22	24	..	28	..	25	..	204	23
27 years.....	16	1	166	8	32	..	37	..	27	..	275	9
28 years.....	20	2	230	6	22	1	41	2	24	..	337	11
29 years.....	31	..	150	4	31	..	26	..	35	..	273	4
30 years.....	32	..	176	9	19	1	27	1	27	..	251	11
31 years.....	19	2	104	4	21	..	35	1	20	..	199	7
32 years.....	26	2	134	4	36	1	19	2	28	..	243	9
33 years.....	21	..	146	14	31	1	25	..	29	..	252	15
34 years.....	20	4	123	4	37	..	29	1	36	..	250	9
35 years.....	28	1	196	10	30	1	22	1	24	..	300	13
36 years.....	14	1	184	10	38	2	21	3	34	..	291	16
37 years.....	15	..	120	8	27	2	25	..	17	..	204	10
38 years.....	36	..	230	49	37	2	27	..	28	..	358	51
39 years.....	24	..	256	14	24	1	19	5	27	..	350	20
40 years.....	36	..	236	22	46	4	24	3	34	..	376	29
41 years.....	10	1	144	4	24	2	20	..	11	..	209	7
42 years.....	27	1	228	14	34	..	22	1	31	..	342	16
43 years.....	18	..	146	8	36	..	19	..	13	..	232	8
44 years.....	17	..	92	5	29	1	15	..	11	..	164	6
45 years.....	9	..	130	8	34	1	11	..	20	..	204	9
46 years.....	16	..	92	..	24	1	19	..	17	..	168	1
47 years.....	13	..	138	..	19	1	13	1	8	..	191	6
48 years.....	27	..	134	4	32	..	13	..	28	..	234	4
49 years.....	6	..	138	14	19	..	5	1	10	..	178	15
50 years.....	9	..	92	..	27	2	9	1	15	..	152	3
51 years.....	10	..	84	4	15	..	11	2	8	..	128	6
52 years.....	24	..	80	..	26	2	6	..	8	..	144	2
53 years.....	16	1	80	6	14	..	8	1	13	..	131	8
54 years.....	11	..	60	..	13	..	17	..	15	..	116	..
55 years.....	16	..	88	6	22	1	5	..	13	..	144	7
56 years.....	8	..	84	..	12	..	9	..	..	..	122	..
57 years.....	4	1	80	5	12	2	12	..	9	..	117	8
58 years.....	20	..	90	..	4	..	15	..	6	..	135	..
59 years.....	4	1	98	..	6	..	5	..	4	..	117	1
60 years.....	7	..	50	..	9	..	8	..	3	..	77	..
61 years.....	1	..	50	..	4	..	3	..	5	..	63	..
62 years.....	2	..	52	..	5	..	2	..	6	..	67	..
63 years.....	4	..	86	..	7	..	4	..	8	..	59	..
64 years.....	1	1	14	..	9	..	4	..	5	..	33	1
65 years.....	7	..	26	..	16	..	2	..	10	..	61	..
66 years.....	6	..	10	..	3	..	7	..	4	..	30	..
67 years.....	3	..	26	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	38	..
68 years.....	1	..	4	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	17	..
69 years.....	..	1	6	..	2	..	3	1	3	..	14	2
70 years.....	..	..	6	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	19	..
71 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
72 years.....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	8	..
73 years.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..
74 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
75 years.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
76 years.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
77 years.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
78 years.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
81 years.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total.....	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	..	9815	390

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Olean- taga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accountants....												
Actors					2				2		2	
Agents									1		1	
Architects	1								1		1	
Auto mechanics	14				5						19	
Bakers	3		22				2		6		40	
Barbers	3		47		13		5		5		84	
Barbers			14		1				2		17	
Bellboys									1		1	
Blacksmiths..	3		10		5		4		5		33	
Boatmen			4								4	
Boiler makers..			37		4		2		3		46	
Bookbinders									1		1	
Bookkeepers			6		4		2		3		15	
Bootmakers			6						1		7	
Boxmakers			6						1		7	
Booklayers			21		1				2		30	
Bookmakers									1		1	
Bridgebuilders			6								6	
Butchers	3		10		5		4				22	
Butlers									1		1	
Cabinet makers			29		4				2		34	
Car builders			14								14	
Carpenters	7		38		30		17		35		107	
Carpet layers			4						1		5	
Caulkers			6								6	
Cement workers			6						1		7	
Chambermaids				42								42
Chauffeurs	15		106		29		26		71		146	
Chemists			4								4	
Cigar makers			10		3						13	
Civil engineers									1		1	
Clerks	9		30		16		4		25		84	
Cloth glean retn			6								6	
Compassers			4								4	
Collectors			14								14	
Concrete workers			10								10	
Contractors					3						3	
Cooks	25	3	75		31	1	27		23		171	4
Coopers	1				2				1		4	
Coppersmiths									1		1	
Cowpunchers	1										1	
Cranemen			18								18	
Deckhands									1		1	
Dentists			4								4	
Dishwashers			6						4		10	
Domestics				32		5		31				58
Drillers	1								1		2	
Drivers					4						4	
Druggists..	3								5		8	
Dyers									1		1	
Electricians	4		26		9		4		2		45	
Elevatormen									1		1	
Engineers	5		16		12		4		3		41	
Engravers									1		1	
Errand boys									1		1	
Farmers	18		56		50		1		16		139	
Finishers					6						6	
Firemen	41		404		19		17		27		508	
Florists					4						4	
Foremen			6						1		7	
Frnt dealers			10								10	
Furriers									1		1	
Gardeners			10		1				20		31	
Glassblowers	1										1	
Glasscutters					3						3	
Glassworkers			6								6	
Glovecutters			6								6	
Grinders			20								20	
Hackmen			9								9	
Harness makers			6		2						8	
Horsemen			9								9	
Horsehoers			4								4	
Hotters			4								4	
Hotel keepers			5						1		6	
Housekeepers									1		1	

SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Oran- daga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Houseworkers		22		156		27			6		6	206
Hucksters			4		1						5	
Loamers			6								6	
Inspectors			4								4	
Insurance agents									1		1	
Ironworkers	1		22		11				8		44	
Janitors									8		8	
Jewelers					2						2	
Joiners									2		2	
Kitchenmen									2		2	
Knotters							1				1	
Laborers	221		1194		568		767		350		5250	
Lathers					2				6		7	
Laundrymen	1		6								7	
Landdresses		1										
Leather workers			4								4	
Letter carriers									1		1	
Linenmen	2		14		4				1		21	
Liverymen			4								4	
Longshoremen									4		4	
Lumbermen			6						1		7	
Lunchmen			6								6	
Machinists	20										20	
Mail clerks					1						1	
Managers									8		8	
Masons	9		6		14		8		8		45	
Mechanics			186		25		21		26		211	
Merchants					16				7		23	
Messengers									1		1	
Metal workers	4		8		1						13	
Millhands	6	1	28						2		35	1
Millwrights			14		8						22	
Miners	1		6		2						11	
Motormen			6		1				1		8	
Moulders	1		52		15				2		70	
Musicians			4				2		1		7	
Newshoys									1		1	
No occupations									1		1	
Nurses			6		8						9	
Office boys									2		2	
Others			80						1		81	
Operators			6						6		12	
Orderlies	15		10						4		24	
Packers			6						1		7	
Painters	15		154		47		25		36		274	
Paperhangers			8								8	
Papermakers	7		4								11	
Pavers			4								4	
Peckers			6		2				8		16	
Photographers			4		1						5	
Physicians									1		1	
Piano makers									1		1	
Piano tuners									8		8	
Poletravers			8								8	
Pipefitters			27								27	
Plasterers			26						6		32	
Plumbers	8		10				4		10		24	
Policemen									8		8	
Polishers			6		1						7	
Porters			26		9				14		49	
Potters	1										1	
Pressmen			10		8				2		16	
Printers	6		64		11				5		55	
Probation agents					2						2	
Railroadmen			42		6						48	
Restaurant keepers									1		1	
Riggers	1		18								19	
Riveters			14								14	
Rockers			14		2						16	
Rubber workers			6						1		7	
Sailors	26		278		7		6		4		320	
Salesmen	4		56		9		18		16		96	
School boys									2		2	
Shoebuilders			4								4	
Shoe cutters									1		1	
Shoemakers	4		28		45		10		4		61	
Soldiers			18						8		28	
Spinners			6						1		7	

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onon- daga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Steamfitters.....	12	..	52	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	72	..
Steelworkers.....	..	..	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
Stenographers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Stewards.....	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..
Stonecutters.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Stonemasons.....	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	..
Storekeepers.....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Tailors.....	4	..	32	..	13	..	6	..	2	..	57	..
Teachers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Teamsters.....	24	..	86	..	45	..	8	..	35	..	198	..
Telegraphers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Textile workers...	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Tilesetters.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Tinsmiths.....	..	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	17	..
Toolmakers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Trimmers.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Upholsterers.....	..	..	14	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	21	..
Waiters.....	26	..	35	..	11	..	2	..	14	..	88	..
Waitresses.....	..	2	..	24	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	28
Watchmen.....	..	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	23	..
Weavers.....	..	..	6	..	..	1	3	..	6	..	15	1
Whitewashers....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Window trimmers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Wireworkers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Woodsmen.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Woodworkers.....	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Total.....	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	..	9815	390

Showing the Number of Times the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925,
were detained in the institution in which they were confined.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
First time.....	453	20	2818	150	997	19	601	22	712	..	5581	211
Second time.....	103	2	1174	28	70	10	90	4	112	..	1549	44
Third time.....	47	2	750	33	25	..	53	..	49	..	924	35
Fourth time and over.....	168	5	1214	83	71	7	230	5	78	..	1761	100
Total.....	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	..	9815	390

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1925, sentenced for six months and under from the courts of this State.....	89	4	495	58	173	3	107	5	127	..	991	70
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1925, sentenced for terms of more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	3	..	54	2	21	1	60	3	50	..	188	6
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1925, sentenced for terms of more than one year from the courts of this State.....	..	..	25	2	6	..	4	..	..	..	35	2
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1925, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	15	..	10	..	6	..	10	..	67	..	108	..
Total.....	107	4	584	62	206	4	181	8	244	..	1322	78

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1925, sentenced for six months or under from the courts of this State.....	654	28	5768	286	1065	21	815	29	785	..	9087	364
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1925, sentenced for more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	9	..	111	6	69	14	63	2	68	..	320	22
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1925, sentenced for more than one year from the courts of this State.....	..	..	37	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	41	1
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1925, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	108	1	40	1	26	1	95	..	98	..	367	3
Total.....	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	..	9815	390

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1925	10	..	24	4	18	..	18	..	8	..	78	4
Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1925 from other causes than lack of work	10	..	24	4	3	..	18	..	8	..	63	4
Average term of sentence of prisoners admitted during the year ending June 30, 1925	63 dys	78 dys	70 dys	100 dys	60 dys		74 dys	101 dys	3 mo.	17 dys	.....
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1925, sentenced from the county in which the institution is located	75	..	582	62	150	4	112	4	135	..	1054	70
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1925, sentenced from other counties	32	4	2	..	56	..	69	4	109	..	268	8
Number of prisoners for whom the State paid or is indebted for board for the year ending June 30, 1925	163	1	93	2	20	..	314	..	85	..	675	3
Contract price per week for board of Federal prisoners	\$4.20		\$2.80		\$3.15		\$4.20		\$6.30		.....
Contract price per week for board of prisoners from other counties	\$5.00		\$10.00		\$7.00		\$4.00		\$4.20 & \$6.30		.....

Showing the Total Number in Custody and the Number Employed on the First Working Day of Each Month During the Years Ending June 30, 1924 and June 30, 1925.

MONTH	ALBANY COUNTY						ERIE COUNTY						MONROE COUNTY					
	Number in Custody			Number Employed			Number in Custody			Number Employed			Number in Custody			Number Employed		
	1924		1925	1924		1925	1924		1925	1924		1925	1924		1925	1924		1925
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
July	67	9		129	5		392	32	505	43	379	30	432	41		126	8	185
Aug.	64	4	125	6	97	2	292	39	540	43	287	37	402	40	132	13	172	12
Sept.	100	4	111	9	100	3	365	35	455	41	350	33	412	39	130	10	174	8
Oct.	101	5	118	5	99	5	346	27	461	36	391	25	434	33	122	10	149	5
Nov.	105	4	99	5	100	5	364	32	492	45	346	30	446	42	123	10	170	5
Dec.	88	4	159	4	120	4	422	34	516	35	402	31	480	31	168	8	177	5
Jan.	98	5	217	8	120	8	452	21	550	41	436	20	517	37	171	8	183	9
Feb.	124	5	203	6	120	5	627	35	639	40	623	33	630	38	190	10	208	13
Mar.	124	2	176	5	120	5	583	47	647	41	450	42	603	36	190	10	211	70
April	127	5	133	4	103	4	516	40	576	31	500	38	545	29	151	10	200	11
May	97	3	82	6	72	6	535	38	526	46	501	36	494	43	132	11	182	12
June	124	4	71	4	66	4	449	39	584	62	425	35	547	58	152	8	200	14

Number in Custody and Employed (Continued)

MONTH	ONONDAGA COUNTY						WESTCHESTER COUNTY					
	Number in Custody			Number Employed			Number in Custody			Number Employed		
	1924		1925	1924		1925	1924		1925	1924		1925
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male
July	113	8	158	113	8	150	109	..	243	56	..	231
August	114	9	163	113	9	159	109	..	233	97	..	221
September	149	10	136	147	10	132	106	..	223	93	..	211
October	120	10	121	117	10	113	109	..	236	97	..	222
November	117	14	124	115	13	115	114	..	243	100	..	229
December	135	11	163	134	11	152	125	..	234	115	..	220
January	149	11	209	147	11	201	137	..	255	125	..	225
February	152	12	176	151	12	169	138	..	230	126	..	215
March	171	13	166	171	12	161	161	..	230	149	..	218
April	155	17	176	154	17	168	168	..	242	156	..	229
May	160	13	173	158	13	162	182	..	239	170	..	226
June	139	13	154	138	12	149	201	..	230	189	..	218

Social Relation of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925,

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married.....	125	20	1496	174	281	24	358	29	343	....	2603	247
Single.....	635	9	3996	68	800	11	616	2	555	....	6602	90
Widowed.....	11	....	430	33	77	1	....	....	49	....	567	34
Divorced.....	....	34	19	....	5	....	....	....	4	....	43	19
Total.....	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	....	9815	390

Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Can read and write.....	675	29	5622	244	1098	35	915	31	882	....	9192	339
Cannot read or write.....	96	....	334	50	63	1	59	....	68	..	620	51
Can read only.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	3	....
Total.....	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	....	9815	390

Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925,

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	751	....	No Record	..	....	..	325	22	688	..	1764	22
Used liquor moderately.....	....	29	..	..	1127	36	....	65	33	..	1160	65
Did not use liquor.....	20	....	..	..	36	....	649	9	230	..	935	9
Total.....	771	29	..	..	1163	36	974	31	951	..	3859	96

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used tobacco	771	29	No Record	..	1143	10	881	22	900	..	3695	61
Did not use tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	20	26	93	9	51	..	164	35
Total ..	771	29	..	..	1163	36	974	31	951	..	3859	96

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
White	715	19	4996	180	1109	34	812	24	818	..	8450	257
Negroes ..	56	10	904	100	53	2	124	5	130	..	1267	117
Mongolian ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Red ..	..	..	56	14	..	..	38	2	..	..	94	16
Total ..	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	..	9815	390

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Roman Catholic	518	16	3752	146	688	14	540	16	548	..	6046	192
Greek Catholic .....	..	..	68	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	4
Protestant ..	243	13	1946	102	456	22	414	15	349	..	3408	152
Hebrew ..	4	..	74	18	14	..	20	..	48	..	160	18
Pagan ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
None or Miscellaneous ..	6	..	116	24	..	..	..	..	5	..	127	24
Total ..	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	..	9815	390

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Roman Catholic	518	16	3752	146	688	14	540	16	548	..	6046	192
Greek Catholic .....	..	..	68	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	4
Protestant ..	243	13	1946	102	456	22	414	15	349	..	3408	152
Hebrew ..	4	..	74	18	14	..	20	..	48	..	160	18
Pagan ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
None or Miscellaneous ..	6	..	116	24	..	..	..	..	5	..	127	24
Total ..	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	..	9815	390

Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1925—United States

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama.....	...	...	22	2	8	...	7	...	...	...	37	2
Arizona.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Arkansas.....	...	...	14	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	17	2
California.....	2	...	18	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	27	3
Colorado.....	1	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...
Connecticut.....	15	...	20	1	10	...	2	...	21	...	68	1
Delaware.....	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	12	...
District of Columbia.....	6	...	14	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	23	...
Florida.....	3	1	40	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	52	1
Georgia.....	2	1	34	10	8	...	3	...	...	...	47	11
Illinois.....	13	...	30	6	13	...	12	...	2	...	70	6
Indiana.....	3	...	24	2	2	...	3	...	3	...	36	2
Iowa.....	...	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	14	...
Kansas.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Kentucky.....	...	...	38	1	10	1	3	...	...	...	53	2
Louisiana.....	1	...	16	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	21	...
Maine.....	6	...	12	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	31	...
Maryland.....	1	...	20	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	28	...
Massachusetts.....	67	1	74	...	31	...	23	...	9	...	204	1
Michigan.....	4	...	73	22	15	...	4	...	...	...	96	22
Minnesota.....	...	...	16	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	24	...
Mississippi.....	4	...	22	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	29	...
Missouri.....	4	...	36	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
Montana.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nebraska.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...

Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Year Ending June 30, 1925—United States (Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
New Hampshire.....	4	...	14	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	21	...
New Jersey.....	9	...	48	...	11	...	15	...	5	...	88	...
New Mexico.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New York.....	256	21	1780	118	503	22	591	28	525	...	3655	189
North Carolina.....	6	...	44	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	59	...
North Dakota.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Ohio.....	7	1	138	8	19	...	12	...	...	...	176	9
Oklahoma.....	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Oregon.....	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Pennsylvania.....	20	...	250	10	81	4	24	...	9	...	384	14
Rhode Island.....	5	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	14	...
South Carolina.....	...	...	84	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	90	...
Tennessee.....	1	...	100	6	3	...	6	...	1	...	110	6
Texas.....	...	...	22	6	9	...	2	...	...	...	34	6
Utah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Vermont.....	8	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Virginia.....	7	2	190	6	13	1	8	...	3	...	221	9
Washington.....	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...
West Virginia.....	2	...	30	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	35	...
Wisconsin.....	1	...	18	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	4
Wyoming.....	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Total.....	461	23	3315	206	799	29	765	28	591	...	5931	291

Nativity—Territories and Possessions

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Philippine Islands.	1	...
Porto Rico.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
Total.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1

Nativity—Foreign Born

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Africa.	...	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	...
Austria.	10	...	358	6	25	...	16	...	11	...	420	6
Australia.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Belgium.	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	8	...
Brazil.	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...
Canada.	12	...	270	19	45	1	25	2	7	...	359	22
Chili.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
China.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Columbia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cuba.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...
Czecho-Slovakia.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Denmark.	3	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	20	...
England.	13	...	186	...	23	...	15	...	13	...	250	...
Finland.	20	...	54	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	82	...
France.	2	...	38	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
Germany.	2	...	171	6	26	...	13	1	20	...	232	7
Greece.	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	14	...
Holland.	2	...	18	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
Hungary.	3	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
Ireland.	132	...	221	24	46	2	44	...	6	...	521	26
Italy.	23	...	191	...	94	3	31	...	93	...	432	3
Lithuania.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Mexico.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	...
Norway.	4	...	70	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	82	...
Nova Scotia.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Paraguay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

Nativity—Foreign Born—(Concluded)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Poland.....	19	....	275	23	24	1	24	....	12	....	354	24
Portugal.....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	26	....
Roumania.....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	8	....
Russia.....	33	....	456	10	37	....	21	....	41	....	688	10
Scotland.....	8	....	112	....	15	....	5	....	10	....	150	....
Servia.....	....	....	10	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	12	....
Spain.....	1	....	4	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	14	....
Sweden.....	13	....	71	....	8	....	1	....	5	....	98	....
Switzerland.....	....	....	8	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	11	....
Syria.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Turkey.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Venezuela.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
West Indies.....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Total.....	310	....	2641	88	364	7	209	3	356	....	3880	98

Recapitulation

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States.....	461	28	3315	206	799	29	765	28	591	....	5931	291
Territories and possessions.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	1
Foreign born.....	310	....	2641	88	364	7	209	3	356	....	3880	98
Grand Total.....	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	31	951	....	9815	390

Showing the Counties, etc.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Queens.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...
St. Lawrence.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Saratoga.....	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	...
Schenectady.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	18	...
Schoharie.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Schuyler.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Seneca.....	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Sullivan.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tioga.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Tompkins.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...
Ulster.....	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5
Warren.....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Washington.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...
Wayne.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Westchester.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	...	741	...
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Yates.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Total.....	771	29	5956	294	1163	36	974	22	951	...	9815	290

RECEIPTS

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
Amount received or due from the State for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1925	\$ 6,035 62	\$ 5,235 80	\$ 12,546 36	\$ 11,470 73	\$ 11,006 28	\$ 46,294 79
Amount received or due from other counties for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1925	4,196 27	10,427 59	13,346 37	9,825 66	10,108 23	47,904 12
Amount received or due for board of Federal prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1925	4,122 20	1,742 00	258 60	1,556 40	14,537 34	22,216 54
Amount received or due for labor of prisoners in productive industries for the year ending June 30, 1925 .....	.....	8,602 49	.....	.....	46,461 00	55,063 49
Amount received or due from the county in which the institution is located, for board of prisoners during the year ending June 30, 1925	80,000 00	.....	28,283 50	75,556 73	.....	183,840 23
Income from all other sources .....	.....	19,132 30	35,613 70	1,485 48	48,090 55	104,322 03
Total	\$ 94,354 09	\$ 45,140 18	\$ 90,048 53	\$ 99,895 00	\$ 130,203 40	\$459,641 20

EXPENDITURES

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
For provisions and supplies	\$ 51,034 77*	\$ 98,156 07	\$ 31,419 34	\$ 38,443 26*	\$ 80,455 33	\$ 299,508 77
For salaries	25,209 82	103,808 96	25,998 60	31,054 20	40,461 86	226,533 44
For other expenditures for maintenance	5,288 64	54,776 97	29,791 88	5,467 74	37,476 47	132,800 70
Expenditures for all other purposes .....	.....	15,149 32	.....	24,929 80	10,791 01	50,870 13
Total	\$ 81,533 23	\$271,891 32	\$ 87,209 82	\$ 99,895 00	\$ 169,183 67	\$ 709,713 04

* Including county jail.

COUNTY JAILS

Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1923.

COUNTY	AWAITING TRIAL		CONVICTED OF CRIME		WITNESSES		DEBTORS		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	33	4	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	4
Allegany.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Bronx.....	58	4	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	76	4
Broome.....	21	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....
Cattaraugus..	2	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1
Cayuga.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....
Chautauqua..	4	1	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	3
Chemung.....	7	1	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2
Chenango.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Clinton.....	13	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2
Columbia.....	10	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Cortland.....	1	.....	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2
Delaware.....	5	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Dutchess.....	4	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Erie.....	73	5	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	81	5
Essex.....	8	1	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	18	2
Franklin.....	37	1	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2
Fulton.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Genesee.....	1	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1
Greene.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Herkimer.....	6	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2
Jefferson.....	9	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	14	.....	16	1
Lewis.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Livingston...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Madison.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Monroe.....	45	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	49	2
Montgomery..	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Nassau.....	6	.....	16	9	1	.....	.....	.....	23	9
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	.....
Niagara.....	8	.....	54	3	.....	.....	1	.....	63	3
Oneida, Rome	7	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1
Oneida, Utica	7	3	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	3
Onondaga.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Ontario.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Orange.....	13	1	34	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	4
Orleans.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Oswego.....	4	1	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2
Otsego.....	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Rensselaer...	11	3	61	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	6
Richmond.....	26	.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	1
Rockland.....	4	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1
St. Lawrence..	16	3	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	4
Saratoga.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Schenectady..	14	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Seneca, Ovid..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca, W'loo	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Steuben.....	8	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	27	.....
Suffolk.....	7	.....	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2
Sullivan.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Tioga.....	1	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Tompkins.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Ulster.....	10	.....	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	25	1
Warren.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Washington...	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Wayne.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Westchester..	12	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	13	3
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	550	35	803	36	6	4	48	.....	1407	75

Showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths and Transfers to
State Hospitals During the Year Ending June 30, 1925

County	Admissions		Discharges		Deaths		To State Hospitals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Albany.....	2863	70	2830	67	..	..	6	..
Allegany.....	66	6	67	7	..	..	1	..
Bronx.....	2362	103	2366	102	1	..	5	1
Broome.....	1384	22	1374	22	..	..	5	..
* Cattaraugus.....	619	13	622	18	..	..	6	..
Cayuga.....	373	12	377	14	..	..	..	1
Chautauqua.....	535	20	528	19	..	..	3	1
Chemung.....	1236	78	1230	76	..	..	13	6
Chenango.....	152	9	172	9	..	..	2	1
Clinton.....	565	26	587	24	1	..	..	..
Columbia.....	358	4	370	4	..	..	5	..
Cortland.....	333	19	320	17	..	..	1	..
Delaware.....	93	1	85	1	..	..	1	..
Dutchess.....	935	35	938	34	2	..	7	..
Erie.....	4186	585	4213	592	..	..	4	..
Essex.....	182	7	179	6	..	..	..	..
Franklin.....	771	57	771	57	..	..	..	..
Fulton.....	110	9	110	10	..	..	1	..
Genesee.....	305	8	302	7	..	..	..	..
† Greene.....	1413	10	1419	9	..	..	..	1
Hamilton.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	319	16	328	14	2	..	2	..
Jefferson.....	580	32	567	34	..	..	1	..
Kings.....	224	6	216	5	..	..	..	..
Lewis.....	278	16	271	16	..	..	..	..
Livingston.....	161	2	158	2	..	..	1	..
Madison.....	184	4	193	6	..	..	1	..
Monroe.....	1888	163	1888	167	1	..	5	..
Montgomery.....	330	3	331	3	1	..	..	..
Nassau.....	772	60	788	55	..	..	4	..
New York.....	484	4	480	4	..	..	..	..
Niagara.....	1283	62	1285	65	..	..	2	1
Oneida, Rome.....	682	30	677	32	..	..	..	..
Oneida, Utica.....	1603	97	1603	105	..	..	1	..
Onondaga.....	457	39	453	39	..	..	..	..
Ontario.....	226	19	238	19	..	..	4	..
Orange.....	560	27	533	25	..	..	1	..
Orleans.....	103	1	101	1	..	..	..	..
Oswego.....	473	34	460	35	..	..	..	..
Otsego.....	164	8	172	9	..	..	2	..
Putnam.....	134	..	134	..	..	..	..	..
Queens.....	54	2	53	2	..	..	..	..
Rensselaer.....	1374	118	1377	119	..	..	2	1
Richmond.....	1171	96	1136	96	..	..	..	..
Rockland.....	230	16	233	17	..	..	2	..
St. Lawrence.....	445	26	451	25	..	..	..	..
Saratoga.....	180	10	185	11	..	..	..	..
Schenectady.....	1323	70	1332	72	..	..	5	..
Schoharie.....	32	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Schuyler.....	203	13	203	13	..	..	..	..
Seneca-Ovid.....	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	147	3	153	3	..	..	..	..
Steuben.....	345	19	336	19	2	..	2	..
Suffolk.....	277	12	367	13	1	..	..	..
Sullivan.....	177	3	181	3	2	..	2	1
Tioga.....	129	3	166	3	..	..	..	..
Tompkins.....	274	19	270	19	..	..	1	..
Ulster.....	675	37	682	36	1	..	4	..
Warren.....	172	5	173	5	..	..	..	..
Washington.....	147	4	169	5	1	..	..	..
Wayne.....	50	2	47	2	..	..	..	..
Westchester.....	1648	175	1661	174	..	..	3	..
Wyoming.....	62	1	64	1	..	..	1	..
Yates.....	68	1	68	1	..	..	1	..
Total.....	39,040	2,352	39,084	2,370	15	..	107	13

* Includes 391 males and 8 females temporarily committed by Salamanca police department.

† 1221 males were night lodgers committed from the Village of Catskill.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

699

SHOWING THE HIGHEST, LOWEST AND AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

County	Highest Number		Lowest Number		Average Number	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany	109	6	44	1	76	1
Allegany	11	..	..	..	4	..
Bronx	99	9	54	1	77	3
Broome	85	4	39	..	67	..
Cattaraugus	44	1	16	..	27	..
Cayuga	54	3	7	..	17	..
Chautauqua	39	3	16	..	22	1
Chemung	27	11	9	..	23	1
Chenango	21	3	1	..	8	..
Clinton	73	5	16	1	44	..
Columbia	32	2	16	..	25	..
Cortland	40	4	9	..	18	..
Delaware	19	1	4	..	8	..
Dutchess	41	3	11	1	25	..
Erie	193	31	69	3	133	12
Essex	54	2	7	..	18	..
Franklin	77	6	33	3	44	3
Fulton	21	..	5	..	12	..
Genesee	15	2	2	..	8	..
Greene	22	2	6	1	8	1
Hamilton	2	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer	28	2	6	1	15	..
Jefferson	57	9	24	..	33	2
Kings	25	3	7	1	13	..
Lewis	16	1	..	..	4	..
Livingston	13	..	..	..	4	..
Madison	33	2	5	..	17	..
Monroe	98	7	23	5	75	2
Montgomery	64	1	8	..	30	..
Nassau	66	11	17	1	41	6
New York	32	1	8	..	19	..
Niagara	101	10	53	1	68	4
Oneida-Rome	90	8	35	..	50	3
Oneida-Utica	102	11	41	..	61	4
Onondaga	48	6	8	..	29	2
Ontario	32	2	7	1	21	..
Orange	52	4	24	..	38	..
Orleans	12	..	..	..	3	..
Oswego	79	6	19	2	43	3
Otsego	30	4	6	..	12	..
Putnam	22	..	..	..	8	..
Queens	7	..	1	..	..	..
Rensselaer	98	8	48	4	73	4
Richmond	59	7	12	..	31	2
Rockland	21	5	9	..	15	2
St. Lawrence	78	4	32	..	49	..
Saratoga	31	1	8	..	16	..
Schenectady	137	8	38	..	57	2
Schoharie	5	..	1	..	1	..
Schuyler	11	2	2	1	..	..
Seneca-Ovid	2	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca-Waterloo	19	1	1	..	12	..
Steuben	28	3	14	..	16	1
Suffolk	49	3	15	1	32	2
Sullivan	27	1	7	1	11	..
Tioga	62	..	7	..	21	..
Tompkins	23	1	3	1	11	..
Ulster	42	4	18	..	27	..
Warren	36	1	3	1	16	..
Washington	37	2	7	..	23	1
Wayne	7	..	1	..	..	..
Westchester	48	11	12	4	30	5
Wyoming	8	1	..	..	2	..
Yates	5	..	..	..	1	..
Total	2918	249	899	36	1694	67

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

County	Married		Single		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	501	39	2362	31	..	..	..	..	2863	70
Allegany.....	31	3	33	3	2	..	..	..	66	6
Bronx.....	1040	78	1295	19	26	6	1	..	2362	103
Broome.....	576	10	808	12	..	..	..	..	1384	22
Cattaraugus.....	193	7	406	6	17	..	..	..	616	13
Cayuga.....	251	5	122	7	..	..	..	..	373	12
Chautauqua.....	177	9	328	5	23	5	7	1	535	20
Chemung.....	463	39	763	39	6	..	4	..	1236	78
Chenango.....	62	5	90	3	..	1	..	..	152	9
Clinton.....	200	7	3.5	19	..	..	..	..	565	26
Columbia.....	92	1	266	3	..	..	..	..	358	4
Cortland.....	156	6	160	12	10	..	7	1	333	19
Delaware.....	43	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	93	1
Dutchess.....	246	18	689	17	..	..	..	..	935	35
Erie.....	1884	350	2264	220	27	9	11	6	4166	585
Essex.....	67	5	112	2	2	..	1	..	182	7
Franklin.....	315	39	444	15	10	3	..	..	769	57
Fulton.....	53	6	57	3	..	..	..	..	110	9
Genesee.....	105	1	199	3	..	4	1	..	365	8
Greene.....	68	3	124	7	..	..	..	..	192	10
Hamilton.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Herkimer.....	125	12	194	4	..	..	..	..	319	16
Jefferson.....	276	19	304	13	..	..	..	..	580	32
Kings.....	87	4	86	2	..	..	51	..	224	6
Lewis.....	95	14	183	2	..	..	..	..	278	16
Livingston.....	61	..	100	2	..	..	..	..	161	2
Madison.....	50	3	108	1	21	..	5	..	184	4
Monroe.....	752	90	1136	73	..	..	..	..	1888	163
Montgomery.....	75	1	255	2	..	..	..	..	330	3
Nassau.....	385	40	385	18	2	2	..	..	772	60
New York.....	320	4	158	..	6	..	..	..	484	4
Niagara.....	395	37	888	25	..	..	..	..	1283	62
Oneida-Rome.....	127	12	555	18	..	..	..	..	682	30
Oneida-Utica.....	537	31	1066	66	..	..	..	..	1603	97
Onondaga.....	154	27	303	12	..	..	..	..	457	39
Ontario.....	89	10	134	8	3	1	..	..	226	19
Orange.....	211	19	344	6	4	2	1	..	560	27
Orleans.....	33	1	68	..	2	..	..	..	103	1
Oswego.....	196	24	257	10	20	..	..	..	473	34
Otsego.....	59	4	105	4	..	..	..	..	164	8
Putnam.....	18	..	115	..	1	..	..	..	134	..
Queens.....	44	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	54	2
Rensselaer.....	424	76	921	28	29	13	..	1	1374	118
Richmond.....	396	46	752	50	23	..	..	..	1171	96
Rockland.....	90	11	138	5	2	..	..	..	230	16
St. Lawrence.....	198	22	237	2	9	2	..	..	444	26
Saratoga.....	54	6	116	4	10	..	..	..	180	10
Schenectady.....	443	38	846	28	33	3	1	1	1323	70
Schoharie.....	16	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	32	..
Schuyler.....	87	8	103	4	11	..	2	1	203	13
Seneca-Ovid.....	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	45	..	95	3	7	..	..	..	147	3
Steuben.....	139	13	192	6	12	..	2	..	345	19
Suffolk.....	133	3	240	4	4	5	..	..	377	12
Sullivan.....	72	2	102	..	2	..	1	1	177	3
Tioga.....	57	3	72	..	..	..	..	..	129	3
Tompkins.....	116	11	158	8	..	..	..	..	274	19
Ulster.....	238	27	399	10	38	..	..	..	675	37
Warren.....	62	4	88	1	16	..	6	..	172	5
Washington.....	47	2	100	2	..	..	..	..	147	4
Wayne.....	24	2	24	..	2	..	..	..	50	2
Westchester.....	675	115	973	60	..	..	..	..	1648	175
Wyoming.....	24	..	35	1	3	62	1
Yates.....	27	1	38	..	2	..	1	..	68	1

Total.....	13,983	1,376	23,342	908	386	56	102	12	37,813	2,352
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SHOWING EDUCATION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1925.

	Can Read and Write		Cannot Read or Write		Can Read Only		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany	2573	65	290	5	..	..	2863	70
Allegany	66	6	..	..	..	..	66	6
Bronx	2347	101	15	2	..	..	2362	103
Broome	1309	19	59	3	16	..	1384	22
Cattaraugus	565	13	51	..	..	..	616	13
Cayuga	368	12	5	..	..	..	373	12
Chautauqua	507	20	24	..	4	..	535	20
Chemung	1233	77	3	1	..	..	1236	78
Chenango	146	7	6	2	..	..	152	9
Clinton	527	26	38	..	..	..	565	26
Columbia	348	4	10	..	..	..	358	4
Cortland	227	17	74	..	32	2	333	19
Delaware	85	1	8	..	..	..	93	1
Dutchess	874	32	61	3	..	..	935	35
Erie	4163	578	23	7	..	..	4186	585
Essex	164	6	18	1	..	..	182	7
Franklin	679	54	90	3	..	..	769	57
Fulton	110	9	..	..	..	..	110	9
Genesee	279	8	26	..	..	..	305	8
Greene	192	10	..	..	..	..	192	10
Hamilton	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Herkimer	306	16	13	..	..	..	319	16
Jefferson	559	32	21	..	..	..	580	32
Kings	211	4	6	2	7	..	224	6
Lewis	249	15	28	1	1	..	278	16
Livingston	161	2	..	..	..	..	161	2
Madison	184	4	..	..	..	..	184	4
Monroe	1752	151	136	12	..	..	1888	163
Montgomery	300	3	30	..	..	..	330	3
Nassau	700	58	71	2	1	..	772	60
New York	419	4	65	..	..	..	484	4
Niagara	1159	57	124	5	..	..	1283	62
Oneida-Rome	621	27	61	3	..	..	682	30
Oneida-Utica	1542	92	61	5	..	..	1603	97
Onondaga	441	37	16	2	..	..	457	39
Ontario	222	19	4	..	..	..	226	19
Orange	518	27	42	..	..	..	560	27
Orleans	97	1	6	..	..	..	103	1
Oswego	473	34	..	..	..	..	473	34
Otsego	160	8	..	..	4	..	164	8
Putnam	133	..	1	..	..	..	134	..
Queens	54	2	..	..	..	..	54	2
Rensselaer	1282	106	92	12	..	..	1374	118
Richmond	1135	93	36	3	..	..	1171	96
Rockland	210	16	19	..	1	..	230	16
St. Lawrence	421	22	17	3	6	1	444	26
Saratoga	177	10	3	..	..	..	180	10
Schenectady	1284	70	39	..	..	..	1323	70
Schoharie	28	..	4	..	..	..	32	..
Schuyler	200	13	3	..	..	..	203	13
Seneca-Ovid	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Seneca-Waterloo	142	3	5	..	..	..	147	3
Steuben	345	19	..	..	..	..	345	19
Suffolk	349	12	27	..	1	..	377	12
Sullivan	159	3	18	..	..	..	177	3
Tioga	125	3	4	..	..	..	129	3
Tompkins	274	19	..	..	..	..	274	19
Ulster	616	33	59	4	..	..	675	37
Warren	167	5	3	..	2	..	172	5
Washington	133	4	14	..	..	..	147	4
Wayne	50	2	..	..	..	..	50	2
Westchester	1541	172	107	3	..	..	1648	175
Wyoming	62	1	..	..	..	..	62	1
Yates	66	1	1	..	1	..	68	1
Total	35,800	2,265	1,937	84	76	3	37,813	2,352

SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

	Used Liquor Freely		Used Liquor Moderately		Did Not Use Liquor		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bronx.....	197	1	..	..	2165	102	2362	103
Cattaraugus.....	209	2	..	..	407	11	616	13
Cayuga.....	85	8	288	4	..	..	373	12
Chautauqua.....	429	10	..	..	106	10	535	20
Chemung.....	669	18	201	10	366	50	1236	78
Chenango.....	85	3	..	..	67	6	152	9
Columbia.....	338	..	20	..	..	4	358	4
Cortland.....	183	4	87	2	63	13	333	19
Dutchess.....	472	12	426	14	37	9	935	35
Erie.....	161	30	293	159	3732	396	4186	585
Essex.....	60	3	..	..	122	4	182	7
Franklin.....	320	7	..	..	449	50	769	57
Genesee.....	120	..	170	..	15	8	305	8
Hamilton.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Herkimer.....	122	2	101	..	96	14	319	16
Jefferson.....	355	12	..	..	225	20	580	32
Kings.....	..	..	216	6	8	..	224	6
Lewis.....	186	2	52	2	40	12	278	16
Livingston.....	64	..	92	..	5	2	161	2
Madison.....	97	2	..	..	87	2	184	4
Montgomery.....	250	..	..	..	80	3	330	3
Nassau.....	..	..	473	24	299	36	772	60
Oneida-Rome.....	641	15	..	..	41	15	682	30
Oneida-Utica.....	..	..	1501	36	102	61	1603	97
Onondaga.....	253	16	..	..	204	23	457	39
Ontario.....	185	8	35	2	6	9	226	19
Orange.....	120	15	268	1	172	11	560	27
Orleans.....	15	..	68	..	20	1	103	1
Oswego.....	210	26	253	..	10	8	473	34
Otsego.....	140	..	10	4	14	4	164	8
Putnam.....	..	..	17	..	117	..	134	..
Queens.....	..	..	49	..	5	2	54	2
Rensselaer.....	274	88	1075	30	25	..	1374	118
Richmond.....	11	..	554	23	606	73	1171	96
Rockland.....	102	4	67	10	61	2	230	16
St. Lawrence.....	228	7	..	..	216	19	444	26
Saratoga.....	22	..	80	3	78	7	180	10
Schoharie.....	30	..	2	..	..	..	32	..
Schuyler.....	35	..	120	6	48	7	203	13
Seneca-Ovid.....	5	..	3	..	1	..	9	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	57	1	80	..	10	2	147	3
Suffolk.....	291	7	..	..	86	5	377	12
Sullivan.....	116	..	28	3	33	..	177	3
Tioga.....	..	..	36	1	93	2	129	3
Tompkins.....	60	..	214	19	..	..	274	19
Ulster.....	225	25	420	10	30	2	675	37
Warren.....	74	..	56	..	42	5	172	5
Washington.....	97	1	..	..	50	3	147	4
Wyoming.....	17	..	..	..	45	1	62	1
Yates.....	38	..	21	..	9	1	68	1
Total.....	7,648	329	7,378	369	10,493	1,015	25,519	1,713

In the counties not mentioned in this table no reports were kept.

SHOWING THE COLOR OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

County	WHITE		COLORED		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	2679	57	184	13	2863	70
Allegany.....	65	6	1	..	66	6
Bronx.....	2154	79	208	24	2362	103
Broome.....	1296	19	88	3	1384	22
Cattaraugus.....	557	11	59	2	616	13
Cayuga.....	370	12	3	..	373	12
Chautauqua.....	523	20	12	..	535	20
Chemung.....	1176	76	60	2	1236	78
Chenango.....	145	7	7	2	152	9
Clinton.....	557	26	8	..	565	26
Columbia.....	263	3	95	1	358	4
Cortland.....	325	19	8	..	333	19
Delaware.....	90	1	3	..	93	1
Dutchess.....	829	29	106	6	935	35
Erie.....	3751	464	435	121	4186	585
Essex.....	179	7	3	..	182	7
Franklin.....	700	53	69	4	769	57
Fulton.....	106	8	4	1	110	9
Genesee.....	284	6	21	2	305	8
Greene.....	113	4	79	6	192	10
Hamilton.....	2	..	..	..	2	..
Herkimer.....	316	16	3	..	319	16
Jefferson.....	564	32	16	..	580	32
Kings.....	222	5	2	1	224	6
Lewis.....	277	16	1	..	278	16
Livingston.....	150	2	11	..	161	2
Madison.....	178	4	6	..	184	4
Monroe.....	1784	143	104	20	1888	163
Montgomery.....	328	3	2	..	330	3
Nassau.....	664	40	108	20	772	60
New York.....	470	3	14	1	484	4
Niagara.....	1208	54	75	8	1283	62
Oneida-Rome.....	649	24	33	6	682	30
Oneida-Utica.....	1512	81	91	16	1603	97
Onondaga.....	379	34	78	5	457	39
Ontario.....	220	17	6	2	226	19
Orange.....	497	6	63	21	560	27
Orleans.....	101	1	2	..	103	1
Oswego.....	473	34	..	..	473	34
Otsego.....	160	8	4	..	164	8
Putnam.....	133	..	1	..	134	..
Queens.....	52	2	2	..	54	2
Rensselaer.....	1234	96	140	22	1374	118
Richmond.....	1082	79	89	17	1171	96
Rockland.....	188	5	42	11	230	16
St. Lawrence.....	421	20	23	6	444	26
Saratoga.....	165	7	15	3	180	10
Schenectady.....	1262	61	61	9	1323	70
Schoharie.....	30	..	2	..	32	..
Schuyler.....	194	13	9	..	203	13
Seneca-Ovid.....	9	..	..	..	9	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	144	3	3	..	147	3
Steuben.....	337	19	8	..	345	19
Suffolk.....	323	10	54	2	377	12
Sullivan.....	172	3	5	..	177	3
Tioga.....	124	3	5	..	129	3
Tompkins.....	262	19	1	..	274	19
Ulster.....	552	19	123	18	675	37
Warren.....	170	5	2	..	172	5
Washington.....	145	3	2	1	147	4
Wayne.....	50	2	..	..	50	2
Westchester.....	1416	93	232	82	1648	175
Wyoming.....	24	..	38	1	62	..
Yates.....	65	1	3	..	68	..

Total.....	34,870	1,893	2,943	459	37,813	2,352
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SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

COUNTY	Roman Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		None or misc.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany	2069	41	712	22	28	4	54	3	2863	70
Allegany	13	....	53	6	....	....	....	....	60	6
Bronx	1257	49	509	31	550	22	46	1	2362	103
Broome	741	7	626	15	5	....	12	....	1384	22
Cattaraugus	280	5	317	6	4	....	15	2	616	13
Cayuga	258	6	115	6	....	....	....	....	373	12
Chautauqua	199	10	335	10	1	....	....	....	535	20
Chemung	541	34	692	42	1	....	2	2	1236	78
Chenango	49	2	101	6	....	....	2	1	152	9
Clinton	328	21	225	5	3	....	9	....	565	26
Columbia	160	....	198	4	....	....	....	....	358	4
Cortland	110	3	210	14	8	2	5	....	333	19
Delaware	29	....	63	1	....	....	1	....	93	1
Dutchess	581	12	325	23	21	....	8	....	935	35
Erie	2667	265	1403	295	88	17	28	8	4186	585
Essex	102	4	48	3	6	....	26	....	182	7
Franklin	527	34	241	23	....	....	1	....	769	57
Fulton	44	2	64	7	2	....	....	....	110	9
Genesee	164	4	137	4	3	....	1	....	305	8
Greene	107	1	84	9	1	....	....	....	192	10
Hamilton	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Herkimer	195	5	116	10	5	1	3	....	319	16
Jefferson	261	13	319	19	....	....	....	....	580	32
Kings	91	2	31	2	100	1	2	1	224	6
Lewis	148	9	125	....	2	7	3	....	278	16
Livingston	76	2	85	....	....	....	....	....	161	2
Madison	89	2	95	2	....	....	....	....	184	4
Monroe	1055	78	740	78	65	5	28	2	1888	163
Montgomery	239	3	88	....	1	....	2	....	330	3
Nassau	418	20	329	38	20	1	5	1	772	60
New York	178	..	68	3	234	1	4	....	484	4
Niagara	736	34	543	38	2	....	2	....	1283	62
Oneida-Rome	549	16	130	14	3	....	....	....	682	30
Oneida-Utica	981	61	607	35	15	1	....	....	1603	97
Onondaga	250	15	198	23	9	1	....	....	457	39
Ontario	107	13	110	6	5	....	4	....	226	19
Orange	239	11	298	16	13	....	10	....	560	27
Orleans	53	....	50	1	....	....	....	....	103	1
Oswego	268	24	204	9	1	1	....	....	473	34
Otsego	58	2	106	6	....	....	....	....	164	8
Putnam	94	....	39	....	....	....	1	....	134	....
Queens	28	2	21	....	3	....	2	....	54	2
Rensselaer	945	79	385	37	12	2	32	....	1374	118
Richmond	743	58	351	38	62	....	15	....	1171	96
Rockland	113	8	104	7	12	1	1	....	230	16
St. Lawrence	241	16	186	10	8	....	9	....	444	26
Saratoga	110	5	69	5	....	....	1	....	180	10
Schenectady	895	44	403	24	14	1	11	1	1323	70
Schoharie	8	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	32	....
Schuyler	50	3	153	10	....	....	....	....	203	13
Seneca-Ovid	5	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	9	....
Seneca-Waterloo	72	2	75	1	....	....	....	....	147	3
Steuben	95	4	241	15	....	....	9	....	345	19
Suffolk	167	6	188	6	15	....	7	....	377	12
Sullivan	52	1	24	1	53	....	48	1	177	3
Tioga	34	....	92	3	3	....	....	....	129	3
Tompkins	71	5	200	14	3	....	....	....	274	19
Ulster	256	7	354	30	37	....	28	....	675	37
Warren	94	2	62	....	5	3	11	....	172	5
Washington	75	1	66	3	5	....	1	....	147	4
Wayne	8	....	41	2	....	....	1	....	50	2
Westchester	982	84	587	91	52	....	27	....	1648	175
Wyoming	24	....	38	1	....	....	....	....	62	1
Yates	24	....	44	1	....	....	....	....	68	1
Total	21,404	1,127	14,451	1,131	1,480	71	478	23	37,813	2,352

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

705

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	1755	59	1108	11	2863	70
Allegany.....	59	6	7	..	66	6
Bronx.....	1513	50	849	53	2362	103
Broome.....	990	18	394	4	1384	22
Cattaraugus.....	507	12	109	1	616	13
Cayuga.....	272	11	101	1	373	12
Chautauqua.....	369	15	166	5	535	20
Chemung.....	1227	75	9	3	1236	78
Chenango.....	134	8	18	1	152	9
Clinton.....	314	13	251	13	565	26
Columbia.....	317	4	41	..	358	4
Cortland.....	256	17	77	2	333	19
Delaware.....	83	1	10	..	93	1
Dutchess.....	744	28	191	7	935	35
Erie.....	2548	454	1638	131	4186	585
Essex.....	133	4	49	3	182	7
Franklin.....	584	45	185	12	769	57
Fulton.....	78	9	32	..	110	9
Genesee.....	214	8	91	..	305	8
Greene.....	162	10	30	..	192	10
Hamilton.....	2	..	..	..	2	..
Herkimer.....	227	14	92	2	319	16
Jefferson.....	421	21	159	11	580	32
Kings.....	102	4	122	2	224	6
Lewis.....	206	12	72	4	278	16
Livingston.....	134	1	27	1	161	2
Madison.....	158	3	26	1	184	4
Monroe.....	1298	132	590	31	1888	163
Montgomery.....	304	3	26	..	330	3
Nassau.....	486	50	286	10	772	60
New York.....	197	3	287	1	484	4
Niagara.....	835	37	448	25	1283	62
Oneida-Rome.....	478	29	204	1	682	30
Oneida-Utica.....	1046	73	557	24	1603	97
Onondaga.....	375	30	82	9	457	39
Ontario.....	187	17	39	2	226	19
Orange.....	473	27	87	..	560	27
Orleans.....	89	1	14	..	103	1
Oswego.....	399	28	74	6	473	34
Otsego.....	142	8	22	..	164	8
Putnam.....	93	..	41	..	134	..
Queens.....	29	1	25	1	54	2
Rensselaer.....	977	95	397	23	1374	118
Richmond.....	771	54	400	42	1171	96
Rockland.....	170	16	60	..	230	16
St. Lawrence.....	304	14	140	12	444	26
Saratoga.....	145	10	35	..	180	10
Schenectady.....	921	52	402	18	1323	70
Schoharie.....	26	..	6	..	32	..
Schuyler.....	183	12	20	1	203	13
Seneca-Ovid.....	7	..	2	..	9	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	126	3	21	..	147	3
Steuben.....	320	19	25	..	345	19
Suffolk.....	281	9	96	3	377	12
Sullivan.....	115	2	62	1	177	3
Tioga.....	105	3	24	..	129	3
Tompkins.....	247	18	27	1	274	19
Ulster.....	574	33	101	4	675	37
Warren.....	152	5	20	..	172	5
Washington.....	99	3	48	1	147	4
Wayne.....	46	2	4	..	50	2
Westchester.....	1075	127	573	48	1648	175
Wyoming.....	49	1	13	..	62	1
Yates.....	62	1	6	..	68	1
Total.....	26,695	1,820	11,118	532	37,813	2,352

SHOWING THE AGES OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

COUNTY	Under sixteen years of age		Sixteen and under twenty-one years of age		Twenty-one and not over thirty years of age		Over thirty years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	..	..	218	1	719	31	1926	38	2863	70
Allegany .....	..	..	11	2	22	2	33	2	66	6
Bronx .....	..	..	475	23	1041	31	846	49	2362	103
Broome .....	..	..	69	2	386	4	929	16	1384	22
Cattaraugus	2	..	46	1	145	2	423	10	616	13
Cayuga .....	..	1	37	1	93	4	243	6	373	12
Chautauqua .....	..	..	59	5	176	6	300	9	535	20
Chemung .....	..	..	138	18	302	28	796	32	1236	78
Chenango .....	..	..	19	1	42	3	91	5	152	9
Clinton .....	..	..	62	1	305	19	198	6	565	26
Columbia .....	..	..	47	..	122	3	189	1	358	4
Cortland .....	..	..	34	9	91	6	208	4	333	19
Delaware .....	..	..	7	..	47	1	39	..	93	1
Dutchess	9	2	118	7	317	10	491	16	935	35
Erie .....	..	..	748	104	1647	311	1791	170	4186	585
Essex .....	..	..	29	..	90	2	63	5	182	7
Franklin	1	1	124	8	341	27	303	21	769	57
Fulton .....	..	1	4	2	27	..	79	6	110	9
Genesee .....	..	..	71	..	100	3	134	5	305	8
Greene	4	1	16	3	47	4	125	2	192	10
Hamilton .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Herkimer .....	..	..	38	5	86	6	195	5	319	16
Jefferson	5	..	50	2	180	20	345	10	580	32
Kings .....	..	..	44	3	66	2	114	1	224	6
Lewis .....	..	..	21	3	74	2	183	11	278	16
Livingston .....	..	..	29	2	57	..	75	..	161	2
Madison	1	..	9	..	36	2	138	2	184	4
Monroe .....	..	..	350	39	672	71	866	53	1888	163
Montgomery .....	..	..	50	1	79	..	201	2	330	3
Nassau .....	..	..	125	8	296	27	351	25	772	60
New York .....	..	..	53	..	125	2	306	2	484	4
Niagara	1	..	109	10	281	25	892	27	1283	62
Oneida-Rome .....	..	..	33	9	131	10	518	11	682	30
Oneida-Utica .....	..	..	174	17	437	38	992	42	1603	97
Onondaga .....	..	..	80	1	166	14	211	24	457	39
Ontario	3	1	28	7	60	6	135	5	226	19
Orange	3	..	81	..	200	16	276	11	560	27
Orleans .....	..	..	11	1	26	..	66	..	103	1
Oswego	2	..	47	7	130	11	294	16	473	34
Otsego	2	..	31	..	42	5	89	3	164	8
Putnam .....	..	..	4	..	14	..	116	..	134	..
Queens .....	..	..	4	..	4	..	46	2	54	2
Rensselaer .....	..	..	203	12	512	36	659	70	1374	118
Richmond .....	..	..	308	39	496	31	367	26	1171	96
Rockland	2	..	35	3	85	6	108	7	230	16
St. Lawrence .....	..	..	61	3	179	13	204	10	444	25
Saratoga .....	..	..	21	1	54	4	105	5	180	10
Schenectady .....	..	..	174	15	420	21	729	34	1323	70
Schoharie .....	..	..	4	..	9	..	19	..	32	..
Schuyler .....	..	..	19	4	54	4	130	5	203	13
Seneca-Ovid .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	..
Seneca-Waterloo .....	..	..	13	1	50	1	84	1	147	3
Steuben .....	..	..	35	3	93	9	217	7	345	19
Suffolk .....	..	..	31	2	119	3	217	7	377	12
Sullivan .....	..	..	25	..	38	..	114	3	177	3
Tioga .....	..	..	10	..	44	3	75	..	129	3
Tompkins	1	..	47	7	74	5	152	7	274	19
Ulster .....	..	..	58	8	221	18	396	11	675	37
Warren .....	..	..	29	2	61	2	82	1	172	5
Washington .....	..	..	12	2	52	2	83	..	147	4
Wayne .....	..	..	4	..	12	1	34	1	50	2
Westchester .....	..	..	209	24	566	78	873	73	1648	175
Wyoming .....	..	..	3	1	16	..	43	..	62	1
Yates	2	..	1	..	12	1	53	..	68	1
Total	38	7	5,005	430	12,394	992	20,376	923	37,813	2,352

Showing the Occupation of Prisoners Before Admission

	Male	Female		Male	Female
Accountants	21	..	Coppersmiths	1	..
Actors	29	12	Coremakers	13	..
Agents	57	..	Cranemen	8	..
Architects	2	..	Cutlers	2	..
Artists	13	..	Cutters	40	..
Assemblers	23	1	Deckhands	15	..
Aviators	3	..	Decorators	30	1
Auctioneers	5	..	Dentists	18	..
Automobile dealers	10	..	Designers	7	..
Automobile mechanics	9	..	Detective	1	..
Awning makers	5	1	Dishwasher	23	3
Bakers	237	2	Domestic .....	..	260
Ball players	5	..	Draughtsmen	20	..
Bankers	8	..	Dredgemen	1	..
Barbers	261	1	Dressmakers	5	27
Bartenders	77	..	Drillers	16	..
Basket makers	2	..	Drivers	173	..
Bellboys	29	..	Druggists	28	..
Billposters	3	..	Dyers	2	..
Blacksmiths	204	..	Electricians	254	..
Boarding house keepers	3	4	Elevatormen	33	..
Boat builder	1	..	Embroiderers	8	1
Boatmen	29	..	Engineers	175	..
Boiler makers	151	..	Engravers	8	..
Bookbinders	5	..	Errand boys	19	..
Bookkeepers	94	8	Expressmen	5	..
Bootblacks	26	..	Farmers	1301	..
Bottlers	3	..	Finishers	14	..
Boxers	2	..	Firemen	331	..
Boxmakers	9	..	Fishermen	26	..
Browers	1	..	Florists	10	..
Bricklayers	94	..	Foremen	63	..
Brickmakers	3	..	Fruit dealers	24	..
Bridgebuilders	3	..	Furriers	41	2
Brokers	20	..	Galvanizers	30	..
Broommakers	2	..	Gardeners	72	..
Brushmakers	8	..	Gasfitters	2	..
Buffers	1	..	Glass blowers	6	1
Builders	30	..	Glass cutters	5	..
Butchers	169	..	Glass workers	22	1
Butlers	21	..	Glaziers	14	..
Button makers	2	..	Glovecutters	3	..
Cab drivers	9	..	Glove finishers	1	..
Cabinet makers	79	..	Glovemaker .....	..	1
Candy makers	14	1	Grinders	16	..
Canvassers	11	..	Grocers	26	..
Cap makers	2	..	Grooms	1	..
Car builders	27	..	Guides	3	..
Carpenters	725	..	Gunsmith	1	..
Carpet layers	2	..	Hackman	1	..
Carriage makers	2	..	Hairdressers .....	..	1
Cartoonists	1	..	Hall boys	3	..
Carvers	1	..	Hammersmiths	2	..
Cashiers	3	3	Harness makers	15	..
Cattlemen	8	..	Hatters	7	1
Caulkers	2	..	Helpers	115	5
Cement workers	15	..	Horsemen	25	..
Chair makers	4	..	Horseshoers	7	..
Chambermaids .....	..	13	Hospital orderlies	12	..
Chauffeurs	1735	..	Hostlers	12	..
Cheesemakers	2	..	Hotel clerk	1	..
Chemists	15	..	Hotel keepers	58	4
Chiropractists	2	..	Hotel runners	2	..
Cigar makers	36	1	House keepers .....	..	773
Civil engineers	4	..	Houseworkers	4	667
Clergymen	8	..	Hucksters	30	..
Clerks	696	29	Ice men	20	..
Cloakmakers	1	..	Inspectors	19	..
Clothing cleaners, pressers	11	2	Insurance agents	21	..
Coachman	1	..	Investigators	11	..
Coal passers	3	..	Ironworkers	213	..
Collar workers	14	2	Janitors	47	2
Collectors	3	..	Jewelers	16	..
Commercial travelers	2	..	Jockeys	9	..
Compositor	1	..	Junkmen	40	..
Conductors	29	..	Kitchenmen	6	..
Confectioners	13	..	Knitters .....	..	5
Concrete workers	8	..	Laborers	18,374	18
Contractors	64	..	Lacemakers	2	..
Cooks	540	50	Lathers	52	..
Coopers	20	..	Laundrymen	43	..

Showing the Occupation of Prisoners Before Admission—(Continued)

	Male	Female		Male	Female
Laundresses .....	..	34	Restaurant keepers	72	3
Lawyers	10	..	Riggers	47	..
Leather workers	14	1	Riveters	5	..
Letter carriers & P. O. clerks	7	..	Roofers	44	..
Linemen	65	..	Ropemaker	1	..
Lithographers	5	1	Rubber worker	1	..
Locksmiths	6	..	Sailors	370	..
Longshoremen	20	..	Salesmen	873	..
Lumber dealers	1	..	Saleswomen .....	..	15
Lumbermen	32	..	Saloon keepers	45	..
Lumber shovers	74	..	Saw makers	3	..
Lunchmen	36	..	Sawyers	7	..
Machinists	609	..	Schoolboys	65	..
Maids .....	..	5	School girls .....	..	9
Mail clerks	8	..	Seamstresses .....	..	6
Managers	50	..	Shipbuilders	21	..
Manicurists .....	..	2	Shirt ironers	4	..
Manufacturers	12	..	Shirt makers	8	3
Marble workers	1	..	Shoe cutters	9	..
Masons	182	..	Shoe finishers	8	1
Master mariners	3	..	Shoemakers	274	9
Mattress makers	3	..	Showmen	7	..
Meat cutters	30	..	Signalmen	2	..
Mechanical engineers	10	..	Silversmiths	1	1
Mechanics	638	..	Singers	1	..
Merchants	349	..	Slaters	2	..
Messengers	18	..	Soldiers	117	..
Metal workers	88	..	Solicitors	1	..
Midwives .....	..	2	Spinners	20	4
Milkmen	9	..	Stablemen	3	..
Millers	3	..	Stagehands	4	..
Mill hands	101	21	Steamfitters	119	..
Milliners	6	7	Steel workers	104	..
Millwrights	20	..	Steeple jacks	10	..
Miners	60	..	Stenographers	10	10
Miscellaneous	90	1	Stevadores	3	..
Motion picture operators	5	1	Stewards	15	..
Motormen	48	..	Stokers	4	..
Moulders	169	..	Stonecutters	25	..
Movers	9	..	Stonemasons	16	..
Musicians	90	15	Storekeepers	112	5
Newsboys	4	..	Students	81	1
Newsdealers	2	..	Superintendents	17	..
Newspapermen	13	..	Tailors	261	..
No occupation	457	73	Tailoresses .....	..	5
Nurserymen	5	..	Tanners	1	..
Nurses	10	20	Teachers	24	1
Office boys	4	..	Teamsters	239	..
Office girls .....	..	1	Telegraphers	9	..
Oilers	12	..	Telephone operators	9	10
Operators	92	22	Textile workers	1	..
Opticians	5	..	Tile makers	1	..
Orderlies	8	..	Tile setters	19	..
Packers	18	6	Timekeepers	42	..
Painters	1024	..	Tinsmiths	56	..
Paperhangers	43	..	Tooldressers	12	..
Papermakers	49	..	Toolmakers	78	..
Pattern makers	8	..	Trimmers	4	1
Pavers	1	..	Truckmen	145	..
Peddlers	166	..	Truckmakers	7	..
Photographers	15	..	Umbrella menders	3	..
Physicians	18	..	Undertakers	14	..
Piano makers	2	..	Upholsterers	30	..
Piano tuners	2	..	Ushers	2	1
Piledrivers	4	..	Varnishers	7	..
Pipefitters	14	..	Veterinaries	6	..
Platers	5	..	Wagon makers	1	..
Plumbers	210	..	Vulcanizers	4	..
Policemen	13	..	Waiters	246	..
Plasterers	52	..	Waitresses .....	..	150
Polishers	18	..	Watchmakers	6	..
Porters	109	..	Watchmen	68	..
Potter	1	..	Weavers	72	..
Pressers	19	2	Welders	24	..
Pressmen	27	..	Wheelwright	1	..
Printers	141	..	Window trimmers	5	..
Promoters	2	..	Wire workers	7	..
Punch press operators	4	..	Wireless operators	1	..
Quarrymen	7	..	Woodmen	16	..
Railroad men	367	..	Woodworkers	96	..
Real estate dealers	41	1	Total	37,813	2,352

Showing the Number of Federal Prisoners Admitted During the
Year Ending June 30, 1925

County	Male	Female	Total	County	Male	Female	Total
Albany	160	11	171	New York	15	..	15
Allegany	7	..	7	Niagara	91	12	103
Bronx	11	..	11	Oneida-Rome	40	1	41
Broome	94	5	99	Oneida-Utica	171	4	175
Cattaraugus	19	1	20	Onondaga	46	7	53
Cayuga	64	2	66	Ontario	34	2	36
Chautauqua	23	..	23	Oswego	42	1	43
Chemung	22	4	26	Otsego	3	..	3
Chenango	19	..	19	Rensselaer	233	5	238
Clinton	401	21	422	Richmond	41	..	41
Cortland	49	3	52	Rockland	1	..	1
Delaware	3	..	3	St. Lawrence	150	10	160
Dutchess	7	..	7	Saratoga	28	..	28
Erie	615	32	647	Schenectady	193	10	203
Essex	91	3	94	Schoharie	2	..	2
Franklin	425	33	458	Schuyler	3	..	3
Fulton	13	..	13	Seneca-Waterloo ..	1	..	1
Genesee	52	..	52	Steuben	4	..	4
Hamilton	2	..	2	Suffolk	30	2	32
Herkimer	10	..	10	Tioga	13	..	13
Jefferson	117	13	130	Tompkins	9	..	9
Kings	6	..	6	Ulster	6	1	7
Lewis	25	3	28	Warren	48	3	51
Livingston	7	..	7	Washington	32	1	33
Madison	9	..	9	Westchester	10	..	10
Monroe	197	6	203	Yates	1	..	1
Montgomery	43	1	44				
				Total	3,738	197	3,935

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DETENTION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

COUNTY	Sentenced to Imprisonment after Conviction		Committed for Examination or Trial		Detained as Witnesses		Detained as Debtors		Detained for other Causes		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany	1391	7	1472	62	..	1	..	..	..	..	2863	70
Allegany	23	2	46	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	7
Bronx	487	16	1762	80	19	4	32	2	62	1	2362	103
Broome	1160	17	196	4	..	..	..	..	28	1	1384	22
Cattaraugus	244	6	103	3	1	..	..	..	268	4	616	13
Cayuga	142	8	223	3	1	1	1	..	6	..	373	12
Chautauqua	373	17	7	1	..	..	3	..	152	2	535	20
Chemung	560	15	649	60	14	1	..	..	13	2	1236	78
Chenango	55	3	91	6	1	..	2	..	3	..	152	9
Clinton	330	2	234	21	1	3	..	..	..	..	565	26
Columbia	358	4	54	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	423	4
Cortland	143	11	175	8	1	..	..	..	14	..	333	19
Delaware	71	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	1
Dutchess	442	8	493	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	935	35
Erie	290	27	3710	533	79	18	107	7	..	..	4186	585
Essex	53	2	113	4	..	1	..	..	16	..	182	7
Franklin	122	10	171	15	2	2	1	..	473	30	769	57
Fulton	67	7	35	1	4	1	2	..	2	..	110	9
Genesee	109	4	196	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	8
Greene	159	10	33	..	..	..	..	..	*1221	..	1413	10
Hamilton	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Herkimer	245	6	82	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	327	19
Jefferson	293	9	282	23	3	..	2	..	..	..	580	32
Kings .....	..	..	..	..	20	6	114	..	90	..	224	6
Lewis	219	4	244	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	468	16
Livingston	54	..	97	..	3	2	..	..	5	..	161	2
Madison	128	3	48	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	184	4
Monroe	170	3	1650	152	15	5	31	2	22	1	1888	163
Montgomery	217	..	116	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	338	3
Nassau	862	31	406	27	4	2	..	..	..	..	772	60
New York	75	..	..	..	..	..	165	2	244	2	484	4
Niagara	799	38	473	24	..	..	11	..	..	..	1283	62
Oneida, Rome	574	15	105	11	..	4	3	..	..	..	682	30
Oneida, Utica	705	43	872	51	12	3	14	..	..	..	1663	97
Onondaga .....	..	..	456	35	1	4	..	..	..	..	457	39
Ontario	106	11	120	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	19
Orange	369	18	187	9	1	..	3	..	..	..	560	27
Orleans	59	..	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	1
Oswego	304	9	163	22	1	..	5	..	..	3	473	34
Otsego	101	3	52	4	1	1	1	..	9	..	164	8
Putnam	124	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	..
Queens .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	44	2	54	2
Rensselaer	478	16	880	100	2	2	1	..	13	..	1374	118
Richmond	411	15	744	81	13	..	3	..	..	..	1171	96
Rockland	111	8	119	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	230	16
St. Lawrence	69	..	215	19	1	..	1	..	158	7	444	26
Saratoga	139	8	15	2	..	..	..	..	26	..	180	10
Schenectady	777	30	501	37	8	1	23	..	14	2	1323	70
Schoharie	10	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
Schuyler	46	1	55	8	..	..	..	..	102	4	203	13
Seneca, Ovid .....	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Seneca, Waterloo	73	1	62	2	..	..	..	..	12	..	147	3
Steuben	218	11	60	..	1	..	2	..	64	8	345	19
Suffolk	260	2	87	8	..	..	..	..	30	2	377	12
Sullivan	103	..	70	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	177	3
Tioga	99	1	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	3
Tompkins	106	5	168	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	19
Ulster	231	14	442	18	2	3	..	..	..	..	675	35
Warren	81	2	61	1	..	..	..	1	30	1	172	5
Washington	120	1	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	4
Wayne	29	1	19	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	50	2
Westchester .....	..	32	1607	117	24	26	17	..	..	..	1648	175
Wyoming	24	..	37	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	62	1
Yates	23	1	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	2
Total	14893	518	20483	1655	255	94	563	14	3130	73	39324	2355

* Lodgers sent in by Catskill police.

RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

COUNTY	Nature of Employment	No. of days work per- formed during year	Amount received for labor of prisoners
Albany.....	Unemployed	....	....
Allegany.....	Unemployed	....	....
Bronx.....	Institution work	1614	....
Broome.....	Farming and around county buildings	8340	....
Cattaraugus.....	Around county buildings & county fair grounds	....	....
Cayuga.....	Unemployed	....	....
Chautauqua.....	Institution work	2190	....
Chemung.....	Unemployed	....	....
Chenango.....	Around county buildings and grounds	....	....
Clinton.....	Unemployed	....	....
Columbia.....	Unemployed	....	....
Cortland.....	Around county buildings and grounds	*800	....
Delaware.....	Unemployed	....	....
Dutchess.....	Institution work	2920	....
Erie.....	Unemployed	....	....
Essex.....	Unemployed	....	....
Franklin.....	Farming	....	....
Fulton.....	Unemployed	....	....
Genesee.....	Unemployed	....	....
Greene.....	Unemployed	....	....
Hamilton.....	Unemployed	....	....
Herkimer.....	Unemployed	....	....
Jefferson.....	Farming and laboring	1930	....
Kings.....	Unemployed	....	....
Lewis.....	Unemployed	....	....
Livingston.....	Unemployed	....	....
Madison.....	Unemployed	....	....
Monroe.....	Unemployed	....	....
Montgomery.....	Around county buildings and grounds	....	....
Nassau.....	Farming and around grounds	....	....
New York.....	Unemployed	....	....
Niagara.....	Road work, farming & labor at sanatorium	2250	....
Oneida-Rome.....	Farming, institutional work and around county buildings	6434	....
Oneida-Utica.....	Institution work	1960	....
Onondaga.....	Unemployed	....	....
Ontario.....	Farming and around county buildings	†1883	....
Orange.....	Farming, road work and around buildings	6113	\$870
Orleans.....	Unemployed	....	....
Oswego.....	Farming and reclaiming lands	....	....
Otsego.....	Farming and about county buildings and grounds	986	....
Putnam.....	Unemployed	....	....
Queens.....	Unemployed	....	....
Rensselaer.....	Institution work	....	....
Richmond.....	Institution work and farming	2000	....
Rockland.....	Unemployed	....	....
St. Lawrence.....	Farming and around county buildings	3092	....
Saratoga.....	Unemployed	....	....
Schenectady.....	Unemployed	....	....
Schoharie.....	Unemployed	....	....
Schuyler.....	Unemployed	....	....
Seneca-Ovid.....	Unemployed	....	....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	Unemployed	....	....
Steuben.....	Around county buildings and grounds	2846	....
Suffolk.....	Around county buildings	4635	....
Sullivan.....	Unemployed	....	....
Tioga.....	At county farm & around county buildings	1473	....
Tompkins.....	Unemployed	....	....
Ulster.....	Unemployed	....	....
Warren.....	Around buildings & grounds & gardening	....	....
Washington.....	Around buildings & grounds & gardening	1460	....
Wayne.....	Unemployed	....	....
Westchester.....	Unemployed	....	....
Wyoming.....	Around county buildings	....	....
Yates.....	Gardening and about grounds	....	....
		52,926	\$870

* Estimates. † Record for six months only.

RELATING TO BOARD OF PRISONERS, SALARIES, Etc.

	Salary re- ceived by sheriff	Cost per week for board of prisoners	Total cost of boarding pris- oners for year
Albany.....	\$4,000.00	\$4.62	\$18,549.30
Allegany.....	1,700.00	5.25	*1,365.00
Bronx.....	10,000.00	7.53	8,536.67
Broome.....	3,500.00	5.18	8,354.10
Cattaraugus.....	2,900.00	2.31	3,333.45
Cayuga.....	3,000.00	1.49	2,447.81
Chautauqua.....	5,000.00	1.66	2,520.80
Chemung.....	4,500.00	2.07	2,640.71
Chenango.....	2,500.00	2.65	1,756.06
Clinton.....	1,500.00	3.29	7,419.39
Columbia.....	3,000.00	3.50	5,295.85
Cortland.....	2,300.00	3.57	3,254.97
Delaware.....	2,000.00	3.27	1,459.82
Dutchess.....	4,000.00	3.34	4,390.36
Erie.....	5,000.00	2.24	17,026.56
Essex.....	1,500.00	3.11	2,979.89
Franklin.....	2,000.00	6.09	14,473.74
Fulton.....	2,000.00	3.70	2,661.00
Genesee.....	1,600.00	4.90	2,043.30
Greene.....	2,500.00	5.00	4,173.59
Hamilton.....	1,500.00	14.00	168.00
Herkimer.....	3,000.00	2.76	2,151.88
Jefferson.....	2,000.00	†5.25	9,205.00
Kings.....	15,000.00	4.98	3,200.00
Lewis.....	1,800.00	2.67	573.00
Livingston.....	2,000.00	1.95	622.83
Madison.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Monroe.....	4,000.00	4.20	13,179.00
Montgomery.....	4,200.00	6.09	.....
Nassau.....	8,000.00	2.82	6,011.08
New York.....	12,000.00	2.50	3,257.64
Niagara.....	3,500.00	1.72	6,922.65
Oneida-Rome.....	6,000.00	1.33	4,059.13
Oneida-Utica.....	6,000.00	1.28	4,317.90
Onondaga.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Ontario.....	2,000.00	3.15	2,619.45
Orange.....	4,000.00	2.04	4,557.82
Orleans.....	2,000.00	2.47	693.80
Oswego.....	3,000.00	7.00	5,885.29
Otsego.....	2,000.00	1.60	1,759.18
Putnam.....	1,200.00	5.60	3,139.20
Queens.....	10,900.00	5.25	679.75
Rensselaer.....	4,000.00	4.20	16,816.80
Richmond.....	6,000.00	3.57	6,306.24
Rockland.....	2,000.00	3.87	2,587.97
St. Lawrence.....	1,750.00	2.32	6,846.65
Saratoga.....	2,400.00	2.35	13,267.02
Schenectady.....	3,000.00	1.34	4,108.07
Schoharie.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	1,200.00	3.07	662.12
Seneca-Ovid.....	.....	4.20	5.40
Seneca-Waterloo.....	2,000.00	4.20	2,569.80
Steuben.....	2,500.00	2.05	2,085.36
Suffolk.....	2,500.00	4.18	7,394.02
Sullivan.....	1,700.00	5.00	.....
Tioga.....	1,750.00	5.77	5,133.12
Tompkins.....	2,400.00	3.36	2,276.39
Ulster.....	3,500.00	3.15	4,542.75
Warren.....	2,200.00	4.50	3,375.00
Washington.....	2,000.00	1.56	1,647.85
Wayne.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Westchester.....	10,000.00	2.92	5,409.42
Wyoming.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Yates.....	1,000.00	3.15	745.00

* Estimated.

† Approximate.

Showing Commitments for Intoxication, as Tramps, Vagrants, and as Drunk;
and Disorderly, for the Year Ending June 30, 1925

COUNTY	Intoxication		Tramps		Vagrants		Drunk and Disorderly	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	1574	18	....	....	335	17	1	....
Allegheny.....	9	....	....	....	5	1	....	....
Bronx.....	5	1	....	....	19	7	....	....
Broome.....	929	11	....	....	14	....	....	....
Cattaraugus.....	395	8	....	....	5	2	4	....
Cayuga.....	169	6	....	....	2	....	25	1
Chautauqua.....	252	5	....	....	16	2	....	....
Chemung.....	691	18	24	....	56	18	....	....
Chenango.....	70	2	....	....	8	....	....	....
Clinton.....	....	....	7	....	2	1	....	....
Columbia.....	49	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Cortland.....	161	....	....	....	1	5	....	....
Delaware.....	20	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Dutchess.....	250	8	1	....	171	1	....	....
Erie.....	272	30	....	....	307	167	....	....
Essex.....	18	....	....	....	15	....	....	....
Franklin.....	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fulton.....	29	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Genesee.....	61	....	11	....	19	....	....	....
Greene.....	65	2	19	2	....	....	....	....
Hamilton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Herkimer.....	133	3	....	....	1	1	6	....
Jefferson.....	208	6	....	....	9	1	....	....
Kings.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis.....	57	2	59	....	....	....	....	....
Livingston.....	53	....	....	....	14	....	....	....
Madison.....	35	....	11	....	58	....	....	....
Monroe.....	306	27	....	....	307	65	....	....
Montgomery.....	90	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
Nassau.....	54	4	2	1	8	12	....	....
New York.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	....
Niagara.....	652	12	2	....	46	13	....	....
Oneida-Rome.....	331	4	....	....	45	10	....	....
Oneida-Utica.....	582	21	....	....	270	34	....	....
Onondaga.....	21	2	7	....	2	10	....	....
Ontario.....	54	2	....	....	7	1	17	....
Orange.....	120	15	1	....	28	3	1	....
Orleans.....	47	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego.....	185	9	....	....	32	....	....	....
Otsego.....	40	1	....	....	7	....	....	....
Putnam.....	12	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Queens.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rensselaer.....	123	9	....	....	238	52	82	17
Richmond.....	25	2	....	....	31	35	....	....
Rockland.....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Lawrence.....	83	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Saratoga.....	61	2	....	....	13	3	....	....
Schenectady.....	462	14	....	....	120	21	....	....
Schoharie.....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schuyler.....	111	5	8	....	3	1	....	....
Seneca-Ovid.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	57	....	....	....	15	1	....	....
Steuben.....	127	4	1	....	6	4	....	....
Suffolk.....	67	1	....	....	15	1	17	....
Sullivan.....	38	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Tioga.....	47	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tompkins.....	3	....	....	....	15	5	141	7
Ulster.....	293	10	....	....	17	1	....	....
Warren.....	54	....	....	....	13	....	....	....
Washington.....	52	....	....	....	11	....	....	....
Wayne.....	23	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Westchester.....	343	39	167	....	93	28	3	....
Wyoming.....	33	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Yates.....	39	....	2	....	4	....	....	....
Total.....	10,101	306	334	3	2420	523	334	25

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Total Number in Custody June 30, 1925								Number of Admissions During the Year		Number of Discharges During the Year		Number of Deaths During the Year			
	Awaiting Trial		Convicted of Crime		Witnesses		Total									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
City Prison, Manhattan.....	220	..	260	..	18	..	480	..	25506	109	25439	109	25439	109	3	..
Second District Prison.....	..	26	..	18	..	1	..	45	4971	4239	4971	4239	4971	4239	..	1
Third District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3702	209	3702	209	3702	209	..	..
Fourth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3822	314	3822	314	3822	314	..	..
Fifth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3476	277	3476	277	3476	277	..	..
Sixth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	24	1000	24	1000	24	..	..
Seventh District Prison.....	..	..	13	..	..	..	53	..	14824	347	14811	347	14811	347	..	..
Eighth District Prison.....	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	14	331	14	331	14	..	..
Twelfth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4626	280	4626	280	4626	280	..	..
Traffic Detention.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4459	30	4459	30	4459	30	..	..
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	56	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
New York County Penitentiary.....	..	..	814	25	..	..	814	25	3272	71	3079	75	3079	75	9	..
New York Workhouse.....	..	..	541	171	..	..	541	171	11521	1520	11697	1632	11697	1632	20	1
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	..	..	832	..	..	..	832	..	1485	..	1535	..	1535	..	14	..
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	..	..	530	..	..	..	530	..	2435	..	2226	..	2226	..	..	..
Construction Camp, Greycourt.....	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	122	..	116	..	116	..	..	..
New York City Reformatory.....	..	..	289	..	..	..	289	..	1300	..	1334	..	1334	..	..	..
N. Y. C. Reformatory, Branch, Warwick.....	..	..	22	107	..	..	22	107	85	..	93	..	93	..	..	..
Women's Farm Colony, Greycourt.....	..	..	152	25	..	..	295	28	13178	262	13149	230	13149	230	..	..
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	143	3	38	14	..	..	72	19	2246	254	2264	252	2264	252	..	..
City Prison, Queens.....	34	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	102188	9089	102188	9211	102188	9211	46	2
Total.....	437	34	3509	360	2	1	3948	395	102417	9089	102188	9211	102188	9211	46	2

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

NAME OF INSTITUTION	By sentence actual admissions		By return of escaped prisoners		By other sources		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	6584	80	.....	.....	18922	29	25506	109
Second District Prison.....	2793	2838	.....	.....	2178	1401	4971	4239
Third District Prison.....	2610	172	.....	.....	1092	37	3702	209
Fourth District Prison.....	2463	250	.....	.....	1359	64	3822	314
Fifth District Prison.....	2143	214	.....	.....	1327	63	3476	277
Sixth District Prison.....	994	24	.....	.....	6	.....	1000	24
Seventh District Prison.....	8485	248	.....	.....	6339	99	14824	347
Eighth District Prison.....	302	12	.....	.....	29	2	331	14
Twelfth District Prison.....	2943	192	.....	.....	1653	88	4626	280
Traffic Detention.....	3958	12	.....	.....	501	18	4459	30
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	50	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	56	.....
New York County Penitentiary.....	1639	63	.....	.....	1633	8	3272	71
New York Workhouse.....	9148	1465	.....	.....	2373	54	11521	1520
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1485	.....	1485	.....
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2435	.....	2435	.....
Construction Camp, Greycourt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	122	.....
New York City Reformatory.....	434	.....	.....	.....	866	.....	1300	.....
Women's Farm Colony, Greycourt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	86	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	12600	1004	.....	.....	.....	262	.....	262
City Prison, Queens.....	2050	115	.....	.....	578	135	13178	1139
Total.....	59202	6690	.....	.....	43215	2399	102417	9089

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

NAME OF INSTITUTION	By Parole		By expiration of sentence		By death		By transfer to State Hospitals		By transfer to State Prisons		By order of court		By Transfer to other Institutions and for other reasons		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	2	38	3843	1	3	1	35	13	1150	1	763	1727	20406	108	25439	109
Second District Prison.....	.....	.....	191	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4017	2106	4971	4263
Third District Prison.....	.....	.....	151	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	564	24	2887	160	3702	209
Fourth District Prison.....	.....	.....	92	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	31	2890	278	3822	314
Fifth District Prison.....	.....	.....	67	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	598	33	2811	233	3476	277
Sixth District Prison.....	.....	.....	215	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	779	14	1060	24
Seventh District Prison.....	.....	.....	1879	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2583	53	10349	292	14811	347
Eighth District Prison.....	.....	.....	39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1	249	12	331	14
Twelfth District Prison.....	.....	.....	48	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	930	59	3648	213	4626	280
Traffic Detention.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	5	4045	25	4459	30
Detention Prison-Witnesses.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	8	.....	58	75
New York County Penitentiary.....	1409	.....	73	901	20	1	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1578	47	3079	.....
New York Workhouse.....	86	33	6912	.....	14	.....	30	15	1	.....	803	33	3845	649	11697	1632
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1521	.....	1535	.....
Municipal Farm, Kiker's Island.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2226	.....	2226	.....
Construction Camp, Greycourt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	116	.....
New York City Reformatory.....	433	.....	35	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	860	.....	1334	.....
New York City Reformatory, Branch, Warwick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	93	.....
Women's Farm Colony, Greycourt.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	.....	6	3238	186	.....	.....	3	.....	279	.....	6838	651	.....	48	13149	1155
City Prison, Queens.....	.....	5	355	130	.....	.....	1	.....	140	.....	1155	67	.....	49	2264	252
Total.....	1330	84	17219	1860	49	2	81	17	1571	16	15526	2685	65812	4547	102188	9211

Number of Federal Prisoners Committed During the Year
Ending June 30, 1925.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Male	Female	Total
City Prison, Manhattan	1072	....	1072
Second District Prison .....	....	11	11
City Prison, Brooklyn	866	11	877
Total	1938	22	1960

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Married		Single		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan	3128	37	3338	30	97	11	21	2	6584	80
Second District Prison	1146	1531	1602	1206	41	87	4	14	2793	2838
Third District Prison	662	121	1946	48	2	2	....	1	2610	172
Fourth District Prison	1444	164	1004	75	14	11	1	....	2463	250
Fifth District Prison	1019	126	1113	74	15	14	2	....	2149	214
Sixth District Prison	449	17	485	4	8	3	2	....	994	24
Seventh District Prison	3265	152	5096	75	119	21	5	....	8485	248
Eighth District Prison	215	8	79	3	8	1	....	....	302	12
Twelfth District Prison	1301	122	1599	64	39	4	4	2	2943	192
Traffic Detention Prison	1788	5	2154	7	14	....	2	....	3958	12
Detention, Witnesses	14	....	35	....	1	....	....	....	50	....
N. Y. County Penitentiary	669	37	956	20	8	6	6	....	1639	63
New York Workhouse	*3857	102	5077	538	198	820	16	6	9148	1466
New York City Reformatory	112	....	322	....	....	....	....	....	434	....
City Prison, Brooklyn	†6770	594	5580	404	231	....	19	6	12600	1004
City Prison, Queens	897	51	1120	55	30	8	3	1	2050	115
Total	26736	3067	31506	2603	824	988	85	32	59202	6690

* Includes one who refuses to give information. † Includes three refused.

SHOWING THE EDUCATION OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Can read and write		Cannot read or write		Can read only		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan	6567	79	17	1	....	....	6584	80
Second District Prison	2786	*2834	7	4	....	....	2793	2838
Third District Prison	2583	172	27	....	....	....	2610	172
Fourth District Prison	2461	247	2	3	....	....	2463	250
Fifth District Prison	2130	214	19	....	....	....	2149	214
Sixth District Prison	994	23	....	1	....	....	994	24
Seventh District Prison	8469	248	16	....	....	....	8485	248
Eighth District Prison	302	12	....	....	....	....	302	12
Twelfth District Prison	2932	190	11	2	....	....	2943	192
Traffic Detention	3958	12	....	....	....	....	3958	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses	50	....	....	....	....	....	50	....
New York County Penitentiary	1634	61	5	2	....	....	1639	63
New York Workhouse	9124	1461	24	5	....	....	9148	1466
New York City Reformatory	431	....	3	....	....	....	434	....
City Prison, Brooklyn	†12570	990	6	....	24	14	12600	1004
City Prison, Queens	2045	113	5	2	....	....	2050	115
Total	59036	6656	142	20	24	14	59202	6690

* Includes one who refused to give information. † Includes three refused.

SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Liquor Freely		Used Liquor Moderately		Did Not Use Liquor		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	23	....	942	19	5619	61	6584	80
Second District Prison .....	....	....	*807	206	1986	2632	2793	2838
Third District Prison.....	....	....	1432	15	1178	157	2610	172
Fourth District Prison .....	....	....	1789	124	674	126	2463	250
Fifth District Prison ... ..	....	1	680	83	1469	130	2149	214
Sixth District Prison.....	2	3	441	21	551	....	994	24
Seventh District Prison .....	....	....	6775	180	1710	68	8485	248
Eighth District Prison .....	....	....	26	12	276	....	302	12
Twelfth District Prison.....	9	1	842	26	2092	165	2943	192
Traffic Detention .....	....	....	692	3	3266	9	3958	12
Detention Prison--Witnesses	....	....	38	....	12	....	50	....
New York Co. Penitentiary	..	....	677	15	962	48	1639	63
New York Workhouse.....	*53	9	5275	446	3820	1011	9148	1466
N. Y. City Reformatory .....	....	....	117	....	317	....	434	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	†107	19	5974	215	6519	770	12600	1004
City Prison, Queens	18	....	592	30	1440	85	2050	115
TOTAL	212	33	27099	1395	31891	5262	59202	6690

* Includes one who refused information.

† Includes three refused.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Tobacco		Did Not Use Tobacco		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	6269	33	315	47	6584	80
Second District Prison.....	2706	*1605	87	1233	2793	2838
Third District Prison.....	2529	16	81	156	2610	172
Fourth District Prison	2214	102	249	148	2463	250
Fifth District Prison	2104	113	45	101	2149	214
Sixth District Prison.....	963	3	31	21	994	24
Seventh District Prison....	8323	193	162	55	8485	248
Eighth District Prison	298	7	4	5	302	12
Twelfth District Prison.....	2902	106	41	86	2943	192
Traffic Detention	3855	10	103	2	3958	12
Detention Prison--Witnesses	48	....	2	....	50	....
New York Co. Penitentiary.	1610	36	29	27	1639	63
New York Workhouse	8816	745	332	721	9148	1466
N. Y. City Reformatory	420	....	14	....	434	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	† 11695	205	905	799	12600	1004
City Prison, Queens	1453	35	97	80	2050	115
TOTAL	56705	3209	2497	3481	59202	6690

* Includes one who refused to give information.

† Includes three refused.

SHOWING THE COLOR OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

NAME OF INSTITUTION	White		Colored		Mongolian		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	5792	54	624	26	168	.....	6584	80
Second District Prison.....	2480	2301	304	537	9	.....	2793	2838
Third District Prison.....	2491	166	49	6	70	.....	2610	172
Fourth District Prison.....	2319	236	141	14	3	.....	2463	250
Fifth District Prison.....	1846	173	296	41	7	.....	2149	214
Sixth District Prison.....	862	22	131	2	1	.....	994	24
Seventh District Prison.....	7307	200	1140	48	38	.....	8485	248
Eighth District Prison.....	280	11	22	1	.....	.....	302	- 12
Twelfth District Prison.....	1147	86	1778	106	18	.....	2943	192
Traffic Detention.....	3616	10	338	2	4	.....	3958	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	46	.....	3	.....	1	.....	50	.....
New York County Penitentiary.....	1211	46	411	17	17	.....	1639	63
New York Workhouse.....	7584	815	1466	651	98	.....	9148	1466
New York City Reformatory.....	398	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	434	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	11579	767	959	237	62	.....	12600	1004
City Prison, Queens.....	1865	78	179	37	6	.....	2050	115
Total.....	50823	4965	7877	1725	502	.....	59202	6690

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Roman Catholic		Greek Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		Pagan		Misc. or None		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan	3219	41	108	...	1395	22	1762	14	149	...	41	3	6584	80
Second District Prison	1535	1197	79	4	630	1101	503	516	7	...	39	20	2793	2838
Third District Prison	1514	104	27	1	180	39	815	26	18	...	56	2	2610	172
Fourth District Prison	1410	155	51	...	428	71	570	24	1	...	3	...	2463	250
Fifth District Prison	1170	128	15	...	523	58	418	26	7	...	6	2	2149	214
Sixth District Prison	491	14	8	...	198	2	289	8	...	...	8	...	994	24
Seventh District Prison	5237	127	197	1	1809	99	1137	19	23	...	82	2	8485	248
Eighth District Prison	117	3	11	...	43	...	131	9	...	...	...	...	302	12
Twelfth District Prison	892	86	9	...	1689	95	291	9	6	...	56	2	2943	192
Traffic Detention	1972	3	14	...	652	6	1308	3	6	...	6	...	3958	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses	24	...	...	...	20	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	50	...
New York County Penitentiary	899	24	8	...	397	31	316	7	10	...	9	1	1639	63
New York Workhouse	5972	844	121	1	2523	443	1302	173	59	...	61	5	9148	1466
New York City Reformatory	201	...	126	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	434	...
City Prison, Brooklyn	6951	494	89	14	2524	137	2918	358	62	...	56	1	12600	1004
City Prison, Queens	1168	59	29	...	673	47	174	7	5	...	1	2	2050	115
Total	31872	3279	892	21	13718	2151	11939	1199	353	...	428	40	59202	6690

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan	3578	38	3006	42	6584	80
Second District Prison	1647	*1807	1146	1031	2793	2838
Third District Prison	1216	84	1394	88	2610	172
Fourth District Prison	1414	135	1049	115	2463	250
Fifth District Prison	1411	99	738	115	2149	214
Sixth District Prison	690	13	304	11	994	24
Seventh District Prison	5049	161	3436	87	8485	248
Eighth District Prison	151	4	151	8	302	12
Twelfth District Prison	2302	167	641	25	2943	192
Traffic Detention	2599	6	1359	6	3958	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses	22	....	28	....	50	....
New York County Penitentiary	1075	53	564	10	1639	63
New York Workhouse	5752	1032	3396	434	9148	1466
New York City Reformatory	350	....	84	....	434	....
City Prison, Brooklyn	†7730	675	4870	329	12600	1004
City Prison, Queens	1454	89	596	26	2050	115
Total	36440	4363	22762	2327	53202	6680

* Includes one who refused information.

† Includes three refused.

SHOWING THE CITIZENS AND ALIENS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	CITIZENS		ALIENS		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
City Prison, Manhattan	4556	64	2028	16	6584	80
Second District Prison	2049	*2003	744	835	2793	2838
Third District Prison	1514	64	1096	108	2610	172
Fourth District Prison	1539	122	924	128	2463	250
Fifth District Prison	1388	112	701	102	2149	214
Sixth District Prison	865	15	129	9	994	24
Seventh District Prison	6104	207	2381	41	8485	248
Eighth District Prison	206	8	96	4	302	12
Twelfth District Prison	2193	124	750	68	2943	192
Traffic Detention	2918	7	1040	5	3958	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses	31	....	19	....	50	....
New York County Penitentiary	1196	59	443	4	1639	63
New York Workhouse	*6820	1001	2328	465	9148	1466
New York City Reformatory	283	....	151	....	434	....
City Prison, Brooklyn	†9184	797	3416	207	12600	1004
City Prison, Queens	1677	91	373	24	2050	115
Total	42523	4674	16679	2016	59202	6690

* Includes one who refused information.

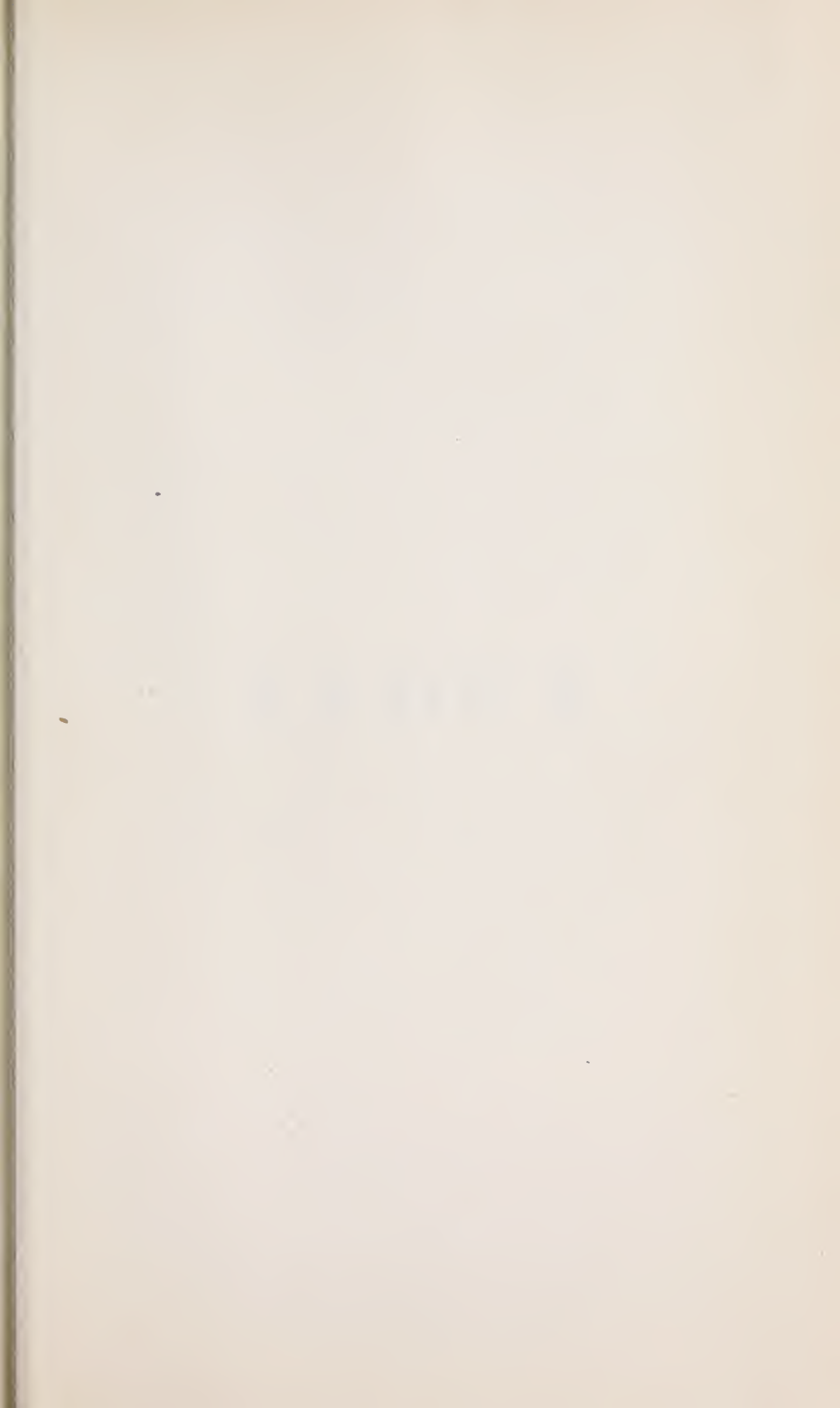
† Includes three refused

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	16 and under 21 years of age		21 and not over 30 years of age		Over 30 years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	833	8	2507	31	3244	41	6584	80
Second District Prison.....	432	438	1167	1325	1194	1075	2793	2838
Third District Prison.....	424	11	779	73	1407	88	2610	172
Fourth District Prison.....	256	11	861	112	1346	127	2463	250
Fifth District Prison.....	358	23	927	63	864	128	2149	214
Sixth District Prison.....	137	.....	594	9	263	15	994	24
Seventh District Prison.....	966	28	2729	109	4790	111	8485	248
Eighth District Prison.....	31	2	105	3	166	7	302	12
Twelfth District Prison.....	458	35	1251	78	1234	79	2943	192
Traffic Detention.....	557	4	2490	3	911	5	3958	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	8	.....	13	.....	29	.....	50	.....
New York County Penitentiary.....	143	2	765	30	731	31	1639	63
New York Workhouse.....	575	60	3070	620	5503	786	9148	1466
New York City Reformatory.....	291	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	434	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	2067	201	5431	443	5162	360	12600	1004
City Prison, Queens.....	439	27	906	50	705	38	2050	115
Total.....	7975	850	23738	2949	27489	2891	59202	6690

SHOWING THE COMMITMENTS FOR INTOXICATION, DISORDERLY CONDUCT
AND VAGRANCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Disorderly conduct		Intoxication		Vagrancy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	255	1	117	7	74	.....
Second District Prison.....	727	104	92	55	109	1676
Third District Prison.....	685	25	145	18	104	9
Fourth District Prison.....	494	45	46	91	172	36
Fifth District Prison.....	456	60	86	68	47	3
Sixth District Prison.....	256	10	31	4	5	5
Seventh District Prison.....	3752	77	918	33	591	15
Eighth District Prison.....	70	9	5	4
Twelfth District Prison.....	608	64	38	6	86	9
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N. Y. County Penitentiary.....
New York Workhouse.....	2823	169	11	193	947	748
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City Prison, Queens.....	324	15	68	14	56	35
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Deaths, -----	673
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General mention, -----	44
Inspection of, -----	281
Population of, -----638, 640,	673

PRISONERS :

Ages of, -----	679
Average number in custody, -----	674
Color of, -----	689
Crimes for which convicted, -----	675
Education of, -----	688
Federal, -----58,	59
For whom the State paid board, -----	685
Greatest number in custody, -----	674

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Education of, -----	656
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Habits of life of, -----	656
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Received and discharged, -----	641
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Actual commitments, -----	659
Cell capacity, -----	642
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted, -----	660
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted, -----	643
Deaths, -----	641
Expenditures, -----	25
General mention, -----	23
Industries, -----	26
Insanity, Number of cases, -----	659
Inspection of, -----	119, 124,
Population of, -----	637, 640,

PRISONERS :

Ages of, -----	649
Average number in custody, -----	642
Color of, -----	656

Education of, -----	656
Federal -----58,	59
Greatest number in custody, -----	641
Habits of life of, -----	656
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month -----	655
Insane, -----103,	659
Least number in custody, -----	642
Maintenance of, -----	13
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Paroled, -----	642
Previously confined in institution, -----	654
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Previous occupations, -----	650
Received and discharged, -----	641
Religious instruction of, -----	656
Sentenced for life, -----	642
Social relations of, -----	656
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ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY:

Cell capacity of, -----	674
Contract price for board of prisoners, -----	685
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted, -----	694
Deaths, -----	673
Expenditures, -----	696

General mention, -----	44
Inspection of, -----	283
Population of, -----	638, 640, 673

PRISONERS :

Ages of, -----	679
Average number in custody, -----	674
Color of, -----	689
Crimes for which convicted, -----	675
Education of, -----	688
Federal -----	59
For whom the State paid board, -----	685
Greatest number in custody, -----	674
Habits of life of, -----	688, 689
Idle, -----	685
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month, -----	686
Least number in custody, -----	674
Nativity of, -----	690
Previously detained in institution, -----	683
Previous occupation of, -----	680
Received and discharged, -----	673
Religious instruction of, -----	689
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located, -----	685
Sentenced from other counties, -----	685
Social relations of, -----	688
Terms of sentence of, -----	678, 683, 684, 685
Transferred to State Hospitals, -----	673

Receipts, -----	43, 696
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GREAT MEADOW PRISON :

Cell capacity, -----	642
Deaths, -----	641
Expenditures, -----	25
General mention, -----8,	23
Industries in, -----	26
Insanity, Number of cases, -----	659
Inspection of, -----	629
Population of, -----637, 640,	641

PRISONERS :

Average number in custody, -----	642
Federal, -----58,	59
Greatest number in custody, -----	641
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month, -----	655
Insane, -----103,	659
Least number in custody, -----	642
Maintenance of, -----	13
Paroled, -----	642
Previously confined in institution, -----	654
Previously confined in other institutions, -----	654
Received and discharged, -----	641
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Counties in which the prisoners were convicted, -----	691
Deaths, -----	673
Expenditures, -----	696
General mention, -----	45
Inspection of, -----	294
Population of, -----638, 640,	673

PRISONERS:

Ages of, -----	679
Average number in custody, -----	674
Color of, -----	689
Crimes for which convicted, -----	675
Education of, -----	688
Federal, -----	59
For whom the State paid board, -----	685
Greatest number in custody, -----	674
Habits of life of, -----688.	689
Idle. -----	685
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month, -----	686
Least number in custody, -----	674
Nativity of, -----	690
Previously detained in institution, -----	683
Previous occupation of, -----	680
Received and discharged, -----	673

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ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY :

Cell capacity, -----	674
Contract price for board of prisoners, -----	685
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted, -----	694
Deaths, -----	673
Expenditures, -----	696
General mention, -----	45
Inspection of, -----	297
Population of, -----638, 640,	673

PRISONERS :

Ages of, -----	679
Average number in custody, -----	674
Color of, -----	689
Crimes for which convicted, -----	675
Education of, -----	688
Federal, -----	59
For whom State paid board, -----	685
Greatest number in custody, -----	674
Habits of life of, -----	688, 689
Idle, -----	685
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month, -----	687
Least number in custody, -----	674
Nativity of, -----	690
Previously detained in institution, -----	683
Previous occupation of, -----	680
Received and discharged, -----	673
Religious instruction of, -----	689
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located, -----	685
Sentenced from other counties, -----	685
Social relations of, -----	688
Terms of sentence of, -----	678, 683, 684, 685
Transferred to State Hospitals, -----	673
Receipts, -----	43, 696
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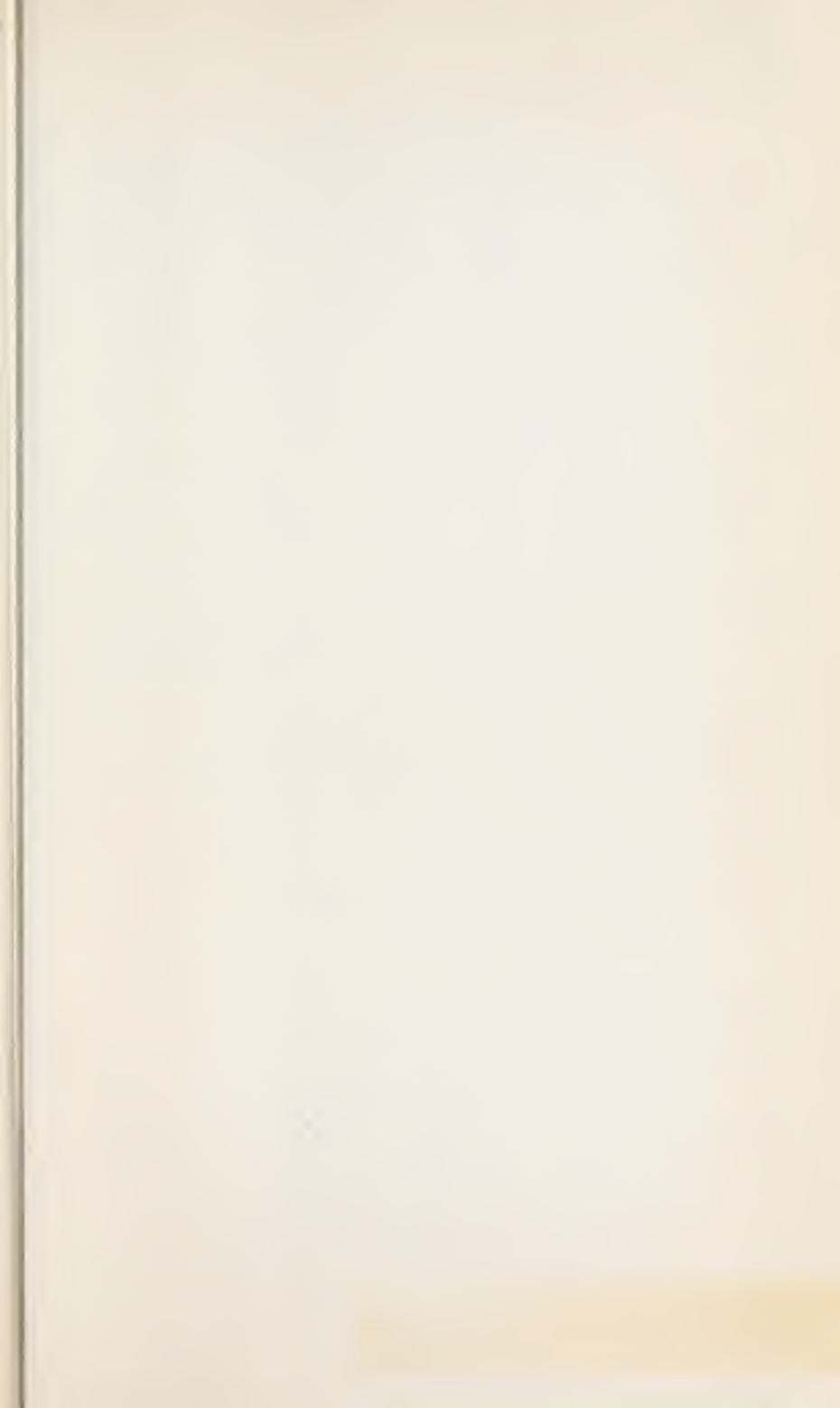
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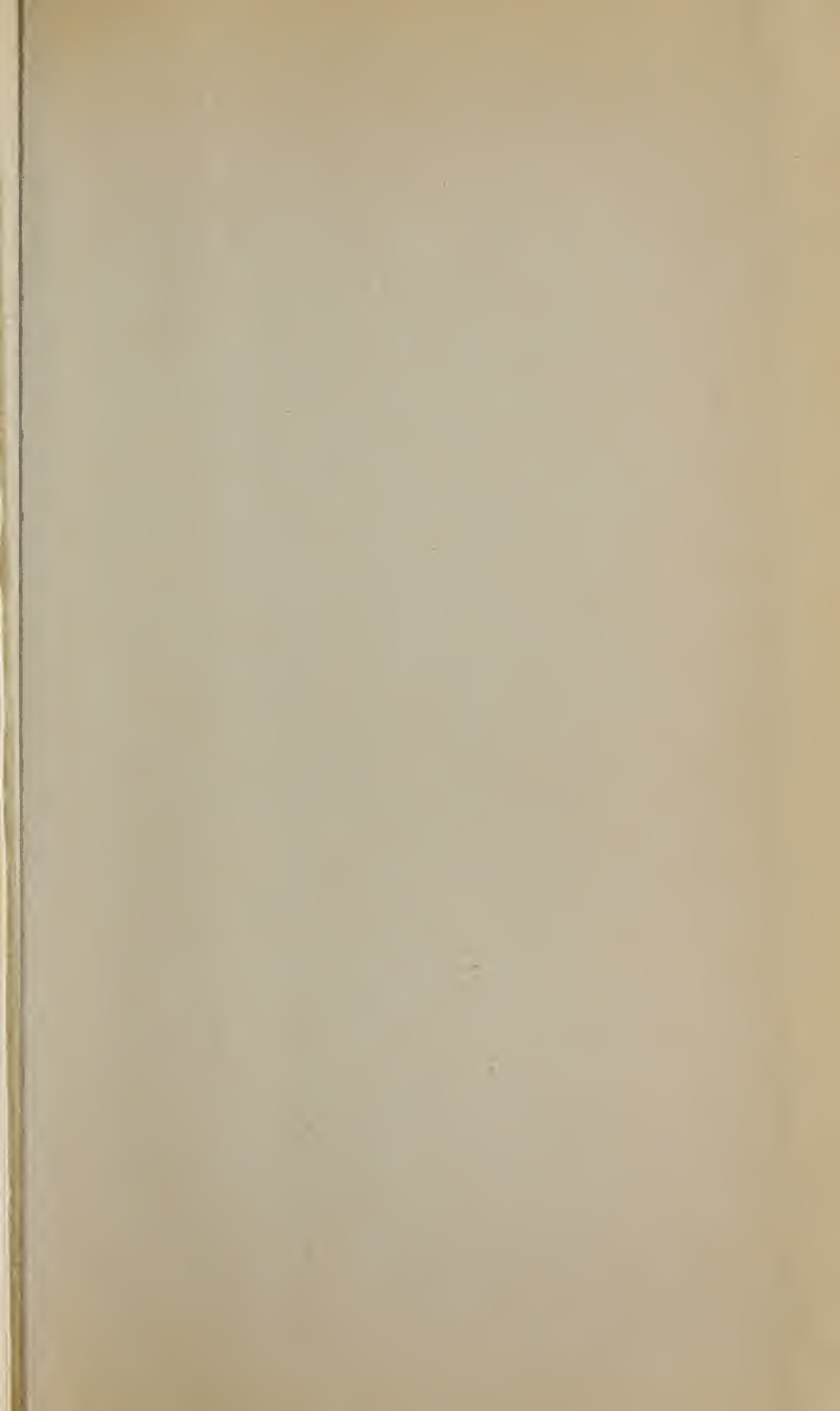
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